The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 245. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HISTORY ON FLOATS.

Incidents in the American Annals Pass in Review.

THROUGH THE LAGOONS.

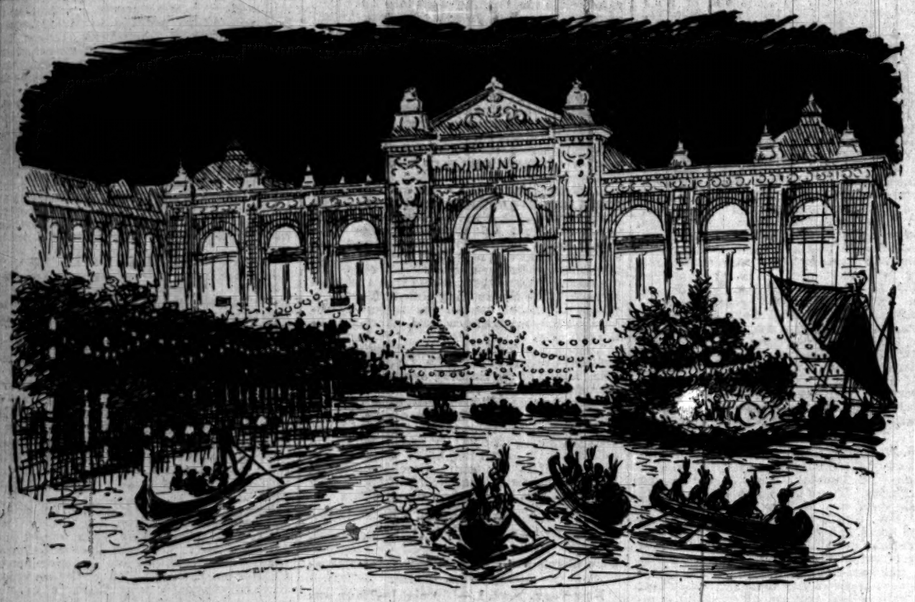
Pageant of the Early Days Viewed by Thousands.

UNDAUNTED BY THE WINDS.

Columbus and Washington Are Leading Figures.

MANY INDIANS DANCE AND SING.

Christopher Columbus rediscovered Americus last night. He also caught a bad cold in his head. Christopher was accompanied by Queen Isabella, King Ferdinand, and a large retinue of lords and ladies. In honor of his



NIGHT DISPLAY IN FRONT OF THE MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

arrival two Columbian Guards burned long sticks of red fire and a brass band played that inspiring air, "After the Ball Is Over."

In front of the great discoverer floated the Aztec King with his court. It is true that the royal wig was almost blown from its moorings by the wind that ripped in from the lake, but nevertheless A. H. Boyd, who took the part of the prehistoric monarch, managed to maintain considerable dignity.

It was the first historical water pageant at the Fair. Thursday night the floats were used by the British Columbian Indians for their torture dances, so that only ten hours were left to decorate and arrange them. Consequently there was considerable delay. Three wooden horses and a couple of cannon were put on one of the barges to enable George Washington to cross the Delaware in proper style. It was found, however, that the load was too heavy and, at the last moment, the Father of his Country, impersonated by Sergt. Allen Dane of the Marine Corps, was obliged to climb into the bow of a row boat and go out with only Lafayette and a couple of oarsmen to attend him.

Fifty thousand people waited on the banks of the Grand Basin and the lagoons to see the spectacle. It was nearly 9 o'clock when the first float was towed through the tunnel from the south pond into the basin. Already waiting was "Commodore Jimmy" Hunt with the steam launch "Iris," covered about the sides with green oak boughs.

Appearance of the Floats.

First came a skiff pulled by men from the Emergency Crew of the Exposition. They pulled in a big rope and at last the first big float appeared. Upon it were a dozen people dressed to represent an ancient Aztec King and nobles. On a high throne sat the monarch under a canopy of yellow and black. At his feet crouched two black slaves waving fans of peacock feathers. In the foreground Aztec maidens danced as the float moved onward.

As the float came into the basin the incandescent lights about the grand basin went out. Only the white arcs and the shifting lances of the search lights made the darkness visible. Close behind the Aztecs floated a big square, roofed with oak branches, on which a dozen young girls, dressed as Indian squaws, gave their native dances. In the shadowy light made brilliant here and there by glaring red fire the sight was weird and uncanny.

Columbus Discovers the People.

On the third float Columbus stood before Isabella and Ferdinand, while about the lords and ladies in waiting stared at the audacious explorer. Queen Isabella in her low cut gown looked uncomfortably chilly, and her regal escort was obliged to throw a spring overcoat over his silken doublet.

George Washington, with his arms proudly crossed over his breast, stood up in the prow of a skiff that followed the Columbus float. Lafayette was with him, and irreverent people on the banks shouted such impertinent inquiries as, "George, don't you want your necktie?"

A dozen young men in the costumes of colonial days were grouped about a little table on the last float. They were supposed to be signing the Declaration of Independence. J. P. Hilton wore a white wig and forged the name of Thomas Jefferson several times at the bottom of a big sheet of foolscap. Columbian Guard McGleachey was the Benjamin Franklin of the cast and F. C. Owen the John Hancock. They had all evidently forgotten their cocked hats and they sneezed and shivered as though the breeze was too chilly for even hot patriotic blood.

Everything Afloat Is Out.

About the floats, as the line moved forward through the Grand Basin, circled Indian war canoes manned by natives in full warpaint. All chiefs, with eagle feathers in their black hair, looked up through the glaring red light and smiled with derision at the mimic savages. Quackahls from British Columbia paddled their war canoes, painted with the figures of strange gods, and chanted a native war song.

All ground circled electric launches and gondolas. Everything that could float was on the water and all were crowded. Many of the boats were decorated with colored lanterns. The course of the parade was through the Grand Basin, north through the lagoon, about the Wooded Island, and return. The Elgin Band of thirty pieces occupied a launch, which was trimmed with oak boughs.

The pageant will be repeated some evening next week, when more time can be had for arranging and perfecting the details.

THACHER FINDS A "JURY PLEADER."

He Says That H. B. Hardt Offers to Influence Juries of Award.

John Boyd Thacher and Director-General Davis are after a Chicago attorney who, they say, claims to be able as a "jury pleader" to secure awards for exhibiters. It is reported that he and his agents have been in the Exposition grounds making exhibiters believe that he can help them. He, it is said, has even distributed a circular to this effect. Mr. Thacher looked up the matter and the following sharp communication from him was received by the National Commission yesterday, addressed to President Palmer:

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Dear Sir: Many of the rumors concerning venality in regard to awards I have traced directly to a circular issued by a man by the name of H. B. Hardt, who openly declares himself a "jury pleader," and who offers to secure an award for exhibiters through his influence with the jury. Under our system of awards he can have no access to a departmental committee, which alone exercises jury functions, and therefore the only possible way in which he can influence awards would be by direct approach to the individual judge making the report. I do not know if this man can be thrown out of the grounds or into the Lake, but I do know that if he declares he can influence awards unlawfully he is deceiving his patrons and carrying on a nefarious business. Upon being satisfied of any exhibiter's alliance with this man I shall exclude arbitrarily his exhibit or exhibits from the opportunity for award. I am assured by the Director-General of his hearty coöperation with me in this matter.

By virtue of the authority vested in this committee by rule 13 of the rules and regulations governing awards I have referred this matter to the individuals composing a special committee already examining similar alleged charges, believing that investigations already made by them will materially assist us in dealing with this case.

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

"I understand Mr. Hardt's office is Room No. 816, 218 La Salle street. He has, I am told, secured between 100 and 200 clients. If I ever discover who one of them is he will not get an award of any sort. If the commission wants to overrule me it can do so, but in no other way will an exhibiter guilty of attempting to influence a judge or jury have any show for an award.

"I first heard of this fellow about ten days ago and I would like to discover him in the act."

THIRSTY VISITORS GET NO WATER.

Supply of the Filtered Beverage Cut Off Sunday at Fine Arts Building.

Chief Ives of the Fine Arts department said yesterday that the question of drinking water in his building Sundays was becoming a serious matter. The visitors to the Fine Arts Building, he says, are as numerous Sunday as on any other day in the week, and lately they have actually suffered for want of water to drink. Last Sunday, he says, they got so thirsty that they went to the nearest Hygeia fountain and broke off the top so as to get at the water. He attributed the evil to the recent removal of the sterilized water tanks.

In the absence of Sanitary Engineer McHarg his assistant, Mr. Eno, was applied to for an explanation of the matter. He said it was true that a month ago one-third of the 150 sterilized water tanks around the grounds had been removed. But they were only those that were in immediate proximity to the Hygeia fountains, where they served to menace the Hygeia company's business. The rest, he said, were regularly supplied with water, Sunday the same as Monday. Not only so, but four large Pasteur filter fountains had been put in the Fine Arts Building, one at each of the main entrances, and before they could be got running Mr. Ives had ordered them to be taken out for fear of the slop they would create.

CAPTAINS WHO ARE ALSO PRIVATES.

Some of the Columbian Guards Said to Draw Two Salaries.

A singular state of affairs exists among the Captains of the Columbian Guard. About thirty-five of these Captains are Captains or Lieutenants in the regular army of the United States and are detailed to work in connection with the Columbian Guard. Ten or more of these officers receive $50 a month from the Exposition, on vouchers, for expenses. But the remaining twenty-five are said to receive a like amount on account of being privates in the Columbian Guard.

In some quarters this arrangement is exciting considerable astonishment for several reasons. It seems a strange anomaly to some that a Captain should be a private in his own company or regiment. It excites astonishment that a regular army officer would condescend under any circumstances to be enrolled as a private. Finally, it is said that these officers are violating the army regulations, which forbids them to receive a salary from any one but the government. It is even predicted that every one of them will be courtmartialed and cashiered when the circumstances become known.

Constable in Javanese Village.

Constable Jacob Levy went to the Javanese Village yesterday to attach a safe and contents in the box office to secure an attachment issued in favor of Phillipina Stignis, a former employé of the company. Before the officials of the company could offer any resistance the constable took possession of the box office. Then a lively dispute ensued. After a stormy scene, in which the constable, the Columbian guard, and Manager J. M. Kalf were the principals, the matter was amicably arranged by the manager giving bonds for the amount.

World's Fair Notes.

A meeting of representative Irish-Americans having charge of arrangements for Irish day, Sept. 30, was held at McCoy's Hotel last evening. Preliminary arrangements were effected.

The management of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show has arranged with the Illinois Central railroad to run fast trains as specials on Sundays. The first train will leave at 11 o'clock and specials will be run every fifteen minutes thereafter until after the performance at night. The fare will be 10 cents and there will be a trip every fifteen minutes. This has been done as a private undertaking, but will be available for people going to the Fair, the Midway Plaisance, and Hyde Park.

SIDE TRACK THE BELL

TRAIN MEN LEAVE NEW LIBERTY CLARION AT GRAND CROSSING.

After a Triumphal Tour of the Eastern Cities the Massive Metal Emblem of the People's Patriotism Is Left on a Pennsylvania Switch in Charge of Two Lonesome but Enthusiastic Boys—Shines in the Mellow Moonlight but Gives No Peal.

Hidden behind a lofty bill board on a side track at Grand Crossing the new Liberty Bell waited patiently at midnight last night for an Illinois Central engine to draw its car into the World's Fair grounds. It was not visible to any of the passengers on the myriad of trains that whisked through Grand Crossing. Not a dozen inhabitants of the famous crossing knew it was there. In the moonlight the bell and its guardians patiently waited for the engine that didn't come.

But a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, who heard a voice in the night whisper that the product of patriotism was there, came, and he stumbled over railway tracks and jumped ditches till he found the bell and W. T. McDowell and Wadsworth Meneely, the stalwart young men who guarded it. The bell got in over the Pennsylvania road at 5 o'clock. The flat car on which it rested was attached to a passenger train. The bell's guardians wanted to come on to the city, but the Pennsylvania officials said the car could go no further than Grand Crossing. They caused the car to be switched on the most obscure of all their stub tracks and told the Illinois Central people at the crossing to send an engine for it. They didn't, but in spite of that and the circumstances that they had had no dinner, were cold, tired, and sleepy, the two young men in charge of the bell kept up a cheerful exterior and welcomed their visitor with grace and courtesy, and helped him aboard the car.

Reflects the Moonlight.

In the pale moonlight the great bell shone like a piece of old silver. There was light enough where the beams fell to read the inscriptions upon it, the sounding words that encircle its top, "Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men," and the inscriptions on its sides, "A new commandment I give unto ye: Love one another," and "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land."

The bell looked a monster on the car, and as indeed it is. It stands over six feet high and is seven feet six inches in diameter. It weighs 13,000 pounds. It is tuned to low G and therefore gives out a deep sonorous tone that can be heard ever so far. Young Mr. Meneely, whose firm cast it, says if the bell were hung in a tower and struck by electricity, its note could be heard for miles. It won't hang in a tower, however, at the World's Fair grounds. A scaffolding for it is aboard the car. It will be erected in front of the Administration Building in such a way as to hang the bell not so high above the ground that the crowds may be unable to read the words upon it.

All the world knows of the patriotic impulse to which the bell owes its existence. The world knows how school children and men and women everywhere in this broad land sent something to add to it. From Brooklyn 30,000 pennies were sent by as many children; from Washington, 25,000; from New England, the Middle States, the South and the West contributions of pennies came in. There are hundreds of silver and gold thimbles, there are sword hilts, bayonets, a coin dating back a thousand years, wedding rings, a lock of Andrew Jackson's hair, and the key of Patrick Henry's desk in the bell. Few of the pennies contributed are used, however, because the founders discovered that only the old-fashioned, gigantic copper cents were suitable.

Trip Through the Cities.

The bell was cast June 22 in the presence of over 1,000 people. It left the Meneley Bell company's works at Troy a week ago and came through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, and Indianapolis on its way to Chicago. William O. McDonnell, one of the chief promoters of the wave of sentiment of which the bell is the result, came all the way with it. He did not ride much on the flat car containing it, but his son, young W. T. McDowell, and young Mr. Meneely did. The elder McDowell was away telephoning and telegraphing for that engine at midnight, but the young men were on the car, patient and even enthusiastic.

"There were crowds at every station to see the bell," said Mr. Meneely. "And everywhere we met people who told us they had contributed something. At Indianapolis there was a delegation from Logansport. The bell was serenaded and cheered and the engine cinders from its surface were carried away as relics."

On either side of the switched track trains scudded by, but that Illinois Central engine came not. A wandering policeman crawled under the bill-board to look at the bell, but no one else came. The moon rose higher in the heavens to look at it, but the Illinois Central officials had no curiosity.

POLICEMAN KILLED BY A CIRCUS MAN.

Lynching in Prospect at Martin's Ferry, W. Va.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1.—At Martin's Ferry, W. Va., this afternoon, Policeman George Murphy was shot and killed by William Wilson, a circus man, whom he was attempting to arrest. It is feared Wilson will be lynched before morning.

"New Series" Souvenirs.

A new series of art souvenirs from water color sketches of odd nooks at the World's Fair will begin tomorrow.

HARRISON TO PURIFY THE WEST SIDE.

The Mayor Orders All Rum Shops There Closed at Midnight.

Mayor Harrison has found the order to close all saloons on the South Side at 12 o'clock has been obeyed, and it has tended to lessen the number of crimes. Acting on this, he determined to close the West Side saloons also. There are a number of saloons on the West Side which the police say are simply resorts for thieves and other criminals. Last night the Mayor issued a peremptory order that all saloons west of the river should close both the front and side doors at 12 o'clock. Policeman on whose beats these saloons are located are ordered to notify the keepers and to see that the order is enforced. Each officer will be held responsible for the saloons on his beat. Saloon keepers who have not closed their doors day or night for years were much surprised when they heard of the order and that all violations would be prosecuted. It is believed by the officers of the Police Department that if this order is enforced the number of arrests will decrease, because the vicious will be compelled to find new headquarters.

At 1 o'clock this morning 50 per cent of the saloons were wide open and doing a rushing business. They did not even adopt the formality of closing the front doors. Some of the proprietors said that for them to close after 12 o'clock would mean to close up their business, and they did not propose to do that if they could help it. The Desplaines Street Station itself has a saloon on each side and two in the rear. They did not seem in the least concerned over the order. Within a block and a half of the station could be counted fourteen saloons all wide open. At the station it was said that every saloonkeeper disobeying the order would be reported and a warrant sworn out for his arrest. One saloonkeeper, who has a place on Washington boulevard, said: "We have had such orders before. They do not mean anything and I am willing to wager money that I will not have to close." This seemed to be the general opinion of the other keepers.

TO SETTLE A BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Minister Zeballon Going to Washington on an Important Mission.

Estanislao S. Zeballon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to the United States, is at the Hotel Windermere. He is on his way to Washington, his mission being to request President Cleveland to act as arbitrator in a territorial dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil. The trouble is serious, and unless arbitration is made will likely lead to war between the two countries. Minister Zeballon will do all in his power to induce President Cleveland to be the arbitrator between the two South American nations.

"The Argentine Republic and Brazil," said Señor Zeballon, "have to settle the vexed question of boundaries. The Argentine Republic reaches up into Brazil in the shape of a keystone. This territory is surrounded by Brazil on three sides, and I am here to submit to President Cleveland the ownership of land between the Rivers Uruguay and Parana. This land was chosen two centuries ago by Jesuits for the purpose of organizing a Jesuitical republic. Brazil and the Argentine Republic have fought over its possession for fifty years, and now it is decided to ask President Cleveland to decide the matter. Viscount Poranhos of Brazil landed in New York two days ago. I will meet him in Washington, and we will together lay our arguments before President Cleveland. His decision will settle the matter, and, of course, we each want his decision.

"The question involved is in the value of the land and its military importance. It is similar in this respect to the value of Alsace-Lorraine to France and Germany. It is a stronghold and each country desires to own it. The territory involved in our quarrel is 2,000 square leagues in extent and of immense value to either country as a military acquisition."

HE INTRODUCED HER AS HIS AFFIANCED

Thus Mrs. Gov. Blackburn Was Persuaded to Chaperon Miss Pollard.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Important facts have come to light in connection with Miss Madeline Pollard's suit against Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge which will have an important bearing upon the result. It seems that soon after an interview appeared with Gen. Duke in a Louisville paper he received a letter from Mrs. Blackburn. Owing to the close relations that Gen. Duke had with the late Governor Luke P. Blackburn, and the no less cordial friendship which had always existed between Mrs. Blackburn and himself and his family, she felt justified in addressing him on the delicate subject. She told him that had he known the facts he would not have undertaken to defend Col. Breckinridge. She went on to say in substance that the latter had told her of his engagement with Miss Pollard had placed Miss Pollard under her chaperonage, and had especially requested Mrs. Blackburn's kindest consideration for Miss Pollard on the ground that she would soon become Mrs. Breckinridge. It appears further that Senator Joe Blackburn, who was half-brother to Gov. Blackburn, became acquainted with Miss Pollard, and when he heard how Mrs. Blackburn had been imposed on he declared on several occasions and without secrecy that he intended holding Breckinridge responsible for his conduct.

Should the case come to trial during the life of Mrs. Blackburn she will prove an important witness. Though shrinking, in womanly modesty, from the ordeal and deeply deploring the notoriety, she is reported as being so indignant that she will not hesitate to respond to a summons for her presence in court.

HOWARD CAUSES INSPECTOR'S ARREST.

The Preacher Charges Little with Breaking Open His Private Desk.

JACKSON, Tenn., Sept. 1.—There was a new turn today in the Rev. Dr. Frederick Howard swindling case. Last night Howard swore out a warrant against Postoffice Inspector Little for breaking open his desk and taking away his correspondence. Howard was rearrested then on another charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes and gave bond for $2,500 for his appearance at the Federal court. Inspector Little will go to London to get evidence connecting Howard with the Lord Moore swindling in England.

JEWS TO BE SHIPPED BACK TO JAPAN.

Exiles from Siberia Not to Be Permitted to Land at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—The steamer China, which arrived yesterday from Hong Kong via Yokohama, had quite a number of Jewish exiles on board. The Immigration Commissioner on examination found they were nearly all very poor and wretchedly dirty, and decided to send them back to Japan on the same steamer. Every steamer that will arrive between now and December will bring more of these exiles. They have all been expelled from Siberia, and Kobe, Nagasaki, and Yokohama, Japan, are swarming with them.

Electric Road from Houston to Galveston.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 1.—A new electric company is formed here to build a first-class railroad with an electrical and steam equipment between Houston and Galveston with terminal facilities in each city. The projectors say they have received flattering assurances along the proposed line and from capitalists here and in Galveston and believe the road will be an assured fact within the time specified. The amount of cash necessary to build and equip the road is estimated at $1,000,000.

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA WILL STOP PRIZE FIGHTS AT ROBY.

Little Entertainment Arranged for Monday Night Is to Have Some Visitors Not Included in the Elaborate List of Invitations—They May Detract from the Interest in the Respective Fates of the "Saginaw Kid" and "Australia Lad"—Soldiers May Take All the Prizes.

Arthur Griffith of Australia will meet George Lavigne of Saginaw, Mich., Monday night at Roby, Ind., just over the State line. The Columbian Athletic club will be the host. About 2,000 Chicagoans from various walks of life will be present to see the incidents attending the meeting and chip in $3 each towards the expenses of the entertainment. These will consist mainly of a present of $5,000 to one of the two guests of the evening, the presentation depending upon whether "The Saginaw Kid" beats "Griffo," or Australia knocks out Michigan.

Extensive preparations have been made for this enjoyable occasion by President O'Malley and his associates in the management of the club. At least 2,000 invitations have been issued to prominent Chicagoans. Three special trains over the Lake Shore road have been secured for Monday night. Unfortunately at a pleasant little reunion of a similar nature between Mr. Creedon and Mr. Greggains not long ago the harmony of the occasion was marred by several hundred rude and boisterous gentlemen from South Chicago who insisted upon having all the privileges of invited guests without the formality of seeing the gentleman who presides over the box-office of the club. President O'Malley and his associates were shocked at this rudeness and have been busily engaged all this week in swearing in 100 Lake County farmers and amateur sports as Deputy Sheriffs. Sheriff Fredericks says he can rely on his bold farmer lads, and that any unwelcome visitor will not be allowed within 100 feet of the club-house in which Mr. Kid and Mr. Griffo meet. President O'Malley says he can rely on Sheriff Fredericks and that the proceedings will be as peaceful and undisturbed as a summer day.

Rudeness May Be Repeated.

Nevertheless there is a possibility that both President O'Malley and Sheriff Fredericks are mistaken. In the course of his preparations for the pleasant little affair Monday President O'Malley caused gorgeous posters to be stuck up all over Illinois and Indiana. In an unlucky spirit of bravado President O'Malley even went so far as to stick a poster almost under the windows of Gov. Matthews' office in the State-House at Indianapolis.

Now, Gov. Matthews has for several weeks been itching to have a little reunion with President O'Malley himself. It is stated on good authority that the Governor intended to drop in on the club two weeks ago at the time of the Creedon-Greggains fight, but that he called it off on hearing the rumor that the management of the flatic club had got wind of it and were preparing to greet him and his companions in an unpleasant manner. But the sight of that poster under his very windows hardened his resolution and he swore a mighty Gubernatorial oath that Roby should beard him no more.

Militia to Be Present, Too.

In fact the Governor's intention to be represented at the gathering has become so intensified that according to dispatches received last night from Indianapolis he has issued orders for three companies of the Second Regiment State Militia to mobilize at Kokomo Monday and proceeded to La Porte, where the Third Regiment had been ordered to await them under arms. From there the soldiers are to take a train to Roby and be on hand at the call of time.

The supposition is that orders will be given to arrest and carry off bodily every principal, second, bottle-holder, timekeeper, and spectator who can be caught at the ringside.

Adjutant-General Robbins will be in command of the batallion, and Quartermaster-General Compton, Maj. H. B. Smith of the Second Regiment, and Lieut. C. H. Gerard of the Indianapolis Light Artillery will be under him. They are all men of considerable experience, and will no doubt find the entertainment highly exhilarating.

Says the Governor's Act Is Illegal.

A prominent member of the Columbian Athletic club said last night that the best legal talent in Indiana had been consulted, and, in connection with the Attorney-General of the State, the opinion had been unanimous that the contests or exhibitions of skill as given by the club were in no way a violation of any State law.

"If the Governor issues positive orders," said he, "to the military to stop the contest next Monday night I suppose it will not take place at Roby, as we have no intention of resorting to violence or bloodshed. What authority he has to send State troops there without the request of the town or county officials may be a question the Governor will find a hard one to answer.

"Should he interfere without having been called upon, and stop an entertainment which is legal, it is probable that some one will have damages to pay. Feeling assured that we were correct in the matter and conducting a proper display, there has been no secrecy or underhanded work, and it has been advertised as thoroughly as any public event or attraction to which people are invited.

"It is strange if the Governor has suddenly found that there is any law that can apply against us, when the best and highest legal talent of Indiana had, after careful research, decided it was perfectly legitimate."

Details That May Be Interrupted.

In the meantime, just as if there were no soldiers in Indiana, the most detailed preparations are being made. The management has taken the precaution to have a double circuit of electric light wires, besides forty one-gallon oil lamps.

No one will be allowed within 500 feet of the arena. Young Griffo is exhibiting a magnificent Australian flag, presented to him by Jack Slavin on behalf of his Australian admirers. He will have his flag in his corner, while his opponent has been presented with a beautiful American flag by his many admirers in Saginaw.

Mrs. Joe Harris has remembered Griffo by sending him a beautiful handkerchief which will encircle his waist the night of the contest. Lavigne sent the following message to Prof. Robertson last evening: "Will arrive Saturday. Make preparations for two and myself." The club has already disposed of sufficient tickets to pay the purse and expenses.

"We have received more orders from the country," said the Secretary, "up to this evening than we have for all other contests combined. The public is assured that these contests will come off as advertised, which gives them more confidence than they have formerly had."

Mexican Customs Officers Made Prisoners.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Sept. 1.—Maj. Keyes, commanding at Fort Ringgold, with two troops of the Fifth Cavalry has reached the Havana Ranch. He found the sheep mentioned in last night's dispatch on Texas soil in charge of three Mexican customs officers and some herders from Mexico The customs officers and the herders, who were all armed, are held by the military as prisoners. The Mexicans released Sailing, the owner of the sheep, but still hold as prisoners on the Mexican side two of his herders, both citizens of Texas.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1893.

Red Letter Days at the Fair.

May 1 (Opening day)	128,965
May 30 (Decoration day)	118,579
June 8 (Infanta day)	135,261
June 15 (German day)	165,068
July 4 (United States day)	283,273
July 20 (Swedish day)	120,973
Aug. 12 (Bohemian day)	151,971
Aug. 15 (Bajah day)	122,530
Aug. 19 (British day)	168,861
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	243,261
Aug. 26 (Machinery day)	168,036

Paid admissions to the Fair:

Total for May..	1,050,037	Total for Aug..	3,515,293
Total for June..	2,675,113	Sept. 1 (Friday)	127,079
Total for July...	2,761,363	T'l from May 1.	10,125,154

Weather for Chicago today: *Fair, slightly cooler.*

Pages.

1 Pageant of Historical Tableaux at the Fair.
New Liberty Bell Is Sidetracked.
Militia Called Out for the Roby Fight.
Hundreds of Families Evicted.

2 Work to Be Given 1,500 Idle Men.
Sporadic Asiatic Cholera in Jersey City.
Strike Feared on the L. and N. Railway.

3 Receivers for Equitable Mortgage Company.
Electric Launches Will Go to Venice.
Judge Ewing to Hear Sunday Closing Case

4 Labor Congress Attacks Monopolies.
Vermont Morgan Horses Take Blue Ribbons.
Warden Parsell Holds His Office.

5 Home Rule Bill Goes to the Lords.
Archbishop of Zante in Chicago.
Good Marksmanship of Cavalrymen.

6 Opening of the Electric Road to Evanston.

7 McDonald Ruled Off at Hawthorne.
Santa Anna Runs Dead Heat with Kingston.
Budd Doble Fined at Fleetwood Park.

8 Rate War Grows More Serious.

9 Big Increase in the Public Debt.
Voorhees Arouses Populist Free Silverites.
More Healthy Conditions in Trade.
Illinois Steel Works to Close.

10 Review of Current Literature.

11 Financial and Commercial News.
Affairs in the Insurance World.

13 Keeley's Cure Does Not Produce Insanity.
New Quarters of the United Press.

14 More Light on the Silver Question.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Yesterday—Electric Launch Shipped to Venice to Be Operated There—Mr. Thacher Complains to the Commission of a "Jury Pleader"—M. Guilmant's Second Appearance in an Organ Recital—Parade of Historical and Allegorical Floats Through Lagoons—Awards to Morgan Horses in Live-Stock Pavilion.

To-day—Catholic Education Day—9 a. m., Exhibition of Jacks and Mules at Stock Ring—9:30 a. m., Lectures on "Linguistics" in Recital Hall—12 m., Exposition Orchestra of 100 at Music Hall—2 p. m., Concert in Front of German Building by Herr Katzenberger's Chorus of Ladies—2 p. m., International Congress of Anthropology Meets at Recital Hall—9 a. m. to 1 p. m., Catholic Education Day Exercises at Festival Hall—2:30 p. m., Practices by U. S. Life Saving Crew in the Lake—3 p. m., Nikita and Exposition Orchestra at Music Hall; Guilmant Organ Recital at Festival Hall; Swimming for Prizes at Albert's Natatorium—5 p. m., Children's Chorus Concert at Administration Plaza—7:30 p. m., Concert by Herr Katzenberger's Chorus of Ladies on Administration Plaza; Special Grand Illumination of the Wooded Island; Grand Court Illumination and Electric Fountain Display—8 p. m., Midway Plaisances Illuminated, Comic Fireworks—Mines and Mining Building Open Tonight.

Coming Events of Importance.

Sept. 4—Labor day. New York day, and Welsh Eisteddfod. Concert by Grace Church choir on float in South Canal.

Sept. 5—Welsh Eisteddfod. Sons of New York celebrate. Venetian festival on lagoons.

Sept. 6—Wisconsin day and Welsh Eisteddfod.

Sept. 7—Pennsylvania and Brazil day Welsh Eisteddfod.

Sept. 8—Welsh Eisteddfod. Procession of allegorical floats.

Sept. 9—Utah, California, and Grand Army day. Stationary engineers day. Transportation day. Columbian Catholic congress.

Sept. 11—Silver day. Veterans' day.

Sept. 12—Veterans' day. Maryland day.

Sept. 13—Veterans' day. Michigan day. Amateur Athletic Union.

Sept. 14—Veterans' day. Ohio day.

Sept. 25—Keeley, Costa Rica, Mexican, and Vermont days.

DEPUTY MARSHALS KILLED BY OUTLAWS

Fatal Battle Between Six United States Officers and a Band of Desperadoes.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 1.—[United Press Dispatch.]—Reports were received today of a fight between a band of outlaws—remnants of the Starr and Dalton gangs—and six United States Deputy Marshals near Ingalls, Paine County. Seven of the outlaws, Deputies Lafe Shadley, T. J. Huston, and another officer were mortally wounded. None of the outlaws are believed to have been killed outright. The band scattered. One outlaw was corraled who will be taken to Ingalls, which is forty-five miles from the railroad. Shadley was formerly chief of the police of Osage County.

DEMAND FOR MEN AND BLOODHOUNDS.

More Trouble Feared Among the Meachamites of Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 1.—Sheriff Morrow tonight received a telegram from Sheriff White of Clarke County asking that deputies and all available bloodhounds be sent down by the first train. Deputies Jones and Cole, with six of Jefferson County's best dogs, leave for Whatley, in that county. It is thought more trouble among Meachamites has taken place. The men go to Rose Hill, in that county, and by taking the first train in the morning can reach the scene late tomorrow night.

Active War Against the Coal Combine.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—The Minnesota anti-coal combine committee of fifty this afternoon issued an address to the citizens of Minnesota asking all citizens who possibly could to withhold orders and refrain from purchasing coal until further notice. An effort is being made to boycott or, at least, defeat the coal combine.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Gov. Flower of New York has commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of Edward Geoghan, who was to have been executed at Sing Sing prison next week for wife murder. Geoghan is said to be insane.

Troops are held in readiness at Los Angeles and San Bernardino to proceed to Redlands, Cal., where a mob threatens to drive out the Chinese. The Governor is determined to frustrate the plans of the mob.

The German Synod of the Eastern Reformed Church in the United States is holding its annual session at Buffalo, N. Y. The Rev. Mr. Heinse of Buffalo has been elected President for the ensuing year.

George H. Keim of New York and John C. Cushman of Chicago have been appointed receivers of the New York Anderson Pressed Brick company on the application of James C. Anderson of Chicago, who is the President of the company. Mr. Cushman had previously been appointed receiver in Chicago.

English and Continental connoisseurs award the palm of excellence to J. Calvert & Co.'s fine Clarets and Sauternes as being always reliable.

LAST EDITION.

WINTER WOES BEGUN

Poor Families, with No Money for Rent, in the Streets.

ARE FORCED FROM HOMES

Landlords Brook No Delays and Take Summary Action.

TRAGEDIES OF POVERTY,

Women and Children Included in the Ruthless Evictions.

CROWDS OF HUNGRY INCREASING.

The landlords who own many of the tenement houses in the poorer sections of the city have became tired of waiting for their rent. It is now overdue in some cases several months. Some of the landlords have evicted tenants already and many have served notice for a great number to vacate at once or pay rent. It is impossible for many people to get enough to eat and to pay rent is out of the question. If these threatened evictions are carried out today will find hundreds of people without shelter in the streets. Those who are thrown out of one place because of inability to pay rent are not likely to find landlords to take them in.

Investigation shows there are now many families, including small children, sleeping in the street. Every day a number of evictions are reported. Stories of heartless cruelties on the part of landlords are numerous. Some exaggeration on the part of tenants as regards their side of the story is probable, but no one can see the actual condition without being awakened to the fact that the situation is serious. In addition to the general suffering and poverty there are individual cases of sickness where the unfortunate need medical attendance, nourishing food, and good care. Instead they have received the fatal notice from the landlord.

Doomed for Eviction.

The following men and their families, many of them sick, out of work, and out of money, either have been put out of their houses or notified that they must vacate today:

Mr. Matter, No. 343 Maxwell street.
Mr. Gubell, No. 442 Jefferson street.
Lary Rosenberg, No. 572 Canal street.
R. Kadison, No. 124 Liberty street.
H. Goodman, No. 73 Cramer street.
L. Cohen, No. 64 Liberty street.
Mrs. Lamkan, No. 238 De Koven street.
H. Spellman, No. 140 West Fourteenth street.
L. Isaacson, No. 69 Bunker.
Mr. Somerson, No. 73 Bunker street.
H. Harris, No. 441 S. Canal street.
J. Rosenberg, No. 148 Newberry avenue.
A. Wolff, No. 212 Canal street.
Mr. Sippell, No. 117 Barber street.
Mr. Berkorts, No. 128 W. Fifteenth street.
Mr. Kapplyn, No. 216 De Koven street.
Mr. Davidson, No. 109 Bunker street.
Mr. Schilling, No. 179 Maxwell street.
Mr. Mandell, No. 65 Liberty street.
Mr. Ozawits, No. 240 Maxwell street.
Mrs. Hershnall, No. 206 Maxwell street.
Mrs. Resnick, Liberty and Canal streets.
Mr. Block, No. 177 Henry street.
Mr. Aushtopt, No. 204 Desplaines street.

The landlords say they have waited as long as possible for the back rent due them and will wait no longer. Yesterday being the first of the month was the day when all rents were due. Those who were already back one month cannot expect a longer extension of time. Many who have paid in the past failed to raise the necessary money yesterday and were obliged to vacate. Force was used in many cases where desperation caused resistance. In some cases the pitiful tales of hunger and sickness moved the landlords or their agents to allow a few days' respite before the eviction that must come unless the money is paid soon. The better class of landlords have been more charitable, and in numerous cases have allowed tenants to remain who were already back several months in the payment of rent.

Landlord's Promptness Nearly Fatal.

The first eviction reported occurred at Judd and Jefferson streets, one week ago, when Jacob Jacobson evicted three of his tenants who owed but two days' rent. An angry mob surrounded Mr. Jacobson in the street, and might have hanged him but for the prompt action of the police. One of these tenants, a Mr. Cohen, had been ill for some time and unable to work. The last of his savings were given to the landlord. The neighbors had given food to the family. The evicted people were provided for by S. Simon, E. Saltzman, and D. Kallis.

By this action these three men became the champions of all other evicted tenants, and the rumor spread that they were taking care of those who were homeless. For the last week these three men have had their hands full. They have been obliged to abandon business in order to attend to the scores of demands from people in such dire need as to command especial attention. Money has been raised by subscription and divided among the landlords most clamorous for the money due them. When possible new quarters have been found for evicted families.

Mr. Saltzman has a list of 100 names of people who applied to him in the last few days for shelter. The names were taken of those only where extreme want was evident and relief deserved. Those who are in position to know the condition of the poorer classes say that the trouble has only commenced.

Three evicted families are now living in a house at No. 79 Judd street. The house contains only one room, twenty feet square. It was formerly used as a temporary church, contains ten wooden benches about eight feet long. These benches are now used as beds by the six adults and nine children, who have no other place to lay their heads.

A man 60 years old was sweeping the floor when a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called yesterday. In reply to questions he said that his family and two other families had been put out of a house on Canal street because they were unable to pay rent.

"I had eaten nothing for three days when I came here," said the old man. "I get plenty of bread now, but have eaten nothing else since I came, as there is no stove to cook the meat on."

Mother and Children in the Street.

Mrs. I. Safer and her five children were evicted last Monday from a house on Jefferson street near Canal. For four days she and her children remained in the street. One of the children was sick and all were in a starving condition when found by one of Mr. Kopperl's relief committee. A house was found for them at No. 58 Liberty street, where they are now living. They have no stove, bed, or other furniture, but are sleeping on the floor. Mrs. Safer says she is thankful for the food she receives daily at the relief station and that she and her babies are not obliged to sleep in the street. Her husband left her two days after she was put out of their house. It is feared he has killed him-

self, as when last seen he seemed crazed with grief on account of the suffering of the family.

N. Krozer came to Mr. Saltzman yesterday. He said he had been put out of the house he had occupied for two years because he failed to pay this month's rent in advance. He said he was out of work and that his wife was sick and his family hungry. Another man came in soon after. He gave his name as Graftstien and said he was a carpenter by trade. He had been living at No. 449 Canal for many months but had not been working for some time. His landlord said he must leave his house last night. He replied that he had no money and that his family were both sick and hungry. As for himself he had eaten nothing for two days, and didn't want food until his family was provided for.

A woman with three children said she had slept in an alley for two nights. She was put out of a house on Dusall street, near Jefferson. A German woman from Milwaukee avenue refused to accept the meat offered to her at the relief station, saying she had no place to cook it, as she had been put out of the house where she lived because she was unable to pay rent. She had five children with her, and said she was a widow. An old woman lately arrived from Philadelphia lived until yesterday on Liberty, near Jefferson street. She was put out on the street without food, money, or sufficient clothes. She owed two weeks' rent.

Samuel Levi of No. 69 Bunker street was evicted yesterday morning. The furniture was piled up in the yard outside the house. Mr. Levi was given quarters by the Relief committee. Another man is now living in a barn with his family of eight children. He, too, was evicted last Tuesday. He is fed by the relief fund.

Mrs. Leserlie lives on Wilson, near Canal street. She was unable to pay the rent, which was due last Monday. She gave birth to a child last Tuesday. Her landlord told her she must pay the rent before last night or "be prepared to leave." Mr. Saltzman tried to satisfy the landlord with promises, but was unsuccessful. The woman with her baby was put out yesterday, but was taken in and cared for by neighbors.

Tells Sad Stories of Poverty.

Mr. Saltzman said last night:

I am greatly concerned about a woman who lived at No. 442 Jefferson street. Her landlord, a man named Welick, put her out. She left the house crying and has not been seen or heard from since. I fear she has killed herself. She has been missing two days. Another woman has lived three years at No. 204 Desplaines street. She was only one week behind with her rent, but the landlord put her out yesterday. At Liberty and Canal streets there is a man who has a large family and has been out of work and sick for some weeks. We had a doctor visit him yesterday who said the man was dying for want of nourishing food. I understand today that the man and his family were evicted last night. I will investigate the case at once. At No. 363 North avenue is another sick man with a large family that will be put out today. He has lived three years in the same house and always paid rent promptly. I could tell you such stories all night. I believe the stories are not much exaggerated and, if they are there is much of the same or worse conditions of which we know nothing. These and a hundred other cases have come under our notice with no effort on our part to find them out.

BRINGS SILVER COIN IN A SACK.

Unknown Woman Gives It to the Poor at Mr. Kopperl's Relief Station.

From every part of the city the hungry men, women, and children flock to the food distributing station at Judd and Clinton streets by Alexander Kopperl and others. No money had been given out until yesterday, when an elderly woman came to the place with a young man about 18 years old. She brought with her a sack of silver coin which contained probably $500. She stood near the door of the church where the crowd passed her in going out and handed out the silver coin, varying in denomination from dollars to dimes. At last the sack was empty. The young man was sent away with several bank bills of large denomination. He soon returned with another supply of small coin. This, too, was handed out, and the crowd of needy and deserving people still surged past her. Realizing the fact that even a large sum of money could go only a short way toward relieving so much want and suffering, she broke down and cried and was led away by the young man, who was evidently her son. She refused to give her name or address, but said she would come again in a few days.

The work has been going on only one week. The first day's distribution was only $20 worth of bread and meat. Since that time the crowds have been constantly on the increase until yesterday, when 3,605 families were fed. In these families were 7,358 adults and 8,129 children. The bread given away yesterday amounted to 13,827 pounds and the meat to 4,921 pounds. In the last week 10,346 families have been fed consisting of 19,494 adults and 23,013 children; 39,589 pounds of bread and 13,197 pounds of meat is the grand total of provisions given out.

A register is kept of the name and address of each person fed. Before noon yesterday the hungry crowd became so clamorous that it was impossible to keep strict account of the amounts given out. The church and street were so closely packed that the united efforts of a half dozen policemen and several of the Relief committee were powerless to keep the people back. A report was started that the supplies were becoming exhausted and the crowd became half frantic in their efforts to reach the desk where the meat and bread tickets were given out. In the crush that followed several weak women and children were pushed down and badly bruised.

Mr. Kopperl called on Mayor Harrison Thursday. He explained the situation and said the work of feeding the poor should have some substantial help from the city. The subject was brought before the meeting of the Finance committee at the City Hall that night and $1,500 was given to the Kopperl relief fund.

Yesterday the new subscriptions amounted to $187. From early in the morning there were many callers at Mr. Kopperl's office who came to investigate the work of charity and see that the stories of want were not exaggerated. Several subscriptions were left in cash and a large amount of bread and provisions were promised for today. H. H. Kohlsaat left an order on his bakery for 5,000 loaves of bread. S. Franklin said he would give $50 worth of bread today.

The list of cash subscriptions for yesterday is as follows:

L. L. Robinson	$ 5
Leon H. Prentice	10
S. Leister	10
Anonymous	100
Anonymous	10
C. W. Elphecker & Co.	5
J. C. Parsons	10
Anonymous	5
[illegible] Ader	10
Charles Morton	10
Anonymous	5
[illegible] Hunsberger	10
Mrs. Durborrows	2
Total	$187

DISTRESS IN THE ITALIAN DISTRICT.

Living Close to Starvation on What Other Poor Classes Would Refuse.

In the Italian quarter there is keen distress. During the present summer little or no railroad construction has taken place, and the employment usually afforded in that way has failed. This has caused an unprecedentedly large number of Italians to return this year to Italy. Those who sought relief in this way, however, were men who had been in steady employment and had saved money. Fully 300 men in the Ewing street district alone are absolutely without employment. How they live is a secret that only a candid Italian could explain. They are accustomed to hardship and have the knack of making a little go a long way, and it is known that they will use much that Americans regard as refuse. Nothing but this faculty can account for their being alive under such circumstances, and as for the kind of life they live it is manifestly little removed from starvation. At a time, however, when the worst kind of Italians attract most of the public attention, and when the worst qualities of the race are those most spoken of, it is but simple justice to bear testimony to the fact that they practice the noblest and most unostentatious charity towards those who need it most.

Many Bohemians are out of work in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Halsted streets. It does not appear, however, that there is aggravated distress among them. Many are skilled workmen who have provided tolerably against hard times, although there are cases of exceptional hardship. These people are frugal and provident in their habits, as a rule, and are in a condition that most of the poor of foreign race might envy.

The Poles and Lithuanians are among the poorest of the West Side laboring population. These unfortunates are, like the Italians, heavily handicapped by their want of knowledge of English, and they are in other respects ruder and more ignorant than the Italians. Those who are most familiar with the existing distress say that this foreign element is at once the most destitute and the hardest to be dealt with.

TO HELP WOMEN WITH CHILDREN.

While They Work Their Little Ones Can Be Left in Care of Nurses.

The Olivet Presbyterian church, at No. 247 Clybourn avenue, has converted a part of its building into a day nursery. It is designed to relieve the poor women in the vicinity who have children and who have been obliged to go out to work to support their families. Rooms and cradles will be provided and the children will be fed during the time they are left in the care of the nurses. It is intended to receive such children free whose mothers cannot pay the small charge of 10 or 15 cents a day that will be asked. Two large airy rooms are being furnished, which will be ready to receive the babes in two weeks. The Rev. N. B. W. Galloway, one of the pastors of the church, has charge of the nursery. He will receive contributions toward meeting the expenses of preparing and maintaining it. Two trained nurses will be in attendance all the time. It is intended to add to the nursery a kindergarten.

BLUE JACKETS WELCOME MR. HARRISON.

The Ex-President's Return to Indianapolis the Occasion of Great Cheering.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—When ex-President Harrison stepped from the Pennsylvania train at 1 o'clock today on his return home after two months at the seashore he was greeted with a round of hearty cheers that for a moment appeared to almost daze the distinguished citizen. Again the people cheered him and he was compelled to raise his hat without comprehending the meaning of his reception. The strangers were attired in natty blue single-breasted blouses with brass buttons down the front. The little white anchors embroidered on their collars proved they were "blue jackets" from the "old navy" of '61 and



REAR-ADMIRAL B. S. OSBON.

'65. The situation was explained to Mr. Harrison, and when the crowd rushed forward to shake his hand he went through the ceremony with much apparent relish. It was some time before he could make his way through the crowd.

The trains had been unloading members of the National Veterans' Association ever since morning and as it was nearly the hour set down for the arrival of Rear Admiral Osbon from New York all the vacant space in the Union Station was crowded with the old salts. They were there to welcome their chief officer, and the advent of an ex-President on the scene was a joyous surprise.

Within half an hour of the above scene another explosion of enthusiasm occurred denoting the arrival of Rear Admiral Osbon's train. As soon as he appeared a message was dispatched to the battery in Military Park and the Rear Admiral's salute of thirteen guns announced that the leading officer of the association had arrived. The Rear Admiral spent the day until late tonight aboard the Kearsarge on the State-House grounds. The first formal gathering of the association will be on board the Kearsarge tomorrow morning, the parade coming off later in the day.

Mr. Harrison announced his program for encampment week tonight. Monday morning he will speak at the opening of Camp Wilder in Military Park. In the evening he will deliver the welcome address to the G. A. R. in Tomlinson Hall. Tuesday he will be in the reviewing stand with Commander-in-Chief Weissert, and at night he will speak at the ladies' reception in Tomlinson Hall. Wednesday morning he will preside at the reunion of his old regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, and also at his brigade reunion. Wednesday afternoon he will address the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland and Wednesday night he has agreed to preside at the big camp fire in Tomlinson Hall. The first G. A. R. post to attend the encampment reached Indianapolis today. It came all the way from Nebraska.

The preliminary work of the Grand Army Reception and Entertainment committee has been completed. The city is taking on a gay holiday appearance, and the old soldiers will find when they come Monday that they are welcome and expected. Today was exclusively naval veteran's day, and the "tars," rigged out in their blue nautical suits, arrived in large numbers. Capt. John B. Wirt, Commander of the warship Kearsarge, kept open house on board the vessel.

TROOPS PATROLLING THE BORDER.

Constant Scouting to Keep "Sooners" Out of Cherokee Strip.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., Sept. 1.—Troop "C," Third Cavalry, Lieut. Caldwell commanding, came in from Fort Riley last night and went into camp on the Chillocco Indian school reservation. They brought four carloads of horses and mules and all their accouterments. Troop "C" will patrol the border from the Chillocco reservation. Lieut. Caldwell says that he has orders to clear the strip of every one. The troops will scout the strip constantly from now on. Troop "G" went into the strip over the Rock Island, Troop "E" has gone to Pond Creek, and Troop "F" to Bluff Creek. Troop "B" which was stationed here, has gone to Perry and will guard the southern border. Chief of Police Rarick has been compelled to increase his force because of the large number of gamblers and crooks who have been attracted here. Hold ups, burglaries, and fights are frequent and gambling dens are run wide open.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Fears have been entertained that because of the delay in nominating the proper land officers the opening of the Cherokee strip might have to be delayed. To avert this M. A. Jacobs, Chief Clerk of the General Land Office, has been detailed to take temporary charge of the arrangements and operations of the booths and local land offices in the Cherokee outlet. He will be assisted by four experienced men from the General Land Office. These men left for the outlet today. Next Monday Claude N. Bennett, private secretary to Secretary Hoke Smith, F. A. Tomlinson, Chief of the Stationery and Printing Division, and forty-three others will also go for special duties.

ARKANSAS BOOKKEEPER ABSCONDS.

E. T. Rigney Is Short in His Accounts $11,000 and Leaves for Chicago.

MARIANA, Ark., Sept. 1.—E. T. Rigney, confidential bookkeeper for Johnson & Grave, a large mercantile and lumber firm, is short in his accounts and a fugitive from justice. The peculations have been going on for two years, but the shortage was not discovered until a few days ago, while Rigney was at the World's Fair. When he returned yesterday he was threatened with arrest, but begged to be allowed to repay the money stolen and leave the country. His employers agreed to this, but last night he hired a buggy, drove to Forest City and boarded the train for Chicago. Rigney's shortage is over $11,000, and the affair has kicked up a tremendous sensation, as he was a social leader and stood high in church circles.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 1.—A. Z. Reinhardt, Sheriff and tax collector of Perry County, is short nearly $40,000 in his accounts. Reinhardt's bondsmen will be compelled to make the amount good.

"New Series" Souvenirs.

A new series of art souvenirs from water color sketches of odd nooks at the World's Fair will begin tomorrow.

HOME MEN GET WORK.

NONE BUT ACTUAL RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO RECEIVE AID.

Booths to Be Erected in Various Parts of the City and, After Proof of Bona Fide Residence, 1,500 Men Will Be Selected and Early Next Week Set to Work on Drainage Canal—Union Men Will Turn Out Strong in Labor Day Parade—Plan to Clean Alleys.

"Relief for needy Chicagoans and, Chicagoans only," will be the watchword of the Relief and Public Safety committee in its distribution of assistance hereafter. This is to be spread broadcast over the country that hungry idlers and others now headed for Chicago in hope of spending the winter as the guests of the city may take heed and stay away.

The committee held a session yesterday afternoon at the Mayor's office and the tenor of all the talk was that Chicago would have all she could do to take care of her own hungry citizens and that rigid measures must be adopted to see that none but bona fide citizens are succored from the relief fund. Mayor Harrison said:

It has been the sense of all committees dealing with the problem of Chicago's unemployed that relief should be confined to persons actually resident in and belonging to Chicago. The rule must be made imperative and outsiders will not be fed, housed, or furnished work. We must care for our own and "our own" does not include the destitute of the world or even of all America. The outsiders who are now in the city out of employment may as well know now as any time later that it is high time they retraced their steps to where they came from.

It was resolved to confer jointly with the Drainage Board officials, and Trustees Kelly and Boldenweck were admitted. The members of the Public Safety committee present were Col. W. P. Rend, M. H. Madden, Julius Jonas, L. J. Kadish, O. D. Wetherell, Z. S. Holbrook, Gen. Joseph Stockton, E. J. Lindholm, Miss Jane Addams, and Miss Julia P. Leavens.

Booths to Be Erected.

It was agreed to follow out the plan outlined by the Drainage Board Labor committee. To do this the Public Safety committee will establish employment headquarters on the Lake-Front circus lot opposite Montgomery Ward & Co.'s building. Booths will be erected today, and tomorrow the headquarters will be opened for business between the hours of 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. All unemployed men are invited to make formal application during these hours. Blanks will be furnished them, and the work of proving residence, citizenship, etc., will be conducted by the Public Safety committee. All applicants recommended by this committee will be furnished work on the Drainage Canal. It is expected that the extra force demanded will furnish work for a total of 3,500 men, which will furnish relief to 15,000 people. Early next week the first batch of 1,500 men will be put to work.

Substations for the distribution of supplies will be immediately established on the north, south, west, southwest, and northwest sides of the city. The Executive committee named yesterday to have direct charge of the distribution of money is composed as follows: H. G. Selfridge, H. S. Vail, S. E. Gross, John S. Cook, Lyman J. Gage, Henry Siegel, Otto Young, H. H. Kohlsaat, James R. B. Van Cleave, Joseph Donnersbeger, C. D. Hamill, and Robert Lindblom.

Alderman Madden's Plan.

Alderman Madden has a plan by which he thinks 20,000 men can be given employment. He explains it as follows:

The city has already let contracts for the improvement of streets to the amount of about $5,000,000. This money is collected by special assessment and is not due until next year. Contractors can take estimates and use them as collateral upon which they may borrow money. Now if we could get people who have money and wish to invest it safely, to advance money to these contractors on this security we could get an army of men to work at once.

M. J. Keane of the Board of Education has a plan for giving employment. The Board of Education is ready to begin the erection of five new school buildings as soon as the Council passes upon several school sites. These buildings are to cost $60,000 each, and will furnish work for several hundred men for the entire winter.

The following committee to secure funds for the relief of the unemployed and deserving poor during the approaching winter has been appointed by Mayor Harrison: H. G. Selfridge, John S. Cook, Otto Young, J. R. B. Van Cleave, Robert Lindblom, H. S. Vail, L. J. Gage, H. H. Kohlsaat, Joseph Donnersberger, S. E. Gross, Henry Siegel, C. D. Hamill. The committee will meet Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 5, at 4 o'clock in the Mayor's office.

Subscriptions to the relief fund were received by the Mayor yesterday as follows:

George C. Wilson, $100; Adolf Weise, $25; Oliver H. Hicks, $25.

The German Relief Society during August aided fifty-four needy families and furnished farm work to 145 men.

UNION MEN IN LABOR DAY PARADE.

All Organizations Will Be Strongly Represented and Appropriately Costumed.

John Beegan, No. 228 South Halsted street, the costumer of the labor unions, yesterday gave these facts about the parade:

The horseshoers will turn out 1,000 men clad in red shirts, black navy caps, aprons, black pants, gloves, and canes. Three lodges of machinists will have 800 uniformed members in line. The hodcarriers have ordered a splendid banner and flag. The painters have bought 2,000 uniforms and sashes. The hoisting engineers call for 200 badges. They will have a hoisting engine in operation in the parade. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has 300 uniforms. The cement finishers have a splendid silk American flag and 400 badges. The Allied Printing Trades Council have 250 badges; the Knights of Labor carpenters, 500 badges; gravel roofers, 400 suits and a silk American flag; the tin and sheet iron workers, 250 badges and a silk banner; the District Council machinists, a handsome banner and 100 badges; bridge and structural iron workers, a $250 banner and $700 worth of badges; machine woodworkers, four unions, $400 worth of badges, navy caps; iron molders, 500 men; Compositors' Athletic club, 400 badges; Carpenters' Union No. 21, 250 badges; Furniture-Workers' Union, 1,100 men; Typographical Union No. 16, 3,000 badges, a new banner, and a new flag; Brotherhood of Carpenters of America, 450 badges; teamsters, 1,000 badges; brass molders, new banner and flag and 250 badges; shoemakers, 600 badges; sewer laborers, 1,500 suits, new flag and banner; electrical workers, a $650 banner, suits for 600 men; cigarmakers, 3,000 men; of Typographical Union No. 16, W. B. Conkey chapel, blue silk banner, 150 men; Chicago Printing Union, dark blue banner, 200 men; Franklin Union, W. B. Conkey company, 300 men. The government mail employés, who have never been in a Labor day parade before, 250 badges; the clerks will turn out 800 strong; brick workers, from Archer avenue, never in line before, 2,000 men; building laborers, 1,500; employés of the Rock Island and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads, never in line before, have purchased 300 uniforms; theatrical stage employés, a splendid banner and 300 badges; hackmen, 400 men; architectural iron workers, 900 men; junior plumbers, 300 men; cornice workers, 500 strong; junior steamfitters, 500 uniforms; mosaic and encaustic tileworkers, 400 badges; pattern workers, never in line before, 300 men; type-founders, never marched before, 200 men. The floats will be superb. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers will show a duplicate of the Madison street bridge. The electrical workers will have an electric plant in operation. The horseshoers will have a crew working.

PLAN TO EMPLOY MANY IDLE MEN.

Proposal to Clean the City's Alleys and Vacant Lots.

Elmer E. Baldwin writes the following with reference to employing worthy idle laborers:

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As I read your valuable paper every day, and feel that something should be done at once to assist the (worthy) unemployed, I am of the same opinion as W. E. Dibble, whose letter appears in today's TRIBUNE. I think nothing better could be done than to clean up our streets, alleys, and lots. God knows there is great need of this. There is not a city in the United States so filthy dirty. I have reference to the alleys and vacant lots—the streets are not so bad. I do not agree with Mr. Dibble in his mode of raising funds necessary to do the work. For I do not think it right or just for employés to pay for cleaning the city, as the salary of an employé is none too large at present to provide the actual necessities of life. In my opinion, the property-owners should bear the expense, and the funds could be raised immediately by laying a special assessment of say two cents or three cents per foot frontage on all property. In this way the right one would be called upon to pay a just claim, and as it would be so small no one would object, and sufficient funds could be raised in thirty or sixty days to give our great city a thorough cleaning, at least twice this fall, from the one assessment. My reason for suggesting this plan is because I think it is just and right. A man that owns a twenty-five foot lot would be called upon to pay 50 or 75 cents, which he would gladly do, and the man that owns 600 feet, vacant or improved, would be called upon to pay his proportion.

It is possible that the greatest opposition to this plan would be found among the people who hold large vacant blocks waiting for an advance in prices. But such people should be compelled to pay, as there is nothing more unsightly or a greater nuisance than a vacant lot, with great heaps of ashes and rubbish and weeds three feet high. What property we hold can be assessed any time under the above plan and the assessment will be willingly paid, and many others I have talked with are willing to help clean the city in this way. Cleanliness is next to godliness. If we can't have godliness give us cleanliness. Wake up, City Fathers. Let us have action and not so much wasting of time.

HELP FOR HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Drainage Board Labor Committee Devises a Practical Plan.

At the meeting of the Drainage Board committee on labor held yesterday a plan for practical relief was formulated and afterwards adopted by the General Public Relief committee. It is to be put in practical operation today by the erection of booths, where unemployed actual citizens of Chicago may prove citizenship and secure work on the drainage canal. Preference will be given to heads of families. John Scanlan appeared before the board and said that the Santa Fé and Alton roads would run trains to and from the work if guaranteed 250 passengers daily at 16 cents round trip. This would enable them to live at home and prevent imposition by contractors' boarding houses. The men are to receive $9 per week.

Labor Notes.

A change in the Labor Congress program Saturday will be the appearance of Mr. Booker T. Washington in the morning instead of the evening.

Harold Puster writes to THE TRIBUNE that he has clothing and household goods for the South Chicago sufferers which the committee can have by sending to No. 1638 West Adams street.

Carpenters and other unemployed mechanics who meet at No. 167 Washington street yesterday decided to apply for an injunction restraining Mayor Harrison from prohibiting mass meetings on the Lake-Front.

The South Chicago Relief Association writes THE TRIBUNE saying that all contributions for the sufferers of the recent South Chicago fire may be sent to the association, No. 9234 Commercial avenue, South Chicago, Ill. In cases where the contributors live on the South Side a team will call for the articles to be donated if the notification is sent to the address named.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS DELINQUENT.

Nothing Will Be Done on Forfeitures for Several Weeks.

When the Common Council resumes its meetings next month one of the first things to engage its attention will be an examination of the street improvements provided for this year and for which special assessments have been made. So say officials in the various departments and Aldermen. An impression has gained ground, they say, that many improvements are to be stayed or the ordinances providing for them repealed, and this idea combined with the hard times and their effect upon thousands of realty owners has operated to make the payment of special assessments the slowest and lightest at this period for several years. Collections on property in the outlying towns is now in progress. The city has not yet been reached. Numerous delinquent sales have been made of property in the outer towns, with results that is said to be satisfactory so far as the city is concerned. It is stated that many delinquent sales of city property will probably be made, but there is a difference of opinion whether tax-buyers will be able to command funds to make purchases that on the aggregate will be advantageous to the city. Great complaint against many improvements is made. It is charged that they are totally unnecessary. A letter on this subject was received by THE TRIBUNE yesterday. It is as follows:

Editor of The Tribune: We, the unwilling victims of enormous special assessments confronting us these times when it is hard to meet current expenses, ask you to hear us in the matter of the same, and give publicity to some means of relief. In many portions of the city these improvements have been ordered without the knowledge of many, and against the wish of the majority, and as they were engineered through by the influence of speculators in real estate they do not voice the wishes of the owners; in other words, many people who are trying to pay for their homes are now confronted by special assessments that cannot be possibly met these times unless it were to mortgage their places to meet the assessments, and it is very doubtful if the money could be had in that way.

Cannot our Aldermen or City Council give us some relief? I, and all with whom I am acquainted, would be glad to pay interest for a year on the amount and save falling into the hands of the tax sharks who are lying in wait to pounce upon property for these specials, adding 25 per cent to the burden every six months.

Some will say, "Why did you not prepare for this assessment when you knew the improvements were going in?" I, for one, had no notice whatever of the matter, nor have I had any notice or bill of the amount until I made inquiry at the County Building. There I found that I was mulcted in the sum of about $600 for curbing, filling, macadamizing, and putting in drains on a modest little corner in Normal Park, dimensions, 75x125 feet. This is not all. I have just recovered from an assessment against the property for the Halsted street sewer. Then came the Sixty-ninth street sewer, then the Sherman street sewer, then for lamp-posts that stand lightless, and so it has gone for four years until it looks seriously like being assessed out of the country.

There was a talk of a remonstrance against the job until some one said that the payments would come in annual installments, and we all took courage and hoped to wriggle out by hook or crook; now we learn to our discomfiture that the whole is payable at one time, and that time now. Yours, disparagingly, H. S. M. AND OTHERS.

It is practically certain that complaints of this character will find utterance in the Council. But it was said yesterday that it was not equally certain that the Council will proceed immediately to pass wholesale repealing ordinances. Since the Council adjourned the libor situation has got into such shape as to attract the notice of the Aldermen.

"So far as I am personally concerned I never introduced an ordinance providing for improvements unless the majority of the people affected desired the work," said Ald. Madden. "I am aware of these complaints that improvements have been ordered where they were not needed. Every Alderman is responsible for his own ordinances. Of course I know that the stringency of the times makes it difficult for many persons to pay their special assessments. Their rights are entitled to consideration, and so are the interests and the liability of the city where contracts have been let. Besides, something must be done for the unemployed. It is not the best policy to shut off public work when there are many men who want and must have employment. The whole subject is one which must not be handled otherwise than carefully. Too many interests are involved."

Commissioner Sheehan of the Bureau of Special Assessments says that the improvements provided for amount to about $14,000,000. Contracts for nearly one-third of this have not been let and $6,000,000 worth of work has been staid.

"With reference to the continuance of the work everything of course depends on the Common Council," said Commissioner of Public Works Jones. "I so inform all inquirers. There has been complaint about the improvements ordered in some wards, but in the case of several repealing orders have been passed, so that the improvements now provided are about right."

The crowd of special assessment payers usually perceived in the County Treasurer's office at this time of year is lessened this year. Assessments are being paid slowly. It was stated yesterday that in the aggregate they were $1,500,000 below the usual figure.

"We are collecting assessments on the outlying property," said Deputy County Treasurer Anderson. "We have not got into the city yet. Small property-owners have paid up pretty well, but the large ones have not done so. We have made some sales and the result of the purchases has been fairly satisfactory. Tax buyers, who it might be supposed are, like property-owners, affected by the hard times, have managed to secure funds. When we get into the city it is likely there will be some sales. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the buyers will be able to purchase tax titles freely. Many contend that the resources of the buyers have been exhausted in purchasing the outlying property. I am asked every day when forfeitures will be declared. I tell people that I shall not proceed in that line until the middle of September."

Burned While Their Parents Fished.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Sept. 1.—Jacob Claiborne, living about twelve miles from Natchez, today fastened his three children up in his house while he and his wife went off a short distance to fish. During the absence of the parents the children began playing with the fire in the stove and accidentally set fire to a lot of loose seed cotton stored in the building. The result was that the building was entirely consumed and the children burned to death in the building. The parents are nearly crazed with grief.

IS ASIATIC CHOLERA.

HEALTH AUTHORITIES SO DECIDE ON A JERSEY CITY CASE.

Martin Crowe's Death Caused the Investigation Which Led to a Gathering of National and State Officers—All Unite in Believing It Is Sporadic and That There Is No Danger of Any Spread of the Disease—Lehigh Valley's Scheme Against the Control of the Reading.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—With the assistance of the Board of Health of this city the authorities of Jersey City learned today that Martin Crowe died in the Jersey City Hospital Tuesday night of sporadic Asiatic cholera. The news occasioned no alarm and there is no likelihood of the disease spreading.

The one feature about the case which looks bad is that six persons died before Crowe, each case being suspicious but no examination was made. The list of all deaths from choleraic symptoms is:

The Dead.

COLLINS, CAROLINE, 45 years old, of McAdoo avenue, Greenville; siezed with cramps on Aug. 24 and died at 10 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 25, probably not cholera.

CROWE, MARTIN, employed as an orderly or messenger in the hospital. Taken ill shortly after the death of Mrs. Smith Monday night, Aug. 26. Died the night of Tuesday, Aug. 29, and part of the intestine sent to Dr. Cyrus Edson of this city for bacteriological examination.

HASSLACHER, GUSTAVE, 19 years old, of No. 79 Culver avenue, Jersey City, was takenill at 11 o'clock the night of Wednesday, Aug. 23, and died in twelve hours. Probably not cholera.

LEWIS, MRS. ANN, the keeper of a hovel and boat-house at the end of Culver avenue, on the bank of the Hackensack River, near the Morris Canal. Taken in at 1 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 24 and died in eleven hours. Probably not cholera.

MORSE, JOHN, colored, 19 years old, of Monticello avenue, Jersey City. Taken ill and admitted to hospital Sunday, Aug. 20; died next day from what was supposed to be cholera morbus.

MORTON, WILLIAM, 35 years old, of No. 3 State street, Jersey City, taken ill on Aug. 21, died Aug. 23. Dr. Muttart, who attended him, thought he had eaten fruit and diagnosed his case as acute cholera morbus, but was puzzled by the symptoms.

SMITH, MRS. JOSEPHINE, sister-in-law of William Morton, lived at No. 3 State street; seized Saturday, Aug. 26. She was removed to the City Hospital Monday morning, Aug. 28, and died there that evening.

The authorities do not think John Morse, Gustave Hasslacher, Mrs. Ann Lewis, or Caroline Collins died of cholera. There is good reason for this belief.

These are persons who frequented the boathouse and saloon kept by Mrs. Lewis at the front of Culver avenue, on the Hackensack River. This is a tumbled-down shanty. They had eaten crabs caught in the Hackensack River and drank beer and whisky. A careful examination failed to show any reasonable theory of contagion. This reduces the number of probable cholera deaths to three. These are William Morton, Miss Josephine Smith, and Martin Crowe, the hospital messenger, and they are the cases which are giving the authorities concern. William Morton lived at No. 3 State street and was a fruit handler for a firm of importers. It is thought that if Martin had the disease he may have contracted it by handling fruit from an infected port, though this is not certain. He sometimes took fruit home and ate it.

The Cases at the Hospital.

Mrs. Josephine Smith, Morton's sister-in-law, nursed the sick man during his illness. Morton died Tuesday. He was not buried until Friday. There was a public funeral and the interment was in New York Bay Cemetery. Mrs. Smith attended the funeral, returned home, and was taken ill. A physician was called in Saturday morning. She said she had been at the funeral and on returning had drank beer and eaten melons. Her symptoms were those of her dead brother-in-law. The woman had profuse diarrhea and complained of a terrible feeling of hollowness in her stomach. She called continualy for beer and ice. The physician could give her no relief, and as the case became more and more suspicious he notified Dr. Charles B. Converse, the county physician, and the local authorities at once took alarm. Monday morning she had a collapse and continued to sink all that day and died in the evening.

The authorities made an error in sending Mrs. Smith to the regular city hospital. There are in the hospital at this time about 100 inmates. In that portion of the hospital in which she died there are between thirty and forty inmates. For several days after Mrs. Smith was taken in no caution was used, but when the attending physicians realized that the woman had cholera they grew more careful. The bedding was burned. The body was covered with disinfectants, put in a metallic casket, and buried in the potter's field.

Martin Crowe is supposed to have contracted the disease from Mrs. Smith, although the Jersey City health authorities say he was a frequenter of Mrs. Lewis' house. He remained in the hospital and worked for his board after being cured of gastritis. The day Mrs. Smith died he was digging a ditch in the hospital grounds and was called to assist in removing the body. He was taken ill that day and complained of terrible pains. The doctors located him for cholera morbus, as he had been eating fruit. Every precaution was taken because in the ward in which the ill man lay there were between sixty and seventy persons. When Crowe died the body was removed and buried in a metallic casket. The room was fumigated and the bedding burned.

There are two more "suspects" in Jersey City. Mrs. Rhoda Black of Fiske street was taken ill Thursday evening with cholera morbus. Dr. Everett suspected the case because Mrs. Black admitted having gone to Mrs. Lewis' boat-house. The doctor said tonight that Mrs. Black, in his opinion, did not have choleraic symptoms. The other case is that of Albert Parland, 25 years old, of No. 223 Slater street, Paterson, N. J. He was picked up in the streets of Jersey City, and as he had cholera morbus was taken to the isolated emergency hospital. Parland is a tinsmith and was looking for work when taken ill. He had improved late tonight and the doctors are positive he has not cholera.

Precautions Are Taken.

The health authorities of this city tonight declared there need be no fear on the part of the public and that the only thing needed was for the people to take every precaution and to be careful of their habits and their diet. The health authorities of the States of New York and New Jersey and the officers of the United States Marine Hospital service are coöperating and every safeguard for preventing an outbreak of the disease was provided for at the meeting of doctors and health officials from both cities held at police headquarters, Jersey City, tonight.

The meeting was an outcome of a conference held in the office of the New York Board of Health earlier in the day. The action taken shows that the officials in both cities and Surgeon-General Weyman of the Marine Hospital service are alert and perfectly able to cope with the emergency. Those who attended the meeting were Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, surgeon of the Marine Hospital service; Dr. Bailbache of the United States Hospital at Sandy Hook; Dr. W. T. Jenkins, Health Officer of the Port of New York; Dr. Doty, chief of the bureau of contagious diseases in this city; Acting Mayor Ruben Simpson of Jersey City; Dr. W. W. Varick, President of the Hudson County Board of Health; William E. Edwards, Corporation Counsel of Jersey City; John P. Feenie, President of the Jersey City Health Board; Dr. A. Clark Hunt, State Sanitary Inspector; D. W. Benjamin, Health Inspector of Jersey City; Drs. C. B. Converse, A. J. Loomis, John R. Everitt, and Gray.

Steps to Protect the City.

It was decided to have a special sanitary squad of policemen for Jersey City, and this will be organized tomorrow by Dr. Bond of the New York City Board of Health. Health Officer Jenkins will have absolute control of the water front of Jersey City. Surgeon-General Wyman will have charge of all the railroad traffic and prevent any persons arriving in or departing from Jersey City who may carry contagion. Jersey City has already an emergency hospital, and all suspects will be taken to that isolated place and kept under treatment. The acting Mayor decided that $30,000 was available for the purpose of filling up pools and abating nuisances.

The result of the tonight's meeting is that Jersey City is tomorrow morning probably better equipped to stamp out cholera, barring its water supply, than any city in the country except this. The water supply will receive attention tomorrow. New Jersey has been the weak point in New York's cholera armor, but it is no longer weak. Another meeting will be held there at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, at which further steps looking to the public health will be taken.

The health authorities of this city telegraphed for Surgeon-General Wyman today and he arrived on the late train from Washington last night. He immediately went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There he was met by President Wilson of the Board of Health, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Surgeon Kenyoun, and Surgeon P. H. Bailhache. Gen. Wyman after the consultation said:

"It is impossible to give a detailed program of what will be done until I see the Jersey City health authorities. How the cases developed cannot yet be explained. It is not unusual for sporadic cases of cholera to break out with apparently no cause. Isolated cases are found where there has been no contact with the disease. You can say that I expect no epidemic. I am confident we can handle the case. Surgeon Bailhache will have charge in Jersey City for the government. I shall make a personal examination Saturday."

No Danger to the Metropolis.

Dr. Edson, of the Health Department, who has examined the cholera situation in Jersey City, when asked his views on the matter, said with positiveness: "There will be no epidemic of cholera in Jersey City. There may be a few cases of cholera there, but no epidemic." Dr. Edson said further that the Jersey City authorities were busy tracing the source of the disease. They had not yet accurately found it.

"Then you do not believe the cholera can be 'sporadic'?" was asked.

"If you mean that it can originate in a patient, entirely new and spontaneously, I do not believe it. There must be some source of infection."

Dr. Edson, who is a careful and deep-thinking man, laughed at the idea that it would be necessary to quarantine Jersey City.

PLAN TO DISMEMBER THE READING.

Lehigh and Jersey Central Said to Be at Work on the Scheme.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The facts seem to indicate that there is a scheme to dismember the Reading system and that the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central railroads have apparently set out to shackle the Reading company, which on account of its vast coal properties and the huge debt with which it is saddled must mine the lion's share of the output in order to meet its fixed charges. The greatest menace that the coal trade has had came when the Reading went into the hands of a receiver. The fact that the coal "combine" had been dissolved did not mean what the public thought it did. The "Gentlemen's agreement" still remained, and there was the same understanding among the barons for regulating the output and keeping up the price of coal. The Reading in the hands of a receiver meant that the barons could no longer expect other than that that company should use its own discretion about the extent of its output or reduce rates if it became necessary in order to get business.

It was manifest to the other coal roads that such a condition of things must be prevented at all hazards, for it would be the ruin of dividends all round. Of course the other companies would have to meet the Reading. As above mentioned a new coal combination or agreement on the past basis seemed out of the question. What other course was therefore left but to see the Reading down? The only way to do this, of course, was to get a foothold in the management and eventually in the property.

To gain this foothold in the Reading was comparatively easy for the Lehigh Valley, being a part of the Reading system, and remaining such for some time after the receivership came. It is claimed that the Lehigh Valley has made full use of its opportunities, and ever since the receivership it has been feathering its own nest and winding its toils about its bigger neighbor, until it has been manifest for some time past that the Lehigh has been practically running the Reading instead of Reading running the Lehigh.

CLOSE HIGHER ON SMALL TRADING.

Few Changes in New York Quotations—Money to Be Easier.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—There was not much activity in the stock market today and few changes of consequence were made in quotations. The manipulating crowd who have been in charge of the recent boom caught their breath just before the close of the market, however, and brought about something of a rally, closing prices being the highest of the day. Incidentally there is some interest in the fact that stocks bought today do not have to be paid for until next Tuesday. This gives bull manipulators an advantage which they have not been slow to use. Money is going to work easier, so all the banking authorities say, but at the moment it is not in any encouraging shape. Rates may be lowered on call funds next week and time money may became available, but this is mere anticipatory guess work and people who base their opinions on it are likely to be caught long of stock and short of funds. There is a good deal more noise than money market ease just now. Railroad earnings are sure to show a continual line of decreases from this time on, and unless all signs fail some of these decreases will be heavy enough to imperil coupons as well as dividends.

H. ALLAWAY.

TOWERMAN HELD FOR NEGLIGENCE.

Knott Must Answer for the Long Island Collision—Trainmen Released.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The responsibility for the disaster on the Long Island railroad, in which sixteen lives were lost, was fixed upon Towerman Robert J. Knott this evening by the Coroner's jury after nearly two hours' consideration of testimony. Here is the verdict, which specifies the deaths of the passengers who were killed on the spot:

We find that the persons mentioned met their death by shock, caused by a collision between a Rockaway Beach train and a Manhattan Beach train, which collided Aug. 26, between Blocks No. 5 and No. 6, on the Long Island railroad and that their death was due to the criminal negligence of Robert J. Knott, the towerman in signal tower No. 5.

We exonerate from all responsibility the train crews of both the Manhattan Beach and Rockaway Beach trains. We censure the action of the Long Island railroad company for the practice of recalling a brakeman who had gone back for any cause whatever from a train upon a portion of the road where trains are run under a very short headway, the safety of which train depends upon the watchfulness of a single towerman.

Knott was at once committed to jail without bail by Coroner Brandon and the other men under arrest were released. They were P. F. Cronkite, Charles Hessner, and John Moll.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE METROPOLIS.

A Clothing Firm's Cashier Missing and Thought to Have Its Money.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Frederick C Bicking, cashier of the branch store of Browning, King & Co. at Thirteenth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first street, is missing and detectives are looking for him. He is accused of embezzling $5,000. The companionship of two women who frequented the race tracks and betting on the races are supposed to have led him to theft. He is only 21 years old and entered the employ of the firm just as he had reached his teens. His home is with his parents at No. 595 Park avenue, Brooklyn, and he was thought to be a young man of model habits. He was gradually promoted by the firm until a little more than a year ago he was made cashier.

Salisbury's Winnings Are Attached.

Munroe Salisbury's crack trotters are now in the custody of the Sheriff in the stalls at Fleetwood Park. The stakes that Mr. Salisbury has won through the phenomenal performances of his stallion Directum have been attached. The claim against Mr. Salisbury is made by Harry S. Henry, who owns a stock farm in Bucks County, Pa., and who claims to have been defrauded in purchasing the brood mare Mayflower from Mr. Salisbury's Pleasanton, Cal., stock farm. The price paid for the mare was $3,500 and Mr. Henry declares that her condition was misrepresented and that her true value was much smaller.

Lasker's Challenge to Steinitz.

Emanuel Lasker has forwarded a letter to W. Steinitz, the chess champion of the world, challenging him to a set match of ten games up for the championship of the world.

RALLY OF KANSAS FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS.

They Fire First Gun in Coming Battle for the Franchise.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—The first rally of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association opened in Kansas City, Kas., tonight and there was fired the first gun in what the women claim will be the hottest political campaign ever waged in Kansas. Equal suffrage will be voted on at the general election in 1894. Among the prominent women in attendance are Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe of Chicago, Mrs. Laura M. Johns, Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana. The meeting will close with an oratorical demonstration tomorrow night.

TRAFFIC MAY CEASE.

STRIKE ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE IMMINENT.

Chief Officers of the Engineers and Firemen Treated Rather Curtly by the General Manager—Another Conference to Be Held Today—Freight-Handlers Have Already Abandoned Work—Trouble at the Evansville End—Memphis and Charleston System Affected.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1.—The Louisville and Nashville trouble will soon be determined. If not a compromise it will be a strike. The ultimatum of the employés has been reached and stated. It is that the company must fix some time within the next six months to place salaries back to what they were before the cut was ordered, and that there must be a specified agreement to that effect. The decision was reached at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon at a meeting of the delegates of the several organizations, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Arthur, Wilkins, Sargent, Wilkerson, and Pettibone, called on President Smith and General Manager Metcalfe at 3:20 o'clock this afternoon.

The committee were received by General Manager Metcalfe. They asked Mr. Metcalfe if the railroad had any proposition to make toward a compromise. Mr. Metcalfe replied: "No." Then the committee withdrew, but afterwards returned and asked again if the road wished to make any offer to the men. Mr. Metcalfe made the same reply as on the first visit, and the committee withdrew. Chief Arthur, who seems to have charge of all matters, said tonight that another conference will be held tomorrow. He said that the men would continue to work as usual until further orders.

A dispatch from Nashville says the 600 shopmen in the Louisville and Nashville shops at New Decatur, Ala., went out at midnight last night.

The freight handlers in the Louisville freight depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, numbering thirty men, went out last night at midnight, refusing to accept a reduction in pay from $1.25 per day to $1.12½. As a result hardly a pound of freight has been handdled locally by the company, and cars which have come in since midnight have not been unloaded. When the time came for the day force to come to work this morning none of them appeared, and some of the clerks in the office were pressed into service and set to work unloading perishable goods. The latest is that the clerks in the freight depots of the system are talking about striking. They are dissatisfied with the cut, and an organization is being effected.

The Sheriff of Newport, Ky., has been notified that the company considers its property in danger, and will hold the county authorities responsible for any damage done by strikers.

The first trouble which the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas railroad experienced since the order of a reduction in salaries was issued occurred this morning, when the fourteen men employed at the freight depot to load and unload cars quit work.

Fifteen freight handlers at the Ohio and Mississippi depot struck tonight because of a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

Employes Strike at Other Points.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The 10 per cent reduction in wages on the Louisville and Nashville road went into effect today, and as a result over 400 men are out on a strike. One of the employés tonight said: "We are on a strike and will stay out until the notice of a 10 per cent reduction is withdrawn."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1.—The striking Louisville and Nashville shopmen are very quiet. The shops have been closed until further orders. The committee of five representing the machinists on the Memphis and Charleston system which yesterday went to Knoxville to confer with Receiver Fink regarding the proposed 10 per cent reduction in wages returned to Memphis tonight. Receiver Fink persisted in the cut. The trouble involves 150 men at Memphis and about 750 on the entire system.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 1.—The employés of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company in East St. Louis were all at work today. There were no indications of a strike, but the general feeling among the men was that Chiefs Arthur and Sargent would straighten out matters. Superintendent of Terminals Bryan of the Louisville and Nashville expressed the belief that no difficulty would ensue.

Duluth People Compelled to Walk.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Not a wheel moved on any of the street car lines in Duluth today. Early in the week the men were notified of a graduated cut in wages. They refused to accept, and after a number compromise propositions had been rejected the company declined to negotiate further and all the men went out. The system is electric, and the men grounded the circuit in several places, so the company made no effort to run the cars.

The Council at its meeting tonight ordered the street-car company to operate its lines. In case the notice is not heeded the exclusive franchise of the company will be vacated. The President of the company declined to say tonight whether an attempt would be made to run cars in the morning or not.

No Strikes on Chicago Roads.

Reductions in wages went into effect yesterday on a number of the Chicago roads, and the result was awaited with a good deal of anxiety by railroad managers. So far as Chicago roads are concerned no strikes are reported. There are too many idle men in the city to permit the possibility of a successful strike.

Labor Notes.

The trouble between the employés and the management of the Jacksonville Southeastern line over the wage question was settled yesterday.

The men employed on the Chicago and Indiana Coal railroad in Brazil, Ind., went out on a strike yesterday morning owing to a 10 per cent cut.

Employés of the car works at Litchfield were notified Friday that owing to the condition of financial affairs all work would be suspended for the next sixty days.

All the sawmill companies of Wausau, Wis., yesterday instituted a cut of 10 per cent in the wages of employés. Two crews have refused to work and other strikes are feared.

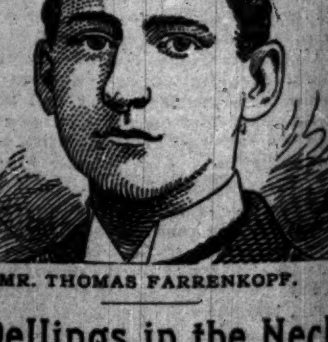
Railway shops of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railway at Princeton, Ind., will resume work Monday. This will give work to 200 men, who have been out since Aug. 15.

The Appleton (Wis.) woolen mill will shut down today for the first time in twenty-five years. Lack of orders and disinclination to pile up stock in the present uncertainty of tariff matters are the cause.

Employés of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis "Air Line" road are dissatisfied over the manner in which they were paid for services rendered in August. The checks given are dated Sept. 11 and the men find it impossible to get them cashed. The company refuses to redate the checks or to pay cash, and the men are considering how they shall secure their money.

No Attempt to Lynch Harlan.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—No further attempt has been made to lynch, Harlan, who is accused of assaulting a domestic in sight of his dying wife. He was seen in jail and claims that he is the victim of blackmail. The excitement is abating.



MR. THOMAS FARRENKOPFF.

Swellings in the Neck

Have troubled me for 12 years. Medical attendance and operations on my neck at Mount Sinai Hospital did not give permanent improvement. But by taking three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the swelling has entirely disappeared. I cannot sufficiently praise

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THOS. FARRENKOPFF, 98 Willett-st., N. Y. City.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation. 25c.

UNABLE TO COLLECT.

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY FORCED TO THE WALL.

Receivers Appointed at New York, Though Officers Say the Suspension Is Only Temporary—Denver Savings Bank Fails Owing Depositors Large Amounts—Judge Jenkins Says the Court Will Protect the Wisconsin Central—To Foreclose an Ann Arbor Road.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—On the application of the New York Security and Trust company in the United States Southern District Court the Equitable Mortgage company of Missouri has been placed in the hands of receivers. The capital is $2,100,000 and surplus $800,000. No statement of liabilities is made, but there have been issued $4,875,500 debentures. The following is the only statement the officers of the company care to make for the present:

Owing to the continued stringency in the money market and our consequent inability to dispose of securities, or to collect interest and maturing loans, we have been compelled to suspend temporarily.

James M. Clifford of New York City and Charles N. Fowler, President of the company, have been appointed receivers by the United States Circuit Court. The company has offices at No. 40 Wall street. It made a specialty of real estate mortgage business, chiefly in New England and the Western and Southern States.

The direct cause for the failure was the demand for the payment of a note for $35,000 by J. O. Bliss. The company has interest payments due between Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 of $939,529. The company was a large dealer in municipal bonds, which have been exceedingly slow of sale of late.

In the report of the company June 30, 1892, its resources were put down at $17,131,407 and its liabilities, including its capital stock of $2,100,000, at $16,231,407, showing an apparent surplus of $900,000.

The company's principal business consisted in lending money on Western real estate and farms, and these mortgages were placed with the trust companies to secure debenture bonds issued in series of $100,000 each, the arrangement being that the interest should be paid by the trust company contingent on its collections from the mortgage company. Against debentures amounting to $4,875,500 the company holds real estate mortgages amounting to $4,879,000. The company has issued debenture bonds to the amount of $2,578,500, against which the Union Trust company held mortgages to the value of $1,580,260 and debenture bonds amounting to $1,634,100, secured by stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Kansas City Deposit and Savings Bank, which also holds $987,200 debentures, secured by mortgages representing $997,132. In England the amount of debentures is more than $4,500,000, in Holland nearly $500,000, in Germany nearly $200,000, and in Canada more than $50,000. In all the outstanding debentures of the company amount to $12,649,620, against which there are first and second mortgages of $12,663,286.

The company is indebted for vast sums, representing money borrowed and placed with it on deposit, against which there are large lines of securities. The company has on its hands large tracts of real estate in the West and South acquired by foreclosing mortgages, and it was largely to prevent the sacrifice of this property at forced sale that the application for a receivership was made.

The report of the company filed Oct. 1 last in Connecticut shows assets of $17,756,795, the principal items of which were:

Loans, first liens on real estate	$11,932,474
Loans, second liens on real estate	373,015
Collateral security	192,602
Personal security	30,254
Stocks and bonds	2,569,400
Real estate secured by foreclosure	195,262
Premiums paid on stocks and bonds	114,476
Current expenses	50,901
Remittances for interest	11,742
Other past due entered interest, not paid	116,500
Past due loans	610,450
Due from branch offices and agents	606,194
Due from banks and bankers	877,236
Cash on hand	22,076

The principal liabilities were:

Capital stock	$2,100,000
Surplus fund	900,000
Guarantee fund	50,433
Undivided profits	157,052
Bills payable	411,705
Debentures outstanding	12,649,625
Loans paid—untransmitted	395,348
Interest paid in advance	11,500
Due borrowers on loan, in process of settlement	268,289
Certificates of deposit, bearing interest	554,832
Deposits awaiting investment	69,332
Other deposits	20,622
Due to branch offices and agents	168,850

Oct. 15, 1886, it entered into an agreement with the American Loan and Trust company of New York as the trustees of notes, mortgages, and security for debentures to be issued in series of $100,000 each. Subsequently the New York Security and Trust company was substituted and the amount of securities issued which are still outstanding and unpaid reach $4,875,500. In addition to this the Union Trust Company of this city is a holder of securities for debentures to the amount of $1,578,000, and the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank $1,634,000. Notes maturing Sept. 1, which the company is unable to meet, reach $180,184; Oct. 1, $193,383; Nov. 1, $355,522; Dec. 1, $210,430.

The personal property of the company is in the State of New York, but it has also valuable estates in Missouri, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Georgia, and Alabama.

In his answer to the complaints President Fowler admits all the allegations contained in the bill of complaint. Suits will be instituted, he says, by divers creditors, the property sacrificed, wasted, squandered to the irreparable damage of the defendant, its creditors, and stockholders. Ultimately he believes that all creditors will be paid in full.

DECLARES THE COMPANY IS SOLVENT.

Manager Burnham at Boston Says the Concern Can Pay in Full.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Manager Burnham of the Equitable Mortgage company today said: "We know ourselves to be perfectly solvent and have good securities for every dollar of our investments and claims. The sole trouble has been the difficulty of making collections in the West; we have been continually paying out and are unable to make any collections. The move is made simply to protect our assets."

"Do you expect to resume business as soon as the stringency is over?"

"I am not in a position to make a statement yet. I can only say the concern is solvent and amply able to meet all obligations."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The failure of the Equitable Mortgage company did not create a ripple here, as most of the business in that line hereabouts was monopolized by the Lombard company. Bonds and mortgages of the concern were held in fair amounts in Wilmington, Del., West Chester, Pa., and other towns in the suburbs. A statement on the door of the office declared the company was obliged to suspend temporarily. The persons mostly affected by the failure are wealthy so no great hardship will result.

James M. Gifford of New York and Charles N. Fowler, the President, were appointed receivers of the company by the United States Circuit Court in this city. They are the same as appointed in New York and will protect the company's interest in this State.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Equitable Mortgage company was incorporated here about eleven years ago by H. P. Stimpson, W. P. Churchill, and others, who were associated at that time with the recently bankrupt Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank. The Churchill-Stimpson syndicate was also associated with the American National Bank, which failed in 1891. The mortgage company did a large business in farm loans and Western securities generally. About seven years ago the general offices were moved to New York. Since then the company has merely had an office here under the charge of a local manager. The opinion among bankers here is that the condition of the company springs largely from the transactions of Churchill and Stimpson. The Equitable Mortgage company was a stockholder to the extent of about $100,000 in the suspended Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank. William A. Remfrey, the local manager, said this afternoon that he had no knowledge of the company's embarrassment and that he was not aware of any trouble. Walter J. Bales, a former assignee of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, said the bank had received from the mortgage company today a lot of securities sent to New York for negotiation, but held there for a time by litigation.

DENVER SAVINGS BANK FAILURE.

Large Amount Due Depositors Who Refused Certificates of Indebtedness.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 1.—The Denver Savings Bank, which weathered the financial storm six weeks ago by requiring thirty and sixty days' notice of withdrawal of deposits, made an assignment tonight to the International Trust company. The bank has been trying to prepare for the demands of certain depositors when the sixty days expired by issuing certificates to depositors due in six months. These were not taken in sufficient number and the directors today decided to assign. The only figures given out are: Cash on hand, $120,000; due depositors, $670,000; securities, $800,000. The bank has a capital of $100,000. The stockholders is the institution are all leading business-men in the city and depositors will be paid in full even if the bank does not resume.

WILL PROTECT WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Judge Jenkins Regrets He Cannot Order Northern Pacific Receivers to Pay Rentals.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Judge Jenkins this afternoon granted the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway until Sept. 15 to examine into the conditions of the Wisconsin Central road and to determine whether or not they should continue the lease of the Central under the order of the court. Alfred L. Cary was appointed as a master to take testimony and examine the books of both companies, the claims of the Central and alleged offsets of the Northern Pacific. In delivering his opinion Judge Jenkins said he regretted exceedingly that he was unable to enter an order at the present time concerning the payment of rentals to the Central company in order to help it out of its financial straits, as he thought it improper to pass upon or to recognize prior claims not affected by the offset until the receivers had determined the course they should follow with reference to the continuance or forfeiture of the lease. It was the plain duty of the court to protect the Central road and he would attend to it that the company should eventually receive what might be its just due, though the receivers elected to forfeit or to continue the lease.

Judge Jenkins issued an order granting the receivers of the Northern Pacific authority to issue $5,000,000 of certificates with which to redeem the collaterals given as security for the floating indebtedness of the road.

Receiver Henry C. Payne of the Northern Pacific, with his counsel, ex-Senator Spooner, Mr. Curtis of New York, and George B. Miller of this city, left tonight for St. Paul to make a thorough investigation of the affairs of the company.

TO FORECLOSE ON ANN ARBOR ROAD.

Proceedings Begun at Toledo That Will Drive Out the Ashleys.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 1.—The climax to the troubles of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan railroad company came this afternoon when the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York commenced foreclosure proceedings against the company. The petition is a long one and was filed in the United States Circuit Court. It says the Ann Arbor failed to pay its interest on $10,000,000 of general bonds which was due in July. The loan company says it has been requested by the bondholders, in writing, to foreclose. It says 10,000 bonds of $1,000 each were issued Jan. 15, 1890, bearing 5 per cent, and payable in 1940 in gold. They were for the purpose of covering several issues of divisional bonds which had been issued while the road was being built. The Craig Ship-Building company of this city is made party defendant because of a foreclosure suit it has pending, and John Craig is also a defendant because of a judgment which he holds. Owing to the embarrassed condition of the affairs of the mortgageor company it is impossible for the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, as trustees, to execute its trust in the manner provided in the mortgage without the aid of the court, and it makes the following summarized request:

That complainant be placed in possession personally, or that a receiver may be appointed with all the usual rights and powers of receiver in such cases, with authority to proceed to recover by suit or otherwise all property in the hands of other parties belonging to the mortgageor company. That an injunction be issued by the court restraining and enjoining said mortgageor and its agents from in any way interfering with the possession and control of the property under the control of the receiver so appointed. That an accounting may be taken of the number of bonds outstanding and proper application be made of the proceeds of the sale of the road and that all the defendants be barred from any equity or redemption in any property and franchises and such further relief be afforded the complainant as the circumstances of the case may require.

The foreclosure undoubtedly means the blocking out of the Ashley family, the incorporators and organizers of the road, and will probably result in the removal of Wellington R. Burt, the Saginaw (Mich.) millionaire, who is general manager of the road and father-in-law of Harry Ashley, the local manager.

SIX DOLLARS THE BANK'S CAPITAL.

Remarkable Facts Revealed by Investigation of a Failed Indiana Concern.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 1.—The investigation of the affairs of the suspended Citizens' Bank of Converse shows that institution to have been rotten to the core when it began business Dec. 26, 1892. There is a memorandum of a deposit by the Converse bank in the Columbia National of Chicago of $1,500. It is now known this Columbia deposit was merely an entry on the books of the Chicago bank. The capital stock the day the Converse bank opened, as shown on the books, was just $6, and the furniture and fixtures were entered in the resources at $2,500, when, in truth, they were bought on time. Cashier Gottschalk and President Ober are said to have loaned themselves the money as fast as depositors brought it in, giving indifferent security. All these evidences of Gottschalk's and Ober's indebtedness to the bank have disappeared.

REPORTED FAILURE OF A CUBAN BANK

Largest in Havana and Said to Be Backed by Spain.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A cable message was received by a large Wall street banking house late today stating that the Banco Espanol of Havana, Cuba, had suspended specie payment. This is the largest bank of its kind in Havana, and has had the backing of the Spanish Government. It had a large amount of gold notes out, and it is expected that the refusal of the bank to continue coin payments will create no end of trouble.

Change of Venue for Plankinton Officers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—When the cases of the indicted officials of the Plankinton bank were called in Judge Wallber's court today the attorneys for President Day and Directors Noyes and Elliott filed affidavits of prejudice against Judge Wallber, who announced that he would call in Judge Fish of Racine to try the cases, the time to be fixed to suit the convenience of Judge Fish. If it should be decided all the defendants shall be tried together the district attorney will object to Judge Fish presiding on the ground that his father, John T. Fish of Chicago, is to appear as attorney for Judge Jenkins. Mr. Fish represented Judge Jenkins in court today.

Manager Accused of Wrongdoing.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The *Register* Printing and Publishing company assigned today to J. W. Bennett. Assets, $12,000; liabilities, over $15,000. The affairs are considerably complicated, the company yesterday having sued the former manager, A. Moran, for an accounting and making serious charges against him.

Business Troubles in Brief.

The First National Bank of Platteville, Wis., which closed its doors three weeks ago, will resume business today.

The bank of Lanesboro, Minn., a private institution, has failed. Its capital is $25,000, and its deposits $100,000. The officers say depositors will be paid in full.

William F. Wood and Charles J. Wood of Baltimore, Md., trading under the firm name of Wood & Wood in stoves and ranges, have failed. The liabilities are said to be $100,000.

The Clarke & Lilinbutner Manufacturing company, makers of show cases at St. Louis, assigned yesterday to Anton Holthaus. It has assets of $27,900 and secured liabilities of $72,538.

N. D. Todd and others of Denver, Colo., have sued the Holden Smelting company to foreclose a mortgage of $143,000. The total indebtedness against the company's property will reach $500,000.

The store of the Green-Smith Watch and Diamond company, wholesale and retail jewelers at Denver, Colo., has been attached for sums aggregating $163,071.

The following national banks which recently suspended payment have been permitted to reopen their doors for business: The American, of Nashville, Tenn.; First, of Grundy Center, Ia., and First of Harrisonville, Mo.

WRECK CAUSED BY BRIDGE REPAIRERS.

Officials of the Boston and Albany Report Upon the Fatality.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—The blame for the railroad accident on the Boston & Albany railroad at Chester yesterday has been fixed. The officials of the Boston and Albany spent the greater part of today looking into the cause of the accident, and the following official statement was given out by Mr. George B. Ayers: "According to the best information we have received, pending the legal investigation, the accident was due to the carelessness of bridge repairers."

Early this morning Walter Shepard, the assistant engineer of the road, went to the scene of the accident, and after looking into the matter reported to the officials, who then made out the above statement. None of the officials cared to speak further on the subject any more than to say the men would be brought before the railroad commissioners and carefully examined. They would be asked to give an account of everything that they did to the bridge and tell just how it was when the accident occurred. The officials were positive that the bridge was a firm one—one of the most substantial on the road, and was sufficiently strong to stand the weight of the train. They denied the report that a railroad officer had stated that the bridge had been tested and found only equal to 55 tons burden and said that, although the engine which was drawing the train weighed 64 tons, it was none too heavy for the bridge according to the last report of their bridge engineers. The reason why the bridge was being strengthened was because their engineers had made a recommendation some time ago to the effect that, although the bridges were not in a dangerous condition, it would be well to strengthen them because of much heavier trains to be run over the road. These precautions were taken merely as a safeguard. This bridge was not the only one being repaired, there were many others, and it was the intention of the officials to continue in this course until all the bridges were in condition to stand twice or three times the weight they would be called upon to bear.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—The man named J. C. Stackpole, killed in the railroad accident on the Boston and Albany railroad at Chester yesterday, was not a resident of this city as reported. He lived in Waukegan, Ill., and was on the way to Hartford to visit his brother, Charles O. Stackpole.

[Thomas Kelly of Boston, who was killed in Thursday's wreck, was the senior member of the firm of Thomas Kelly & Co., Boston, New York, and Chicago, the largest blanket manufacturing concern in the United States. He had been in Chicago five days visiting the Fair and left for Boston via the Lake Shore Wednesday. His daughter, who was with him, was uninjured. The Chicago office is at Nos. 111-113 Quincy street, and Theodore W. Chaffee is resident partner. The other members of the firm are T. F. McGuire and J. M. Morrison of Boston. Mr. Kelly had been engaged in the business of manufacturing blankets for twenty-five years, and the twenty mills controlled by the company extended from Maine to California. Mr. Kelly was a widower and leaves eight children, all grown. They live in Boston. He was a rich man, and widely known for his ability, energy, success, and good qualities.]

BEACH COVERED WITH WRECKAGE.

Appalling Destitution and Loss of Property from Late Storm.

CHARLESTON, via Savannah, Ga., Sept. 1.—When the revenue cutter Lot M. Morrill sent a yawl-boat to Keawah Island a scene sickening with apprehension was revealed. Cabin doors, saloon chairs, cushions, pillows, and hundreds of life-preservers, many stamped "City of Savannah," were strewn along the beach, intermingled with fragments of the hardwood finish of the ship, pieces of long boats, and some of the heavy timbers of her superstructure, but no bodies were found. The damage may have been confined to the upper saloon. The condition of the natives on Keawah Island is the subject of the most touching pity. The hurricane destroyed their entire crops and their few personal belongings. Many were on the beach stripping the canvas from the life-preservers to be used for making clothing.

Capt. Haskell of the schooner Morris W. Child, which arrived at quarantine in distress Tuesday evening, reports that he passed the bodies of six dead men with life-preservers on, twenty miles east of Savannah. They were surrounded by wreckage. He rescued the Captain and crew of the schooner Harold C. Beecher. The steamship Yemassee of the Clyde line, which left New York Saturday, arrived today after a rather eventful voyage. There were evidences all around that the storm played havoc with the merchant marine. About 160 miles off Charleston a burning vessel was seen. It was the Fred A. Willey of Thomaston, Me. No one was on board.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 1.—The tug Paulsen arrived here at 2 p. m. today. The wharves were lined with people as the tug came up, and when it was announced that all the shipwrecked passengers of the City of Savannah were on board shouts went up from the vast audience. The names of the shipwrecked passengers brought by the Paulsen are Dr. G. W. Lamar, Mrs. Lamar and two children, Miss Mary L. Hocker, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. John Norman, Ellen A. Norman, Annie Love, Mrs. C. H. Hopper, Mrs. Ellen Wade, Stewardess "Old Jane."

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The negroes driven to Port Royal by the storm from the surrounding islands and the rice and cotton plantations are so destitute that they are fighting among themselves for food. Several were killed in a fight for provisions.

QUEBEC, Sept. 1.—It is rumored that two Quebec tugs, one the Dauntless, were towed down the river and that the Captain and engineer of the Dauntless were drowned. The dredge St. Joseph, valued at $60,000, was swamped in the gulf, but the crew was saved. A survivor of the bark Beatrice, wrecked on the Magdalenine Islands, reports that the bark Otta and Antonio, also ashore at the same islands, is dismasted and breaking up.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 1.—The schooner Enterprise has been sighted derelict, with one body in the cabin, that of David Bennett of Centerville. Those who perished were Capt. John Kirwin, master and owner; William and Davis Bennett, and Miss Brewster, cook.

SILVER PURCHASED BY THE TREASURY.

Statement Made by Secretary Carlisle Interesting at This Juncture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Secretary Carlisle this afternoon stated that the silver purchased by the Treasury Department during the month of August, 1893, was 3,898,022 fine ounces, costing $2,880,532. The total purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, up to Aug. 31, 1893, has been 163,047,664 fine ounces, costing $151,804,170. The silver bullion on hand at the several mints is as follows:

Philadelphia, 114,366,611 fine ounces, cost $104,310,793; San Francisco, 11,359,142, cost $10,291,725; New Orleans, 8,303,305, cost $7,237,020; Carson, 596,674; cost $487,218; total, 134,635,493, cost $122,302,756.

From the silver bullion purchased 36,087,185 silver dollars have been coined, the bullion therein contained costing $29,502,117. This sum of silver dollars is held in the Treasury for the redemption of Treasury notes, less some $714,000 which have been redeemed and canceled. Recoining value in silver dollars of the bullion now on hand is $174,061,242.

Treasury Fails to Buy Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Four hundred and forty-eight thousand ounces of silver were offered for sale to the Treasury Department today at prices ranging from 73.80 to 74.50 cents. The whole amount was declined at the prices asked and a counter offer of 73.50 cents made.

TENDERED SAMOAN CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Harry C. Ides of St. Johnsbury Is Offered an Important Post.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Sept. 1.—Harry C. Ides of this place has been tendered the position of Chief Justice of Samoa. This office is filled by the consent of three powers—Germany, England and America—and carries with it great responsibility, and demands much legal ability on the part of the incumbent. Mr. Ides' appointment came by the recommendation of Germany during President Harrison's administration, and was recently taken up again by the present administration. The appointee was at one time United States Commissioner at Samoa, and has acquaintance with the people and customs there.

GOOD-BY TO GONDOLAS

ELECTRIC LAUNCH WILL SUPPLANT THAT OLD BARK IN VENICE.

Movement on Foot to Operate the New-fangled System of Locomotion on the Grand Canal, Where the Picturesque Gondolier Has Held Sway So Long—Boats Will Be Sent from the World's Fair Lagoons to the Italian City—Prospective Objection of Sentimentalists.

Electric launches are to supplant the historic gondolas of Venice. No longer, if the plans of an Italian syndicate are carried out, will the gondolier in his gay costume send his long black boat sweeping along the Grand Canal and under the Bridge of Sighs. In his place an American engineer, in a natty suit of blue with brass buttons, will simply press the button and electricity will do the rest.

This translation of the poetry of Venice into modern prose is one result of the Columbian Exposition. Yesterday electric launch No. 36, which has been plying on the lagoons and grand basins since the Fair



AN AMERICAN ELECTRIC LAUNCH IN A VENETIAN LAGOON.

opened, was taken down to the South Pond and hauled up out of the water. There it was turned over to an express company, which had contracted to deliver the boat, safe and sound, on the Grand Canal in Venice within the next month. It has been purchased by a company, in which several members of the Royal Italian Commission are interested, and will be sent ahead to prepare the way for a big fleet of electric boats which are to follow when the Fair is over.

There are now in the service of the Electric Launch and Navigation company at the Fair some fifty electric boats. On thirty of this number the Italian syndicate above referred to has an option which expires Oct. 15. The boat shipped yesterday, it is expected, will have won its way into the good graces of the Venetians long before that time, and the Italian promoters expect that by Oct. 1 they will be able to close their option and immediately after the close of the Fair ship the remainder of their squadron. H. S. Lathrop, who has been in the employ of the Electric Launch company at the Fair, will accompany the trial boat and will superintend the tests on the canals of Venice. Mr. Lathrop not only understands the running of electric launches, but is, as well, a thorough engineer and machinist, and will be able to see that there is no failure on account of a breakdown in the machinery.

The thought that the gondolas of the picturesque Italian city are soon to become part of the poetic past will doubtless be full of regret to many. Since Byron sang of "Venice—mistress of the sea, thousand isled"—and even before that time—every European traveler has brought back with him memories of a ride in a gondola, past the old palaces of the ancient Doge and under the arching bridges, as one of the trophies of his journey. But the modern inventor will not admit that the adoption of electric launches in the place of historic barges will destroy any of the poetry of the effect. Electricity, the modern wizard, is to take the place of other power, and the engineer may, if he choose, learn from the jaunty gondolier his boating sang.

Several previous attempts have been made to introduce boats driven by mechanical power on the canals of Venice, but they have never been successful. Steam launches, which puffed out black clouds of smoke as they passed, ran for a little time on the Grand Canal, but were poorly patronized and have been almost abandoned. Against the electric launch, which runs swiftly through the water without noise or smoke, no such objection can be urged.

There are upwards of 140 canals in Venice, besides those which separate the city proper from the Islands of San Georgio and the Gindecca (Judaic Island) which are, more properly, lagoons. Many of these are so shallow that at low water they would not be navigable to the electric launches and at high tide the low bridges would prevent them from passing. There is an average of tidal variation of three feet in the canals.

The Grand Canal winds a serpentine course about two and one-half miles in length through the heart of the city, dividing it into two unequal parts. The vaporetti or steamers which are now in use ply a course extending from a point near the railroad station, which is at the western extremity of the city, through the Grand Canal and along the Riva di Sciavogni, which is the chief waterfront of the city, to the public gardens at the northeastern extremity of the city, where there is a menagerie in which there were confined a few years ago an elephant, an ostrich, and a horse. The last named quadruped was kept in order that young Venetians might not grow up in ignorance of the animal so strange to them and so familiar to the remainder of the world.

It is estimated that at present 4,000 gondolas, sandolas, and other barks perform the service which wheeled vehicles perform for other cities, except the business of the steamers which corresponds to what is done by surface railroads elsewhere. The introduction of the electric launches will probably meet with violent opposition from the men who gain their livelihood by running gondolas as well as from the sentimental tourists and artists who have read Byron and Ruskin and admired the crumbling Gothic palaces with which later day modes of locomotion do not harmonize.

MR. LIEBLING WARMLY RECEIVED.

Program of Orchestral Concerts Past and Future—Musical Events.

In place of Mendelssohn's "Meerestille" yesterday afternoon, the orchestral concert was opened with the overture to "Muette di Portici," which was immediately followed by Weber's "Concertstueck," opus 79, played by Emil Liebling. Mr. Liebling gave this number with elegance, accuracy, and repose. In response to an imperative encore he played with delightful delicacy "Le Ruisseau," by Lack. Chopin's nocturne in "C" minor, orchestrated by Max Bendix, proved to be a piece of orchestral writing of decided interest, the atmosphere of the composition being preserved in an admirable degree. The "Ernani" cavatina was executed by Mlle. Nikita in the non-musical sense of the word. Mr. Liebling's Kensington Waltzes and a Rhapsodie by Liszt completed the program.

At the usual hours, 12 o'clock noon and 3 o'clock p. m., there will be orchestral concerts in the Music Hall. The Exposition orchestra of 100, Max Bendix, director, will be assisted by Mlle. Nikita. The programs are as follows:

March—"Heroique" ... Massenet
Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor" ... Nicolai
Spring Song ... Mendelssohn
Airs Velaques, for flute ... Doppler
Waltz—"Wine, Women, and Song" ... Strauss
Bal Costume, No. 2 ... Rubinstein
Overtue—"Massanielle" ... Auber
Ballet—"Faust" ... Gounod
Aria—"Qui lo voce," from "Il Puritani" .. Bellini
Mlle. Nikita.
Rhapsody No. 3 ... Dvorak
Waltz—"Seid umschlungen millionen" ... Strauss
Suite—"Algerienne" ... Saint-Saëns

M. Guilmant gave his second organ concert in Festival Hall yesterday afternoon. After a superb rendition of the prelude and fugue in "A" minor, by Bach, a sensational effect in registration in the Martini gavotte produced an impression all the more powerful. It is upon such artists as M. Guilmant that the formation of public taste is particularly dependent. The use of a metal attachment, as in the cavotte, no matter by what euphonious name it may be called, while it attracts those whose appreciation is in nowise hindered by cultivation, can never be reckoned as art, no matter by whom it is practiced.

The improvisation yesterday was on the melody "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River." The choice of "The Star Spangled Banner" as the theme the previous day, M. Guilmant's first American appearance, was quite admissible. The organist's powers, however, would have a far better opportunity for display in a good eight-bar theme than in the entire melodies thrust upon him.

M. Guilmant's third concert will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Festival Hall, with the following program:

Sonata No. 1 ... Salome
Giocana in E minor ... Buxtehude
(a) Elevation in A flat. (b) Nuptial March. ... Guilmant
Sonata No. 1 in F ... Mendelssohn
Adagio in D flat ... Liszt
Toccata and Fugue in D minor ... Bach
Caprice in B flat ... Guilmant
Pilgrim Chorus ... Wagner
Arranged by Liszt.
Improvisation on a theme to be given.
Finale in D ... Lemmens

This afternoon at 5 o'clock the World's Fair children's chorus, under the direction of W. L. Tomlins, and assisted by Liesegang's Band, will give an open-air concert in front of the Administration Building. The program is appended:

Band selection ... Liesegang's Chicago Band
Star Spangled Banner ...
Voices of the Woods ... Rubinstein
Land to the Leeward ... Foote
Band selection ... Liesegang's Chicago Band
Waltz of Blackberry Gatherers ... A. Geibel
Suwanee River ...
March of Men of Harlech ... Barnby
Band selection ... Liesegang's Chicago Band
Vosal March ... V. E. Becker
Home, Sweet Home ... John Howard Payne
America ...

The usual band concerts will be given during the day by the Elgin Band, J. Hecker conductor; by the Cincinnati Band, Michael Brand conductor; by the Chicago Band, Adolph Liesegang conductor; and by the Iowa State Band, Frederick Phinney conductor.

CATHOLIC IDEA WILL APPEAR.

Romanists Will Hold a Special Educational Celebration Today at Festival Hall.

The Catholic idea of education will be made prominent today at the World's Fair. The most learned and eloquent members of the Roman Catholic Church in America are to be at the Exposition and will take part in the proceedings of the day. The object of the special celebration is to draw attention to the Catholic educational exhibit in the gallery of the Liberal Arts Building.

The exercises will be held in Festival Hall from 9 to 10 o'clock, Most Rev. P. A. Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago, presiding. The program follows:

The Right-Rev. J. L. Spalding, D. D. ... Director of Ceremonies
American Republic March ... Thiele
Brand's Cincinnati Band.
Words of Welcome ... His Grace, Archbishop Feehan
The Catholic View of Education. The Most Rev. John Hennessy, D. D., Archbishop of Dubuque
Organ Solo—Tema con Variazioni ... Moszowski
Frederick Archer.
Vocation of the Christian Educator ... The Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., Archbishop of Philadelphia
What Catholics Have Done for Education in the United States ... Morgan J. O'Brien, New York State Supreme Court
Organ Solo—Overture, "Guillaume Tell" ... Rossini
Frederick Archer.
Patriotism, a Sequence of Catholic Education ... Thomas J. Grogan, Boston, Mass.
Hymn, Te Deum.

Among the special attractions at Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village in honor of the day will be songs given by Miss Marcella Reilly, the Chicago vocalist; Miss Edith Robinson, contralto; Mr. Bartle McCarthy, the Dublin tenor; Mr. Quinlan, and Mr. Thompson.

TO HOLD A WAIF PROBLEM CONGRESS.

Superintendent Daniels and Others Are Organizing a Convention for Oct. 16-19.

Friends of the newsboy and bootblack as well as of the nondescript street arabs of this country will assemble in Chicago in October to discuss the subject of educating, clothing, and feeding neglected children. The call to the convention is signed by Mayor Harrison, Chief of Police Brennan, ex-Chief McClaughry, and Superintendent Daniels of the Waifs' Mission and Training School, and it has been sent out to the Mayors of all the large cities of the Union and Canada with an invitation to send delegates to the Waif Problem Congress. "It would be a great pity," said Supt. Daniels yesterday, "to let the Fair go by without a gathering together of the friends of neglected childhood. Nothing is more certain than that, left to their own devices, these little fellows turn up in the police courts on charges of petty theft, and as they grow older their misdeeds become more important and more dangerous to society. It is the object of all engaged in work among the waifs not only to prevent this but to make good citizens of these boys. This common object is to be sought along various lines in the congress to be held here on Oct. 16-19. We have already received replies from several Mayors who have appointed delegates."

Convention of Keeley Leagues.

The national convention of Keeley leagues will assemble at Central Music Hall Monday, Sept. 12, and continue three days. Sept. 15 has been set aside by the Fair as Keeley day. The evening of Sept. 14 a Keeley entertainment will be given in Central Music Hall. Arrangements have been made for the reception of 5,000 delegates. The headquarters of visitors will be at the Hotel Mecca. There will be delegates present from every State and Territory in the Union, from Mexico, Cuba, and South American Republics, and from Canada. Australia and Europe will be represented also. The woman's auxiliaries of the Keeley League will assemble at the same time in Willard Hall, and this branch of the movement will be brought during the session to a more perfect state of organization.

McEuroe Refused to Leave Dunning.

There was a lively time at the country poor farm at Dunning yesterday morning. Among the inmates was Peter McEuroe, a white man 30 years old. He became abusive immediately after breakfast yesterday and was several times warned to desist. He did not, however, and his discharge was ordered. McEuroe refused to leave the place and said that if he was compelled to go it would be by force, so those in charge ejected him. McEuroe after he had been put out on the street opened his satchel and took from it a long knife. Then he returned to the poor farm and made an attack upon Martin Duffy, a watchman. He cut him in the left thigh and in the abdomen, but neither of the wounds is serious. The attack upon Duffy was the signal for a general assault upon the belligerent ex-inmate. Three attendants sprang upon him and, it is said, he was severely beaten with fists and clubs. He was then arrested.

Two Roads Refuse to Appear.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—The meeting called by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads to be held in Chicago Sept. 5 to make an attempt to raise the rates on transcontinental freight has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the fact that both the Canadian Pacific and Southern Pacific lines decline to be represented.

Fatal Grade Crossing at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 1.—A Third street horse car was struck by an incoming passenger train on the Big Four road last evening. John Mulholland, the driver, was killed.

FIGHT NOT ENDED YET

JUDGE EWING CONSENTS TO HEAR THE SUNDAY-CLOSING CASE.

He Accedes to a Request to Listen to Arguments to Vacate the Judgment Entered by Judge Goggin—To Come Up the First of Next Week—Judge Goggin Accuses Judge Brentano of Violating a Promise to Vote with Him for Open Sundays at the Fair.

The World's Fair Directors will continue their battle against Sunday opening. The case will be taken before Judge Ewing, who yesterday consented to hear the proceedings.

When the directors began to consider the situation yesterday morning there was a diversity of opinion expressed. While many were in favor of continuing the proceedings and making all efforts to close the gates Sundays others were of the opinion that there had been enough litigation. These favored going ahead with the Fair open and making Sundays feature days. They suggested ways and means for booming the Fair and making Sunday as attractive as any other day of the week. To discuss the question thoroughly a special meeting of the Executive committee was held yesterday afternoon.

In the meantime ex-Judge Moran went to Judge Ewing and asked him to hear the case. Judge Ewing consented.

When the Executive committee met it was informed that Judge Ewing had been secured to hear the motion to vacate Judge Goggin's order of postponement. The members at once decided to carry on the war. Directors Ellsworth, Odell, Keith, Gage, Butler Kerfoot, Ripley, Walker, and President Higinbotham were present.

Mr. Walker said afterwards that the Fair would be open next Sunday. He thought the motion to vacate Judge Goggin's order would come up Tuesday next.

When Judge Ewing was asked if he had been requested to listen to the arguments on a motion to vacate the judgment entered Thursday by Judge Goggin, he replied: "I have. Of course I could not refuse to act on emergency business, and I told Judge Moran I would hear it."

"For what date did you set the hearing?"

"None; I can't say just how soon it will come up. The first of next week, I should think."

Judge Ewing left last night for an outing to last over Sunday.

JUDGE GOGGIN EXPLAINS BY ATTACK.

Insinuates Fraud and Makes Statements Judge Brentano Explicitly Denies.

"It had been agreed upon," said Judge Goggin yesterday, "by Judges Dunne, Brentano, and myself that Judge Dunne should prepare a dissenting opinion. I was to find for Sunday opening and Judge Brentano was to concur with me. After it appeared in print that this was our agreement Judge Brentano decided that he would concur with Judge Dunne instead, not because of the arguments submitted but because he had been told that some prominent German newspapers were in favor of a closed Fair on Sundays. I expressed my contempt for a Judge who would be influenced by the dictation of newspapers. I now state it boldly and I defy Judge Brentano to deny that he broke faith with me at the last moment and went over to Judge Dunne because he was afraid to oppose the views of some of the German newspapers of the city.

"This is what caused me to take the action I did. I consulted all the authorities I could find and it took me nearly all night to decide what to do. My actions were all within the scope of the law, though my arbitrary action has provoked criticism. I went into court perfectly sober, but I was wrought up to a high pitch of excitement because of the action of Judge Brentano. Should Judge Brentano come to me I would tell him he was guilty of an extremely despicable breach of confidence and that he was a prevaricator. I acted as I believed in the people's interests, but I don't suppose my solicitude is appreciated.

Believes There Is a Big Steal.

"I believe there is a big steal in this World's Fair, and had I believed as Judge Dunne I would have been opening the way for corporations to deprive the people of their parks. I believe now that Jackson Park will not be restored to the public, and that the Illinois Central and other roads will get a large part of it. I don't believe the Fair people will continue the litigation and even if they do I will stop them. By overruling the motion to dissolve and continuing the case I withheld a final decision, and they cannot take the matter before any other Judge in the way of an appeal. After the final order is entered they can go ahead, but the Fair will be over and my object will be accomplished. I doubt if they can find any Judge who will pass upon it, as this means the entire rehearing of the case, and the Judge passing upon it would have to sit as an Appellate Judge on an order of a court of equal jurisdiction. I would not undertake to act in such capacity, but that does not worry me. Judge Brentano will be checked and the Fair will remain open.

"One year from May and perhaps sooner, I will resign from the bench. I will not, however, resign before a final order in the injunction case against the Fair is made. I intend to block every move to close the Fair Sundays. I took arbitrary measures Thursday, but my action was forced upon me by the cowardly conduct of one of the Judges."

Judge Brentano yesterday refuted the charges made against him by Judge Goggin with an explicit denial and with a sober, lucid explanation of what he said:

Judge Brentano's Denial.

"That there was any bargain or compact between Judge Goggin and myself I deny most emphatically," said Judge Brentano. "There was nothing of the kind in the sense that he says. What I did say to him was that if he could show me the law to satisfy me that an opinion that would stand could be made favoring Sunday closing I would join him in such an opinion. This was to be done in the face of the mass of authorities quoted by the lawyers for the Exposition. Personally, I favor Sunday opening, but as a Judge I am supposed to base opinions on the law and not on personal predilections or prejudices. I felt the law was against the position I would like to have taken, and so expressed myself to Judge Goggin. He said he would write an opinion I could subscribe to, but he put me off day after day, until we were becoming ridiculous in the eyes of the people. I urged him to prepare his opinion, but up to the day before the decision was to be rendered he had not shown me a line.

"Then I told Judge Goggin I must see the opinion and take time to look into it carefully, as I did not propose to subscribe to what he might write in a hurry or say verbally. I told him the result of a study of the case had been to convince me that an opinion on the lines we had first discussed would not be good law, and that he had yet to satisfy me that I was mistaken. There is no basis whatever for the statement that there was a contract or compact between us, and I regret much that Judge Goggin has put such a construction on our conversations, as these were not capable of such construction. I never said that I was influenced by a desire to please the German papers, and such an idea never came into my mind. Once or twice we talked in a general way about the changing nature of public opinion in the question, but I could not have said anything of the kind, because nothing could have been further from my mind.

Regrets Judge Goggin's Attack.

"I have no word to say against Judge Goggin. I regret that he should have made this attack upon me, which is uncalled for and unjustifiable. I am perfectly willing to let the community judge between us, however. I feel that I have done nothing that is unprofessional or that a gentleman need be ashamed of. I should like the public to understand my position, and I think the people of Chicago are entitled to the explanation I have made."

He Didn't Get Hurt.

Sweet Girl—"I am so glad to see you alive and well. I was afraid papa would lose all control of himself when you asked him for my hand, and he has such an awful temper. What did he say?"

Brave Adorer—"I—I couldn't quite understand."

Sweet Girl—"Couldn't understand?"

Brave Adorer—"N—o; the—er—wires got crossed."—*Good News.*

EXPOSITION EXHIBITS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

Electric Chickens Every Day.

The west gallery of Electricity Building was so thronged yesterday that its railing was tested almost to its fullest capacity. Investigation showed a hundred or more people pushing and jostling good-naturedly, but earnestly, and all trying at once to peer through the glass sides of an upright cylinder mounted on four legs. The shrill chirps of active and happy chicks near by announced the fact that H. W. Axford had at last secured new and enlarged space, and that his new and improved incubating machine, heated by electricity, was hourly bringing off fresh broods of downy fowls. A struggle through the excited crowd gave a glimpse into the handsome machine and discovered about fifty strong and lusty chicks sturdily kicking away their shells and reveling in the 102 degrees of heat, which is the unvarying register of this perfect machine. Two jars of Mason battery are sufficient to furnish the required heat, and thus put beyond a possibility any danger from fire or accident. These battery cells also operate the thermostat which regulates the temperature so closely as never to vary over one-half a degree.

Mr. Axford says that inasmuch as it has been proven that the application of the electric agency in incubation has so decidedly done away with the many mechanical appliances of the common incubator, and has so simplified and reduced the attendant's care and labor, he can see that the process is very rapidly growing in favor with the ladies, who have, indeed, always been keenly interested and closely identified with chicken-hatching in the past. Their interest is growing so rapidly that he hopes soon to have an incubator in operation in the Woman's Building, largely the production of woman's work. Mr. Axford will in a few days install a model machine, in which will be placed one dozen eggs, after which the machine will be sealed up and left untouched until the chicks emerge. The machine will take entire care of the hatch the same as a mother hen, and in twenty days bring off a larger percentage of the setting than could the hen.

This will be something new and novel in the line of incubation, as well as open up a new field in which electricity will play an important part in producing the nation's supply of poultry. This new feature is not surprising when we consider that it originates with Mr. Axford, who has always been at the front in the production of all kinds of poultry by the use of incubating machines.

Dr. Owen's Electric Belts.

Dr. Owen's exhibit, one of the most costly and the handsomest in the gallery of the Electricity Building, is located at the south end on the west side.

The electric current in these celebrated belts is reversible and under complete control of the wearer, and while curing one disease they never produce another.

All the many curious machines of Dr. Owen's own invention are on exhibition doing work, and the entire process of the manufacture of the belts may be traced. In so doing the special features which have absorbed so many of Dr. Owen's years of study can be appreciated. One of the leading features is the tinsel-covered wire connection used between the battery cells and the polar discs.

Four copper wires give the required strength and the tinsel covering gives flexibility and durability while preserving the perfect electric connection.

Dr. Owen's belts are the only ones which have ever been manufactured in public. There is no secret about it, but the manufacture is somewhat intricate, employing many operators and considerable machinery. Each little battery cell goes through fourteen different pairs of hands in its construction. However, the most ordinary observer can be convinced of the harmlessness as well as the great beneficiency of Dr. Owen's belts and appliances.

A part of Dr. Owen's space is sumptuously fitted up as a parlor and contains four of the most costly pieces of furniture in the United States. Some valuable oil paintings adorn the walls, one being an excellent representation of the well-known features of Dr. Owen and others of some of his favorite blooded horses. At this Exposition, as at all of the many others in the past, Dr. Owen's exhibit is the one which should not be missed.

Hayward's Restaurant and Lunch Room.

In the area between Illinois and California State Buildings and the Woman's Building is the spacious and well-ventilated Bureau of Public Comfort.

On the lower floor chairs are provided for weary and hungry visitors to rest and eat luncheons. Dr. Henderson Hayward conducts an excellent café on the second floor which has gained a worthy popularity. Full meals can be had at 50 cents, or à la carte. Coffee, tea, and cocoa are served in cups to those bringing luncheons to eat in the buildings, while for the convenience of those who wish to eat outside these drinks are served in tin pails with cups attached.

The delightful views, the excellent ventilation, and the reasonable rates have gained for this place an enviable reputation.

Edison Phonograph Exhibit.

The phonograph has a wide field of usefulness besides that of mere amusement and entertainment. An exhibit which covers a large space in the southwest gallery of Electricity Building is devoted to illustrating especially the educational and business uses of that wonderful instrument. The merchant, the lawyer, and all kinds of business-men will here find a hundred ways in which the phonograph can be made useful to them, while teachers and college professors will at once realize that the phonograph is to take prominent position in the educational field. Social and amusing entertainment is also furnished free of charge during all the day and evening. The exhibit is made by the North American Phonograph Co. of 51 State street, Chicago.

Nassau County Exhibit.

In the Florida Building are many attractive exhibits. Chief among these is that from the above county, arranged by Mr. R. H. Lukenbill of Fernandina, World's Fair Commissioner for Florida. The main idea is to prove the superior qualities of Cuban and Florida cigars, orange wine eight to twelve years old, and the wonderful pine balsam. This is a distilled product of the pine tree, and a never-failing specific for coughs, colds, pains in the chest, hay-fever, and catarrh. It is also an excellent remedy for sprains and bruises. It has gained a fine reputation where it is known, in the East and will be appreciated by sufferers in the lake regions of the West.

Articles from this display are for sale at the exhibit.

Florida Orange Cider.

Huelsenkamp's celebrated brand of Florida Orange Cider has become the popular craze of the Fair grounds. It is sold at the Florida, Washington, and Illinois State Buildings, and in the Midway at the Ice Railway and the Big Tree, by the side of the Vienna Café, and in the Streets of Cairo. Be sure to see the name Huelsenkamp displayed wherever you buy this beverage, for, with its rich and mellow quality and fine delicious flavor, you have also an absolute guarantee of perfect wholesomeness.

Thimble-Makers.

World's Fair visitors should not fail to witness the process of thimble-making in Machinery Hall. Sterling silver souvenirs in a neat box are sold at only 50c.

EXPOSITION EXHIBITS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

SUMMONS to HEIRS ENTITLED to INTEREST.

The sons of the physician GUSTAV ADOLF GOERRIZ of WUERTTEMBERG, who died at Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, on the 18th day of December, 1880, are hereby requested to speedily notify the undersigned administrator of the beneficial estate of the Goerriz family of their place of residence and to send him the LEGAL DOCUMENTS PROVING THEIR LEGITIMATE BIRTH, authenticated by the competent Imperial German Consul, otherwise their rights will be disregarded and otherwise disposed of according to law.

ADOLPH NIETHAMMER, Attorney-at-Law.
Stuttgart, April 18, 1893.

OWNED BY UNCLE SAM.

LABOR CONGRESS FAVORS PATERNAL GOVERNMENT FOR CORPORATIONS.

Delegates Attack Private Monopoly on All Sides, but Favor Public Monopoly—Social and Economic Professors Favor an Inheritance and Income Tax—Distinguished Prelates and Clergymen of Catholic Church to Assemble—Lutheran Congress Begins Work Today.

Today's program—10 a. m., Hall 3, Labor Congress; Hall of Columbus, Single Tax Congress; 2 p. m., Hall of Columbus, Single Tax; 8 p. m., Hall of Columbus, Single Tax; Hall 3, Labor.

Some hard things were said about monopolies at the Art Institute. The Labor Congress condemned them and the Social and Economic Science Congress—well, Prof. Jenks can find some admirable traits in trusts. He thinks trusts ought to exist, but that they ought not to be allowed to rob the people. He favored inspection and regulation. Prof. Ely in the Labor Congress advocated State ownership of railways and other natural monopolies. His ideas seemed to please the audience which filled Hall 3. Henry D. Lloyd, who presided, presented a number of papers by title. Later in the day he called the Rev. John P. Coyle of North Adams, Mass., to the chair.

Prof. R. T. Ely of the State University of Wisconsin took for his subject "Natural Monopolies and the Workingman." Railways, telegraphs, telephones, canals, irrigation works, harbors, gas works, street car lines, and other such undertakings, he said, were monopolies by virtue of their own inherent properties. In businesses of this kind there could be no competition; all appearances resembling competition were simply temporary and illusory. Continuing, he said:

Public vs. Private Enterprise.

The policy which in the United States has heretofore been nurtured with respect to these undertakings has been to turn them over to private corporations and encourage attempts at competition. As these classes of business are now competitive every attempt to force competition upon them means a waste of a great amount of capital and labor. A second result of this policy is the enormous inequality of fortunes in the United States. A large proportion of mammoth fortunes can be traced to this false policy. Had the postoffice been private property we would have had a still larger number of multimillionaires, who would have absorbed a large proportion of the benefits of improvement in that business. A third result is a growth of artificial monopolies and a fourth is seen in the dependence of the rest of the community upon those who furnish services or commodities of the kind which fall under the designation, "natural monopoly."

The general aim in such industrial reform must be the reduction to a minimum of unearned incomes. A further aim, the reform advocate would promote, is the elevation and purification of public life. The monopolist is not likely to be a good employer of labor. If government is the employer then the employed have representation in the controlling body ample to protect their interests.

The speaker claimed also that government ownership would tend to steadiness of industrial development, would insure superior protection to life and limb, greater freedom of the employed, and that it implies use for general social purposes, and not merely exploitation for dividends.

Government to Own Everything.

Henry George in a twenty-minute speech demonstrated to his own entire satisfaction that all the trouble of the present unfortunate labor situation was due entirely to land monopoly. If taxes were levied only on the unearned increment of land everything would come out all right.

Laurence Gronlund of New York, a Socialist and writer on political economy, followed with a paper on "Public Management of Natural Monopolies," in which he urged the expediency of government ownership of railways, street railways, gas and electric light works, telephones, and telegraphs.

J. W. Sullivan of New York advocated the application of the Swiss political system to the present labor troubles. By this method of direct appeal to the people the great problem that at present disturbs the labor world would be satisfactorily settled. Prof. Common criticised the proposal of Mr. Sullivan, saying that the Swiss system had not worked satisfactorily. It had degenerated into a mere vote of confidence in the political party in power. He advocated as a substitute proportional representation which would lift the labor problem and all other public questions out of the arena of parties and politics and give expression in legislative enactments to the will of the voters of every shade of opinion.

D. D. Thompson, assistant editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, presided at the evening meeting of the Labor Congress which was not so well attended as the morning sessions. W. H. Montgomery of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Denver made an address on the financial question in its relation to the workingman. It was an argument for free silver. He said:

Were it not for such labor leaders as Powderly, Gompers, and Debs, and the trades unions we would undoubtedly read of riot and bloodshed and possibly revolution. The industrial classes never would recover from this condition until we have free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Prof. Henry C. Adams of the State University of Michigan contributed a paper on "Right to Employment," which was read by C. N. Haskins. Mr. Adams said:

The right of employment cannot be secured to workers except upon the basis of a well-planned and well administered organization among the workers themselves. The right of employment must be secured if at all through the development rather than through the curtailment of the right of contract.

To remedy the evils of speculation and afford security M. Victor Delahaye recomended the establishment of a popular bank with a temporary subvention or a guarantee of interest until a reserve fund has been formed by the associations of production. The popular bank will have specially for its object the granting of long time loans to the associations of production. The capital to be provided with a system similar to the government funds and the transfer of bonds or shares is to be made easy by indorsement or transfer. The organization of a bank of popular credit granting long term loans to the associations of production formed of workingmen resolves the question of the eight hours labor and the question of wages and it settles these two things without the strike or the boycott.

The last paper of the evening was contributed by Sidney Webb of the Fabian Society, a member of the London County Council and the London Technical Education Board, on the "Philosophic Basis of the Eight-Hour Movement."

CATHOLIC CHURCH DELEGATIONS.

Arrivals of Distinguished Prelates, Clergymen, and Laity.

For the Columbian Catholic Congress of the United States, which convenes Monday in the Art Palace, Michigan avenue and Adams street, headquarters, in charge of W. J. Onahan, and general reception-rooms were opened yesterday in Room 32 of the Grand Pacific. The reception-rooms were crowded during the day. Delegates are rapidly arriving. Of the distinguished prelates Cardinal Gibbons, who will reach the city this morning, will be the guest of Archbishop Feehan, as will also Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia and Hennessey of Dubuque. Archbishops Redwood of New Zealand, Katzer of Milwaukee, Ireland of St. Paul, Bishop Foley of Detroit, and a delegation from his diocese will reach here this morning and stop at the Grand Pacific. Bishop Phelan of Pittsburg and a delegation from that diocese will come in over the Baltimore and Ohio road this forenoon and will make their home at the Lexington. Bishop Nugent of Liverpool and Mgr. Gadd of Manchester, Eng., will not arrive before Monday. The congress opens at 11 o'clock a. m. Monday and will continue through the week.

MARTIN LUTHER AND HIS CHURCH.

Religious Addresses on the Reformer and the Denomination He Founded.

In connection with the religious congresses which will be held at the Art Institute next week the Lutheran denomination will open its congress this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There will be addresses by Prof. R. W. Weidner on "Luther's Essential Qualification for His Work as a Reformer" by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Roth; by the Rev. J. M. Kildahl on "Catechetical Instruction and Confirmation in the Lutheran Church." The evening session will be held in Columbus Hall. There will be addresses by Prof. F. A. Schmidt, Prof. E. F. Bartholomew, and the Rev. W. A. Passavant. There will also be meetings tomorrow afternoon and evening in Columbus Hall under the auspices of the Missouri Synod, when addresses will be given by Prof. A. Graedner of St. Louis on "Fifty Years of True Lutheranism in This Country"; by the Rev. H. Sauer of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Prof. A. Crull, Prof. F. Pieper, and others. A feature of these meetings will be chorus singing, which is given a prominent place in all Lutheran services.

INHERITANCE AND DONATION TAX.

Social and Economic Congress Discusses How to Impose It.

A larger audience than previous attended the Congress on Social and Economic Science. But two papers were read. The first was by Eltweed Pomeroy on the subject of "Taxation of Inheritance." In substance he said:

The United States is the only highly civilized country in the world that does not raise from 1 to 10 per cent of its revenue from an inheritance tax. Nine States have had an inheritance tax and eight States still have one in some form, but as a country we are behind the world in this respect. In 1886 the revenue in France from the tax on donations was $4,750,000; in Belgium on inheritances it ranges from 5.5 to 13.8 per cent. The principal objection to the inheritance tax is that it cannot be levied, or if levied would be done poorly. It is inexpedient and unjust, but has one great advantage in its case in collection, where it excels all other direct and indirect taxes. There is no shifting of it and we know just who pays it. It is self-regulating. It reaches personalty as no other tax does. Jay Gould was taxed on $500,000 and died worth $70,000,000. There is a need of it now, a great and crying need.

The other paper was by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University on the subject of "Capitalistic Monopolies and Their Relation to the State." After speaking of the fear of trusts and combinations, and the propositions to set bounds to socialism by putting the natural monopolies into the hands of the State, including railroads, telegraph, telephone, street railroads, gas and electric light plants, Prof. Jenks went on to say that the striking fact about monopolies was their ability to get abnormally high prices because it is within their power to furnish their goods profitably to themselves at prices below any possible competition. He thought it necessary to disabuse people's minds of the popular notion that competition would secure goods for them at low prices. He continued:

Capitalistic monopolies have too much that is good and beneficial to society to make it advisable to abolish them. We ought to preserve for society all of the immense benefits that come from this more nearly perfect form of organization, but on the other hand we ought not to permit them to oppress society. It has come to be recognized that railroads, street railroads, gas companies, etc., cannot be permitted to carry on business as they will, but that they must be checked in some way. Either they are to be owned by the public or strictly controlled by some public agent.

BRAZILIAN OPERAS WILL BE HEARD.

Elaborate Musical Program Arranged for Conclusion of Brazil's Day.

Brazil day will be celebrated Sept. 7. That is Brazil's Fourth of July, the day when the independence of Brazil was first declared from Portugal in 1822. At a grand concert to be given at Music Hall that evening the celebrated composer, Carlos Gomez, will superintend the production of five of his most popular operas. These are "Guarany," "Fosca," "Salvator Rosa," "Schiavo," and "The Condor."

"The Guarany" is entirely a Brazilian national subject, taken from a celebrated romance, José de Alencar. The scene is laid in 1560 and the symphony describes the Brazilian Indians. "Fosca" is an opera of Istriano. The action is in Venice, Trieste, and Pirano. The principal motif is a symphony of the savage cries of the corsairs of Istria. "Salvator Rosa" is an opera with an Italian and Spanish subject, on the times of Masaniello, the liberator of Naples from the tyranny of Ferdinand IV. The popular song "Mia Piccirella" is sung in this by Gennariello. "Schiavo" describes the rising of the sun over the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. "The Condors" is an opera with a modern subject—an Oriental one.

Among the artists will be Miss Kate Bensberg, an American soprano; Alexander Boett, tenor; Orme Darvall, basso, who has sung in European theaters. The orchestra will be under the personal direction of the author, Carlos Gomez.

Weather at the Fair.

The automatic instruments in operation at the Weather Bureau Exhibit recorded weather conditions at the World's Fair up to 5 p. m. yesterday as follows: The minimum temperature was 53° at 4:30 a. m.; from that time until noon the temperature rose rapidly reaching 66° at 8 a. m., 76° at 10 a. m., and 81°, the maximum for the day, at noon. The winds were generally westerly during the morning, but shifted to northeast at 2:15 p. m., at which time the velocity, which had been averaging about fifteen miles per hour, suddenly increased to twenty-seven miles per hour. The temperature also dropped from 81° to 69° between 2 and 2:15 p. m., and the sun, which had been shining continuously since 6:30 a. m., became obscured by clouds about 2:05 p. m. Continuous sunshine was again recorded after 3:50 p. m. The barometer fell until after 2 p. m., after which time it rose.

Chicago Day Indorsed.

The National Commission yesterday adopted unanimously the following, indorsing Chicago day at the Fair, Oct. 9:

Resolved, That the National Commission cordially indorses the program for Chicago day as outlined in the preliminary announcement, and especially that feature relating to the reunion of States, represented by youths and maidens from the cities and counties of the various States. Exalting as it does the spirit of national unity, this idea should receive the cordial support of every patriotic citizen, and this commission promises its hearty support and will do all in its power to assist in carrying it out.

Papers on Indian Languages.

The program for the International Congress of Anthropology for today is as follows: "The Present Status of Our Knowledge of American Languages," Daniel G. Brinton; "Classification of Languages of the North Pacific Coast," Franz Boas; "Notes on the Phonology of the Kootenay Indian Language," A. F. Chamberlain; "The Affinities of the Egyptian and Indo-European Languages," Carl Abel; "Study of the Paquina Language of Central America," Raoul de la Grasserie; "The Ethnological Collection in the German Village," Ulrich Jahn; "The Pre-Malay Culture of the Malay Peninsula," Wildman.

Reception of Sons of New York.

New York people will follow the celebration of New York day Monday with an assembly reception of the Sons of New York, to be given to the Governor and staff and officers of New York and the managers of the New York State exhibit by the Chicago society. The New York State Building has been tendered by the managers for the occasion. Plans are now being made for a subscription costume ball, to be given in the New York State Building early in October.

Will Distribute Fruit from Coast.

The Californians are becoming more and more ambitious. Not content with a general distribution of fruit to all the State buildings, they have now a plan to give to every man, woman, and child who enters the ground the 9th a large package of fruit. This will consist of oranges, lemons, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, and raisins. The distribution will commence at 10 a. m., and be kept up all day.

Railroads Will Celebrate.

Sept. 15 is to be Railroad day at the World's Fair, in honor of the anniversary of the formal opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railway to traffic Sept. 15, 1830. At a preliminary meeting to arrange a program for the day General Passenger Agent George H. Heafford was elected Chairman. E. T. Jeffery, Chauncey M. Depew, and Col. Haines have been invited to deliver addresses at a morning meeting to be held in Festival Hall.

Efforts for Ohio Day.

The members of the Ohio State Board are making the effort of their life in behalf of Ohio day, Sept. 14. For several days a special committee has been interviewing General Passenger Agents and the probability is that a rate of one cent a mile for the round trip will be announced. "If that is accomplished," said Secretary Albertson, "I will guarantee that we will pass 75,000 Ohio people through the gates Sept. 11, 12, and 13."

IDENTIFIED AS EDGAR A. SAYRE.

Mystery of a Man Found Dead at Evanston Cleared Up.

The remains of the man who died at the Evanston Police Station last Tuesday were identified yesterday by Nathan Lapp, a druggist at Thirteeth street and Wabash avenue, as Edgar A. Sayre, a railroad conductor of Manistee, Mich. He came to Chicago about two months ago, expecting a position on the elevated road. He was disappointed, and failing to find employment became discouraged. It is believed he committed suicide. He had a sister at Manistee, Mrs. Wheeler, wife of the junior member of the Canfield-Wheeler Salt company.

MORGANS IN THE RING

VERMONT BREEDERS TAKE A LARGE SHARE OF THE PRIZES.

Work of the Judges in the Live Stock Pavilion Also Includes Awards to Devon Cattle and Guernseys—More Ribbons on Fine Specimens of German Coach and Hackney Horses—Special Premiums Given—Program for Today Includes Jacks, Jennets, and Mules.

Yesterday was Morgan day in the stock ring. What were generally known as Vermont Morgans were a popular breed before the American trotter was thought of. The State of Vermont is the leader in the effort now being made to make of the Morgan a distinctive American breed, and to that end appropriated a large sum of money and appointed special Commissioners to go over the State and select the animals for the World's Fair exhibit. Four times as many Morgans were shown in the ring yesterday as were ever before exhibited at one time at any place in the world.

Today Ayrshire cattle will be judged by George O. Buchanan of Quebec, Canada, and the judging of Devons will be continued. In the horse rings Albert Babb of Springfield, Ill., will judge jacks, jennets, and mules, and they will be depended upon to furnish the music for the day.

Yesterday's awards were:

Division A Cattle—Class V.—Devons.

Sec. 1. Bull, 3 years old or over—First premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Royal Somerset; second premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., General Gordon 2d.; third premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., Captain; fourth premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Prince of Woodland; fifth premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., Rector.

Sec. 2. Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., Billy; second premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Fancy's Robin; third premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Lord Bickley; fourth premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., X. L. C. R.

Sec. 3. Bull, 1 year old and under 2—First premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Ben Eldridge; second premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., Thickness; third premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Walter Farthing; fourth premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., Canadian Boy; fifth premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., Upright.

Sec. 5. Cow, 3-year-olds or over—First premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Heartsease of Woodland; second premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., Beauty I. O. E. F.; third premium, A. E. Brown, Beaver Dam, Wis., Codatt; fourth premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Picture Seventh; fifth premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., Ulrica; sixth premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.

Sec. 6. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Myrtle; second premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Heartsease of Woodland; third premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., Ruby; fourth premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., Fancy; fifth premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., Maude; sixth premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., Create.

Sec. 7. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—First premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Tulip of Woodland 7th; second premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Tulip of Woodland 8th; third premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., Little Ulrica; fourth premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., Mollie; fifth premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., Fanny 2d; sixth premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., Rose 2d.

Sec. 8. Heifer, under 1 year old—First premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., Fanny 3d; second premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., Polly; third premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Duchess of Woodland 3d; fourth premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., Beauty; fifth premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., Nugget; sixth premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Honeydew of Woodland.

Sec. 9. Herd consisting of bull 2 years or over and four cows one of each age—First premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill.; second premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.; third premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill.; fourth premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Sec. 10. Young herd consisting of bull and four heifers all under 2 years of age—First premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill.; second premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis.; third premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.

Sec. 11. Four animals of either sex, under 4 years—First premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill.; second premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.; third premium, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis.; fourth premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill.; fifth premium, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.

Class IX.—Guernsey.

Sec. 9. Heifer, under 1 year old—First premium, G. H. Davison, Millbrook, N. Y., Delfine; second premium, A. J. Cassatt, Berwyn, Pa., Virtue of Chester; third premium, G. H. Davison, Millbrook, N. Y., Daremere; fourth premium, A. J. Cassatt, Berwyn, Pa., Vexation; fifth premium, W. D. Richardson, Garden City, Minn., Ophir's Pearl.

Sec. 10. Herd consisting of bull, 2-year-old or over, and 4 cows, one of each age—First premium, G. H. Davison, Millbrook, N. Y.; second premium, A. J. Cassatt, Berwyn, Pa.; third premium, W. D. Richardson, Garden City, Minn.

Sec. 11. Young herd, consisting of bull and 4 heifers, under 2 years old—First premium, G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y.; second premium, A. J. Cassatt, Berwyn, Pa.

Sec. 12. Four animals of either sex the get of one sire—First premium, G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y.; second premium, W. D. Richardson, Garden City, Minn.

Sec. 13. Two animals of either sex the produce of one cow—First premium, A. J. Cassatt, Berwyn, Pa.; second premium, G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y.; third premium, W. D. Richardson, Garden City, Minn.; fourth premium, A. J. Cassatt, Berwyn, Pa.

Sec. 14. Bull, any age—First premium, G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y., Lord Stanford; second premium, G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y., Davison's Duke; third premium, G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y., Carmen; fourth premium, W. D. Richardson, Garden City, Minn., Linden Prince.

Sec. 15. Cow, any age—First premium, N. K. Fairbank, Lake Geneva, Wis., Materna.

Sec. 7. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First premium, W. D. Richardson, Garden City, Minn., Hurtha; second premium, G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y., Beora; third premium, W. D. Richardson, Gardon City, Minn., Ophir's Evaline; fourth premium, A. J. Cassatt, Berwyn, Pa., Milvest.

Division B, Horses—Class XXIV.—German Coach.

Sec. 12. Mare, 1 year old and under 2—First premium, Oltman Bros., Watseka, Ill., Columbia.

Sec. 13. Mare, under 1 year old—First premium, Ulfert Poppen, German Valley, Ill., Saran; second premim, Ulfert Poppen, German Valley, Ill., Clara.

Sec. 14. Mare and two of her colts, either sex—First premium, Oltman Bros., Watseka, Ill.; second premium, Ulfert Poppen, German Valley, Ill.

Sec. 16. Mare, any age—First premium, C. Cordes, Steinlucker, Germany, Heldir; second premium, H. Dreyer, Bullenhof, Germany, Pythia; third premium, A. B. Holbert, agent, Greele, Ia., Lirche; fourth premium, Oltman Bros., agents, Watseka, Ill., Henrietta; fifth premium, A. B. Holbert, Greele, Ia., Lillie; sixth premium, H. Gerdes, Oldenburg, Germany, Filiole; seventh premium, C. Hanvege, Bakfelt, Maus; eighth premium, W. Wessels, Oldenburg, Germany, Edeldame; ninth premium, H. Gerdes, Bullinger, Germany, Sidonie; tenth premium, T. Esthoff, Steinlucken, Germany, Milanea.

Sec. 17. Collection to consist of two stallions and three mares under 4 years old—First premium, Ulfert Poppen, German Valley, Ill.

Sweepstakes, stallion—First premium, A. B. Holbert, Agt., Greeley, Ia., Maltke; second premium, E. Knott & Co., Waverly, Ia., Droctetian; third premium, C. H. Billings, Schute, Germany, Althing; fourth premium, E. Knott & Co., Waverly, Ia., Sperbes; fifth premium, J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., Karl; sixth premium, A. B. Holbert, Agt., Greeley, Ia., Kaiser Frederick; seventh premium, A. B. Holbert, Agt., Greeley, Ia., Bodo; eighth premium, Oltman Bros., Watseka, Ill., Ajax; ninth premium, Oltman Bros., Agts., Watseka, Ill., Mous; tenth premium, H. Gerdes, Oldenburg, Germany, Agobard; eleventh premium, J. Couch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., Ludwig; twelfth premium, Holbert & Lewis, Greeley, Ia., Musikam; thirteenth premium, A. B. Holbert, Agt., Greeley, Ia., Blondell; fourteenth premium, H. Gerdes, Oldenburg, Germany, Cardinal; fifteenth premium, B. Hoffman, Harmenhauser, Germany, Egon; sixteenth premium, H. Gerdes, Oldenburg, Germany, Andolf.

Class XXXII.—Hackneys.

Sec. 7. Stallion and 3 of his get—First premium, A. L. Sullivan, Lincoln, Neb.

Sec. 12. Mare, 1 year old and under 2. First premium—A. L. Sullivan, Lincoln, Neb., Grace Lincoln; second premium—A. L. Sullivan, Lincoln, Neb., Belle Elliott.

Sec. 15. Stallion, any age—First premium, Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., Jubilee Chief; second premium, Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., Ottawa; third premium, Stericker Bros., Springfield, Ill., Pontifex; fourth premium, Charles S. Munroe, Rushville, Ill., Lord Green; fifth premium, Thompson & Bland, Crawfordsville, Ind., Comedy.

Sec. 16. Mare, any age—First premium, Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., Winnifred; second premium, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont., Lady Bird; third premium, Thomson & Bland, Crawfordsville, Ind., Gipsy Queen; fourth premium, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont., Lady Cockney.

Class XXXIII.—Morgans.

Sec. 1. Stallion 5 years old or over—First premium, John Battell, Middlebury, Vt., Deeming Allen; second premium, F. C. Williams, Coventry, Vt., Charlie Ray; third premium, S. H. Saul, Fairfield, Vt., Miteo; fourth premium, Hornsby Bros., Eminence, Ky., Indicator; fifth premium, Joseph Battell, Middlebury, Vt., Thought; sixth premium, W. H. Toft, Vergennes, Vt., Black Hawk; seventh premium, Ballard Bros., Georgia, Vt., Wide Awake; eighth premium, Morgan Horse company, Carpentersville, Ill., Hillside Morgan; ninth premium, S. H. Saul, Fairfield, Vt., Hills Bonny Morgan; tenth premium, Morgan Horse Co., Carpentersville, Ill., Sultan.

Sec. 2. Stallion, 4 years old and under 5—First premium, Ballard Bros., Georgia, Vt., Daniel Lambert; second premium, Ross C. Kinsley, Lowell, Vt., Aluminum; third premium, Hornsby Bros., Eminence, Ky., Ingold; fourth premium, Lester Fish, Rutland, Vt., Tamerlane; fifth premium, W. S. Bailey, Harwick, Vt., Gratian; sixth premium, George Sennette, Lyndonville, Vt., Morgan Chief.

Sec. 3. Stallion, 3 years old and under 4—First premium, Hornsby Bros., Eminence, Ky., Ed Golddust; second premium, Hornsby Bros., Eminence, Ky., Income; third premium, Morgan Horse company, Carpentersville, Ill., Winnebago; fourth premium, D. K. Wakefield, Danville, Vt., Fred Lambert.

Sec. 4. Stallion, 2 years old and under 3—First premium, Hornsby Bros., Eminence, Ky., Oswald G.; second premium, W. H. Toft, Vergennes, Vt., S. H.; third premium, W. W. Stevenson, Salem, Ind., Ingold; fourth premium, D. P. Smith, Washington, Vt., Cobden S.; fifth premium, W. J. Donnell, Walcott, Vt., Ben Allen; sixth premium, Morgan Horse company, Carpentersville, Ill., Capt. Allen; seventh premium, Morgan Horse company, Carpentersville, Ill., Commodore.

Sec. 5. Stallion, 1 year old and under 2—First premium, W. W. Stevens, Salem, Ind., Bengold; second premium, Morgan Horse company, Carpentersville, Ill., Luke Morgan.

Sec. 6. Stallion under 1 year old—First premium, Morgan Horse company, Carpentersville, Ill., Duke Morgan.

Sec. 8. Mare 5 years old or over—First premium, Joseph Battell, Middlebury, Vt., Jessie; second premium, Joseph Battell, Middlebury, Vt., Bessie; third premium, W. W. Stevens, Salem, Ind., Lizzie Golddust; fourth premium, Morgan Horse company, Carpentersville, Ill., Flora II.; fifth premium, Morgan Horse company, Carpentersville, Ill., Sunset Morgan.

Sec. 9. Mare, 4 years old and under 5—First premium, Hornsby Bros., Eminence, Ky., Fannie C.; second premium, W. W. Stevens, Salem, Ind., Pure Gold; third premium, R. J. Cole, Danville, Vt., Alma; fourth premium, W. W. Stevens, Salem, Ind., Fletta Morgan.

Sec. 10. Mare, 3 years old and under 4—First premium, W. W. Stevens, Salem, Ind., Glimmer; second premium, J. H. George, Hardwick, Vt., Bettie; third premium, W. W. Stevens, Salem, Ind., Gilt Edge; fourth premium, W. S. Bailey, Hardwick, Vt., Montie.

Sec. 11. Mare, 2 years old and under 3—First premium, Hornsby Bros., Eminence, Ky., Forest Maid; second premium, Joseph Battell, Middlebury, Vt., Abbie; third premium, Lester Fisk, Rufland, Vt., Lucille; fourth premium, H. C. Preston, Vergennes, Vt., Lady Blackhawk; fifth premium, Morgan Horse Co., Carpentersville, Ill., Tempest Morgan.

Special Premiums.

By Oldenburg Coach Horse Society of Germany, Stallion, 2 years old or over—First premium, gold medal, Edward Knott & Co., Waverly, Ia., Sperber; second premium, silver medal, Edward Knott & Co., Waverly, Ia., Diocletian; third premium, Edward Knott & Co., Waverly, Ia., Young Reyenholt.

Stallion, 4 years old or over—First premium, $60, Verband of the Holstein Marshes, Holstein, Germany, Kaiser Frederick; second premium, $35, Verband of the Holstein Marshes, Amandust third premium, $25, A. B. Holbert, Greeley, Ia., Figaro; fourth premium, Verband of the Holstein Marshes, Diplomat; fifth premium, A. B. Holbert, Greeley, Ia., Mikado.

FOR CONTEST BETWEEN SHORT-HORNS

Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Issues a General Challenge.

J. J. Rodgers, a member of the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association of Harvey, has issued a challenge to the other exhibitors of Short-Horn cattle at the Fair saying he will put up $600 if the other persons interested will put up a like amount for a contest between the Aberdeen-Angus cattle as beef-breeders and all other Short Horns exhibited at the Fair. He offers to put this money in the hands of Judges J. A. Funkhouser and J. G. Imboden, who can select an umpire. There has been a difference of opinion for some time as to the value of the different breeds, and it is likely this challenge will be accepted and a test made.

MICHIGAN BOARD NOT RESPONSIBLE.

State Commissioners Explain the Apparent Insufficiency of the Fruit Exhibit.

Some of the Michigan Commissioners said yesterday, as certain Michigan newspapers had charged the board with the responsibility for the poorness of the State fruit exhibit at the Fair, they felt impelled now to state the facts.

At the time the board selected committees throughout the State to aid in securing exhibits there was a committee of fifteen of the most prominent fruit growers in the State selected as a fruit committee. I. T. Lyon was Chairman. At a meeting of the board in Grand Rapids Jan. 5, 1892, this committee was present by invitation and there organized. It asked the board to set aside $2,500, and $4,000 was appropriated for it instead. For some reason the committee got the impression that this fund could be placed in its charge, or in the hands of the Horticultural Society, which was impossible, as the act creating the board provided that itemized vouchers must be made out, properly signed by claimants, for work or expenses already incurred. Because this fund was not placed in its hands, or for some other reason, the committee failed to act.

Another course was finally pursued by the appointment of C. J. Monroe of South Haven to superintend the collection and preparation of the entire fruit exhibit. Mr. Monroe has employed S. G. Antisdel of Benton Harbor to canvass for fruit and forward it. This he has been doing for over two months, and Mr. Monroe has also appointed Joseph Lannan of South Haven to remain in Chicago with the fruit exhibit. This seems to show that neither the board nor any member thereof is responsible for the lack of a creditable fruit exhibit.

Exposition Notes.

Mrs. Fairbanks of Iowa lectured in the Woman's Building at 11 o'clock yesterday.

A lecture on Brazil was given in the Children's Building yesterday afternoon by Prof. Tear, illustrated by stereopticon views.

Exhibiters in the Transportation Building have contributed from $1 to $25 each toward a fund to make Transportation day, Sept. 9, a success.

Old Vienna is to be especially decorated New York day, and Chauncey M. Depew has informally promised to spend part of the evening there.

Nelson Chesman & Co., advertising agents of St. Louis, have just given eleven of their employes a three-days' visit to the World's Fair, including all expenses.

An informal meeting of the correspondents of the newspaper press in other cities will be held at 4 p. m. tomorrow in the office of Secretary Judkins in the California Building.

The Executive committee has ordered the Council to provide that passengers to the roof of the Manufactures Building may return to the ground by the elevators as well as the stairways.

The exhibitions given by the life saving crew on the lake-front have proven such an attraction that the officer in charge has ordered that they be given hereafter at 2:30 o'clock Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Acting President Penn yesterday appointed Commissioners Tousley, Bullock, Saunders, and Lane a committee to look up the character of the report to be submitted to the President of the United States after the Fair is over,

In the Russian section of the Transportation Building may be seen a model of an improved sleeping car, patented by B. Gunzburg, civil engineer. It is a device for making railway passenger cars adaptable as sleeping cars without diminishing the number of places.

The Higbee investigation was again postponed yesterday until 9 o'clock this morning. The committee thought it would have additional testimony against Mr. Higbee by today. This testimony relates to an alleged promise by an associate to secure an award for a Boston bicycle company.

The Council of Administration yesterday granted Duncan B. Harrison the right to produce every day or evening next week, "As You Like It." Mr. Harrison is to pay the Exposition company 25 per cent of the gross receipts and he agrees to charge popular prices or those in vogue down-town, $1.50 for the best seats.

Some confusion seems to exist as to the International Convention of Commercial and Sporting Fishermen. The body convenes in Jackson Park Sept. 19 and sits two days. It is succeeded Sept. 21 by the Chicago Fly Casting club's Columbian Exposition's Scientific Angling Tournament. Entries close Sept. 16.

A special train in two sections will arrive at the Terminal Station from New York over the Erie road tomorrow. There is now a prospect that a rate sufficiently low will be authrized so that Pittsburg day may be made a success. Commencing yesterday Western lines have authority to run coach excursions for one round trip fare without consulting competitors.

HERMOSA CHURCH DEDICATION.

Services to Be Held Every Day Next Week at Tripp and Dickens Avenues.

Hermosa Methodist Episcopal Church, Tripp and Dickens avenues, will be dedicated tomorrow, Chancellor Mann presiding. Lovefeast conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. D. Traveller at 9:30 a. m. Bishop S. M. Merrill will preach at 10:30 a. m. Epworth service at 2:30 p. m. conducted by the Rev. Dr. O. H. Murray. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Bolton at 3 p. m. Bishop William Taylor and Chaplain McCabe are expected to be present. Jubilee at 6:30 p. m. conducted by Charles Busby. Dr. H. G. Jackson, Presiding Elder, at 7:30 p. m. The services during the week are: Monday evening, 8 o'clock, the Rev. A. H. Kisler will preach. Tuesday evening, Epworth rally, addressed by the Rev. W. A. Burch. Wednesday evening the Rev. Dr. E. W. S. Hammond, editor *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, New Orleans, will preach. Thursday evening the Rev. T. E. Somerville will preach. Friday evening the Rev. Dr. G. S. Young will preach.

Daily Hint from Paris.



WALKING DRESS.

This is of light beige cloth. Bands of guipure lace form a blouse over draperies of mauve surah, pleats of which show between the bands of the corsage. Mauve surah girdle around the waist and three bands of mauve surah around the bottom of the skirt.—*New York Herald*.

"New Series" Souvenirs.

A new series of art souvenirs from water color sketches of odd nooks at the World's Fair will begin tomorrow.

HE HOLDS THE OFFICE.

ACTION OF WARDEN PARSELL OF THE MICHIGAN REFORMATORY.

Will Maintain in the Courts That His Appointment Under an Act of the Legislature of 1891 Was for Four Years and That His Republican Successor Has No Legal Right to the Place—A St. Louis Woman Saturates Her Clothing with Turpentine and Sets Fire to It.

IONIA, Mich., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—A somewhat knotty legal tilt was precipitated at the State House of Correction and Reformation here this afternoon when Warden Eugene Parsell, Democrat, refused to recognize Otis Fuller, Republican, as his legal successor, and refused to accede to a demand for the keys of the institution. Mr. Fuller is the Warden appointed by the new State administration, and at a meeting of these two gentlemen some days ago it was agreed that Mr. Fuller should take charge Sept. 1. Warden Parsell recanted, however, and it leaked out a few days ago that he would not relinquish the office unless forced to do so.

The full Board of Control and Gov. Rich were present today holding the regular monthly meeting, and there was a warm all-day secret session upon Parsell's refusal to vacate. The matter, it now seems sure, will come up before the Supreme Court in October, when Warden Parsell will claim possession of the office by virtue of an act passed by the Legislature of 1891, under which he was appointed for a term of four years.

The Legislature of 1893 intended to undo all this work of its predecessors and legislated the old Board of Control out of office. Mr. Fuller was appointed by the board created by the Legislature of 1893.

SETS FIRE TO HER CLOTHING.

Mrs. Lena Heintz Takes a Horrible Plan for Self-Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lena Heintz, living with her husband and family at No. 4409 North Nineteenth street, attempted to burn herself to death this morning by saturating her dress with turpentine and then setting fire to it. The pain was so excruciating that she screamed and her cries attracted her husband from an adjoining room. He rushed in, seized her, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. She was badly burned about the breast, face, and head, and inhaled the flames. Her injuries will prove fatal. Mrs. Heintz was partially demented and a close watch had been kept on her of late. She escaped yesterday morning and was sought after all day. She was found about nightfall in a vacant lot. Before her dementia Mrs. Heintz was a particularly strong-minded woman and held in particular abhorrence any attempts at suicide which came under her observation. When she became deranged her mania took a suicidal tendency. She managed to elude the vigilance of her husband this morning and a partially filled bottle of turpentine together with the fumes told the physicians the method she had employed to make away with herself.

BURGLARS BURN A STORE AND STOCK.

After Robbing the Safe They Destroy Thousands of Dollars Worth of Goods.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Burglars entered the store of W. W. Jones at Murdock early this morning. After blowing open the safe and securing $60 they set fire to the store, and the goods and building were burned. The loss is $6,000, with $2,600 insurance. All the township books and records were destroyed by the fire. The burglars have not yet been arrested.

Young Women Enter a Convent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Five young ladies were received as novices in the Convent of the Good Shepherd. They were Miss Margaret O'Callaghan of New York, in religion Sister Mary of St. Clair; Miss Mary Brennan of St. Louis, Sister Mary of the holy name of Mary; Miss Lizzie McGuire of St. Louis, Sister Mary of the Evangelist; Miss Esther McBrain, Litchfield, Ill., Sister Mary of St. Regina; Miss Alice Tuhill, Sister Mary of St. Francis de Sales. After the ceremonies connected with this reception were concluded the following novices made their final vows: They were Sister Mary of our Lady of the Sacred Heart, formerly Miss Lay of St. Louis; Sister Mary of St. Gonsaga, Miss Berigen of St. Louis; Sister Mary of St. Alban, Miss Scanlan of Chicago; Sister Mary of St. Barnard, Miss Byrne of St. Louis; Sister Mary of St. Lawrentia, Miss Gauthier of Montreal, Canada, and Sister Mary of the Seven Dolors, Miss Harmon of St. Louis. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Scanlan of Chicago.

Will Sue the Treasurer's Bondsmen.

SHELL LAKE, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the County Board today it was resolved that all actions previously commenced against the Shell Lake Savings Bank were not commenced by order of the board; that the District Attorney so notify the attorneys for the defendant; that the County Treasurer render an account of all moneys received and disbursed; that the District Attorney commence action against County Treasurer Wang and his bondsmen to recover $14,300 held by him as County Treasurer. This money was deposited in the defunct bank and over $14,000 of it was for State tax, which is yet unpaid. Mr. Wang's bondsmen are A. C. Probert of Washburn, F. C. Bailey of Bayfield, and Joseph Riley of Chippewa Falls.

Shot His Wife and Killed Himself.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Alexander G. Clark of No. 3615 Kossuth avenue committed suicide this morning at 7:30 o'clock after having tried to kill his wife by shooting her through the neck. Clark and his wife had not been living happily for the last year. Two weeks ago the couple separated and Clark, who is boss of a gang of laborers, had been drinking heavily since. This morning Clark entered the house and said to Mrs. Clark: "I want you to return to me." "That I won't do," replied the wife. Clark then fired two shots, one of which struck her in the right side of the neck. Clark went into the next room and sent a bullet through his brain. He died almost instantly, but the woman may recover.

Indiana Epworth League in Session.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The State convention of the Epworth League opened its three days' session today. Nearly 2,000 members are expected to be here by Sunday. President James E. Watson of Winchester presided. Mayor Sullivan welcomed the leaguers tonight. Secretary Vandorin of Kokomo made a flattering annual report today. Since the meeting at Richmond last year the membership has grown wonderfully. Then it was reported to be 7,000 now he reported 701 chapters, (479) seniors, (222) juniors, and a total membership of 39,467. Of this number 28,253 are members of senior chapters and 11,214 of the junior; 16,350 are male and 23,117 female.

Iowa State Fair Is Opened.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Iowa State Fair, the fortieth held in succession, opened today. The attendance was small and the day was devoted chiefly to arranging exhibits and otherwise getting things in readiness for the crowds of next week. The entries in horses, cattle, and hogs are the largest in the history of the association. In other lines, except farm implements, the displays are unusually large. On account of the Chicago Fair outside implement manufacturers have refused to make exhibits and the Iowa manufacturers of such implements will try to inaugurate a movement to have Iowa goods preferred in Iowa to outside goods.

Gov. Altgeld Grants Two Pardons.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today pardoned Edwin Howard, who was convicted in Cook County in 1885 of burglary, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years. The Governor says his conduct while in prison has been exemplary, and he thinks him entitled to a pardon. A pardon was also granted to John Edwards, who was convicted in Clay County in 1892 of burglary, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Edwards is suffering from a fatal disease which makes his presence in the prison offensive and undesirable, and a pardon is granted for that reason.

Iowa Postoffices Are Robbed.

COLUMBUS JUNCTION, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The postoffice at Columbus Junction was entered last night, the safe drilled into and blown open, and $250 worth of stamps and $100 taken. There is no clew to the burglars, and opinion is divided as to whether it is the work of thieves in the city on account of the District Fair or of an organized gang of safe blowers. The postoffice in Washington, a neighboring town, was robbed of a large amount of money in a similar way last week.

On Trial for a Peddler's Death.

MASON CITY, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—John Murphy, his two sons, Lew and Bartholomew, and James O'Brien are on trial at Hartley for the murder of Frank Burns, a peddler. Burns stopped at Murphy's and Murphy, suspecting that he was a thief, searched his valise and found $350. Murphy and his men held Burns until an officer was sent for, but on his arrival Burns could not be found. The burning of a straw pile that night and other circumstances led to their arrest.

To Protect Public Crematories.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Iowa Public Health Association closed its session today by the election of the following officers: President, Dr. J. F. Kennedy, Des Moines; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. P. J. Fullerton, Dubuque. A resolution was adopted asking the Legislature to exempt from taxation all properties devoted to the incineration of the dead.

An Old Postoffice Inspector Removed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Postoffice Inspector Pulcifer today received notice of his removal from office. He was appointed by Postmaster-General Howe and served under seven Postmasters-General. He was removed to make a place for a Democrat who has not yet been named.

Northwest Notes.

A. E. Hummell, a German musician, employed at the Schiller piano works, Oregon, Ill., was drowned in Rock River at that place yesterday while bathing.

Gov. Lewelling of Kansas denies that the Hughes court-martial has rendered a verdict, and says that when one is reached it will not be given out except through him.

The body of Mrs. Flora Urwin, wife of a Chicago printer, was found in Lake Mendota yesterday. She was left in Madison, Wis., without money, and became despondent, drowning herself Aug. 15.

At the fortieth annual session of the Grand Lodge Good Templars of Iowa the report of Secretary Perkins showed the order not in a prosperous condition. The decrease in membership during the year was 1,063. There are now 376 lodges with 11,364 members.

The body of a man who committed suicide by hanging was found yesterday in a secluded spot on the poorhouse farm near Newcastle, Ind., by hunters. It is thought it is that of Israel Shann, a demented pensioner, who wandered from home at Dunreith, near there, last week.

The Lower Wabash Conference, United Brethren Church, meeting at Terre Haute, Ind., elected as Presiding Elders W. C. Smith, Westfield, Ill., D. R. Seneff, Center Point, Ind., and S. Mills, Westfield, Ill. They were also made District Organizers of Young People's Societies.

Bishop Messmer of Green Bay has received notice that Mgr. Satolli will be there next week and celebrate Pontifical mass Sept. 8 at St. Joseph Church, West Depere, at the services commemorating the feast of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Coroner's jury at St. Louis yesterday discharged Officer John J. Lyons for the killing of P. J. Maloney early Thursday, holding it to be justifiable homicide. The Tailors' Union, of which Maloney was a member, has retained counsel, and will endeavor to have a warrant issued anyhow.

William H. Bear of Burlington, Kas., committed suicide Thursday by taking laudanum. Continued ill-health and financial troubles were the causes. In the last twenty years he had been six times elected and once appointed Register of Deeds and three times elected Probate Judge of Coffey County. He leaves a wife and one child.

ALLOW FEVER REFUGEES TO GO NORTH.

Richmond Officials Find No Reason to Stop Port Tampa Travelers.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Poe today received a telegram from a point in North Carolina to look out for a case of yellow fever on the north-bound train due to arrive here at 6:45 p. m. Dr. Oppenheimer, President of the Board of Health, met the train and made a close inspection of the passengers and found them all well. The only basis for the telegram that he could discover was that there were three refugees from Port Tampa, Fla., aboard. They were allowed to proceed North.

REAR ADMIRAL MARKHAM DISSATISFIED

He Thinks the Decision in Victoria Court-Martial Will Be Reversed.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—George A. Markham of Independence, Wis., nephew of Rear Admiral Markham, who was in command of the Camperdown when it rammed the Victoria, was here today at a convention of Good Templars. George A. Markham says a letter from the Rear Admiral to his brother at Independence expresses considerable displeasure with the result of the court-martial, and the belief that the Admiralty will reverse it.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The effort of vessel agents to force the Buffalo corn rate above 1¼ cents was not successful yesterday, but they were hopeful that at least 1¼ cents would be paid today. One lot of 200,000 bushels of wheat was placed for shipment next week at 1¼ cents for Buffalo. Charters—To Buffalo—Iosco, corn. To Ogdensburg—Topeka, corn at 3 cents. To Port Huron—M. T. Greene, corn at 1¼ cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights dull. Charters—Thomson, Northern King, Duluth; Dyer, Gladstone, all 20; Spokane, London, Chicago; Plankinton, Milwaukee, 30. Canal freights, 4 cents wheat to New York.

CLEVELAND, O.—Duluth grain shippers offer 2¼ cents on wheat to Buffalo, but although one cargo has been provided for owners as a rule are holding off for an advance. No change in coal or ore freights.

Around the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The barge McDougall of the steamer Maine's tow came in waterlogged, but apparently with all its lumber and not badly damaged.

CLEVELAND, O.—The steamer Fairbank, lately ashore on Lake Superior, was placed in the ship owners' drydock today. She will receive new bottom planking and ceiling, frame, keel irons, etc. It will require two weeks to complete repairs.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal: Olympia, Monteagle, Buffalo; J. J. Hill, J. G. Blaine, Oswego. Merchandise: Clarion, Jewett, Seneca, Buffalo; Puritan, Mackinac; Manitou, Sault Ste. Marie. Light: W. H. Wolf, Milwaukee; E. G. Crosby, Mackinac, St. Ignace, St. Joseph; E. Gillen, Racine. Lumber, etc.: Arcadia, Arcadia; I. J. Boyce, Traverse Bay; Pereue, Empire; Ed Buckley, Manistee; Spry, Johnson, Naubinway; S. A. Wood, Stephenson, Filer, S. K. Martin, Marinette; Guido, Pierport; Empire State, Menominee, Mosher, Detour.

Cleared—Grain: Yakima, Lehigh, Florida, Clarion, Buffalo; Averell, D. Rhodes, Ogdensburg; Queen of the West, May Richards, Kingston; Southwest, Port Huron. Stone: Crosby, Mackinac, St. Ignace, St. Joseph. Light: Moselle, Naubinway; Penobscot, Pine Lake; Oak Leaf, Raber; Pereue, Empire; Colin Campbell, Ludington; Ed Buckley, Manistee; Arcadia, Arcadia; S. E. Martin, Marinette; Darley, Menominee. Merchandise: Manitou, Sault Ste. Marie; Puritan, Mackinac.

Movements of Vessels.

LELAND, MICH.—Departed—Moore, Hilton.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Crosthwaite. Cleared—Fitzpatrick.

MANISTIQUE, MICH.—Arrived—Minerva. Cleared—York State.

HURON, MICH.—Cleared—Whitney, Milwaukee; Wayne, Manitowoc.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Alva, Delaware, Drake, Antelope, Rutter, Italia.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Lyon. Cleared—Pontiac, Marquette; Kirby, Duluth.

WELLAND CANAL—Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—New Orleans, Frost, Hurlbut, Chicago.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared, wheat—Ishpeming, Buffalo. Light—Golden Rule, Desmond, Duluth.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Raleigh, Harper, Northwest. Cleared—Fedora, Lansing, coal; Paisley, light.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared—Weed, Fort Williams; Mariposa, Two Harbors; Frontenac, Marquette; Yukon, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Pere Marquette, Masaba. Sailed—Naghtin, Antelope, Scranton, Manola, Frank Vance.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived—Spinner, Shawnee, Godfrey. Cleared—Wawatam, Devereux, Cleveland; Cherokee, Ashtabula; Chippewa, Fairport.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Duluth, Schuylkill, Vanderbilt. Cleared—Buffalo, Buffalo; Hawgood, G. W. Morley, Ashland; Sturges, Ayer, Tonawanda.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Bertha Barnes, Pawnee, City of Chicago. Sailed—Marshall, Tilden, Maxwell, Tonawanda; Thompson, Chicago; Cambria, Ashtabula; Aurora, Adams, Case, Cranage, Erie ports.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Spokane, Pioneer, Washburn, Tioga, Oswego. Cleared—Merchandise—Milwaukee, Owego, Wissahickon, Chicago; Empire State, Duluth. Coal—Northern King, Northern Wave, Duluth; Waverly, Vail, T. P. Sheldon, C. Foster, Chicago; Viking, Portage; Plankinton, Edwards, Hiawatha, Milwaukee. Light—Pringle, Green Bay; Hundred Four, Duluth.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Whitney, 10:30 last night; America, 12; Rugee, 3 a. m.; Olwill, 6:40; John Duncan, 7:30; Russia, 8:30; Corsica, 10:15; City of Traverse, 12:30 p. m.; Marshall and consorts, 1. Up—Lackawanna, 1:50 a. m.; Coffinberry, 2:15; Barnum, 6; Mahoning, 6:30; Juniata, 6:50; Pillsbury, Friant and consort 10:15; McVittie, 1 p. m.; Schlesinger, 4. At anchor—Glad Tidings, Senator Blood.

Down—Matoa, 7. Up—Pasadena, 7. Wind—Northwest, heavy; clear.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Ionia (arrived), 12:30 p. m.; Ira Owen, 2:30; Paris, Monohansett, Paisley, 2:40; Johnson, Minnehaha, 3:40; Conestoga, 4:20; Ohio, 5. Down—Bulgaria, Northwest, 10:10 last night; Montana, Gov. Smith, 12:10 a. m.; Parks Foster, 2; Pueblo, 2:30; Maytham, 11; Arizona, Lycoming, 11:15; Gilbert, 11:40; Mohawk, 12:10 p. m.; Neshoto, 1; Tuscarora, 1:10; Vega, 1:50; Corona, 3; Syracuse, 4:20.

Up—Majestic, 9. Down—Yuma, 7; Dyer, 8:30; Charles Eddy, Wyoming, 9:10.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Holland, Stephenson, Parana, 2 a. m.; Maritana, 6:30; Mariska, 10:30; Toltec, Miztec, Athabasca, noon; Wilson, Caledonia, 3:30 p. m.; Naples, 6. Down—Wheeler, 10:30 last night; Ketcham, Becker, Moonlight, 12:30 a. m.; Japan, 1; Griffin, 5; Ward, Hurd, 6; Wade, 7; Stimson, 8; Doty, Jeannette, 11; Mather, 1 p. m.; Ford, 4; Hale, Adriatic, Martin, 5:30.

Up—Cadillac, 7:30. Down—Republic, Hundred eleven, 8; Hoyt, Hundred twenty-six, 9:30; Duke, State, 10. Several boats are reported running back to Whitefish Point.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Quito, 11:20; Venice, midnight; Samuel Mitchell, 7:10 a. m.; Peck, 8:30; Britannic, 9:20; Glasgow, Dundee, 10; Selwyn Eddy, 10:10; Ralph, Harold, 10:50; Roumania, Barlum, 1 p. m.; Codorus, 2:30; Harlem, 4:40. Down—Syracuse, 11; Yuma, 1:20 p. m.; Dyer, Wyoming, 3; Oregon, Chicago, Charles Eddy, 3:30.

Up—Ira Owen, 9. Down—Germanic, Hutchinson, 6:10; Magnet, 7; Canisteo and barge, 7:50; Conemaugh, 8:10. Wind-bound—Tempest No. 2 and barges. Wind northwest, fresh.



Yes, they've been "CALLED IN"; after today your old straw hat, or Summer Fedora, will be out of date and you'll be expected to present yourself before the public in one of the new Fall styles. Perhaps you know how they "call in" the out-of-date Hats on the Board of Trade and in the New York Stock Exchange. It isn't a very gentle summons, but Hatters think well of it. $1.50 to $3.50 for our New Derbies; while you're listening, let us repeat, our $3.00 and $3.50 qualities are AS stylish and AS serviceable as are sold elsewhere for $4.00 to $5.00.

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GREAT DAY FOR ERIN.

HOME RULE BILL PASSES THIRD READING IN THE COMMONS.

Thirty-four Majority on Final Division and the Bill Goes at Once to the Lords—Parnellites Declare They Do Not Accept the Measure as a Finality and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour Take Parting Shots at Ireland and the Government—M. Floquet Stoned.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The home rule bill tonight passed third reading in the House of Commons, the majority for the measure on division being thirty-four. The bill now goes to the Lords.

The House of Commons agreed this afternoon to suspend the 12 o'clock rule tonight in order that the third reading of the home rule bill might be concluded before adjournment.

Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, was the speaker. He said although the bill did not have the pendantic character of finality which its opponents contended any home rule measure must have, it contained finality in principle. When Ireland should get a National Parliament it would include finality in the true sense of the term. Irishmen so accepted the measure as a final adjustment of their leading grievance against Great Britain.

Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal-Unionists, while disclaiming all intention of questioning Mr. McCarthy's sincerity, said that he could not forget how another leader of the Irish, after accepting a bill as a complete settlement of the demands of Ireland, recanted and declared it was accepted only as a temporary installment.

In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain said:

If this bill ever be passed you will have the Irish coming to Parliament demanding more and more and putting pressure on Ministry after Ministry until at last some Ministry will be found weak enough or base enough to buy the Irish vote by granting final separation. The mischief that the government has done by introducing this policy is irreparable. It has made enormously more difficult the government of Ireland; it has postponed indefinitely the hope of the completion of a better settlement. The bill is now about to go to another place. We probably never shall see it again. But whether we see it or not I am convinced that the British people will give the policy embodied in it a death blow at the first opportunity offered them. This bill will vanish, but the weakness of the Liberal party, its lack of independence, and its treatment of vital interests of the country as mere incidents of the new Castle program will not be forgotten nor forgiven by the British democracy.

Prolonged Unionist cheers followed this peroration.

Balfour's Parting Shot.

Mr. Balfour, Conservative leader, said the House had not discussed three-fourths of the home rule bill either in committee or in the report stage. The length of debate on the reform act of 1832 had been quoted to show that the discussion of the present bill had been exceedingly long. But the reform bill involved only two principles—the substitution of genuine constituencies for rotten ones and the settlement of the franchise whereon the electorate should vote. The present bill was an absolute reversal of the Constitution. It involved a change of every fundamental principle of the Constitution. What was the prospect of gain to Ireland? The Irish members of Parliament had indulged in much destructive criticism of the landlords and the Irish Government, but had never yet produced a practical proposal likely to be of permanent value and to relieve the troubles of the country they aspire to rule. The present bill was a mockery of legislation. Every one voting for it knew something of its worthlessness and to pass it was like trying to put life into a dead carcass.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, held that the opposition to the bill under discussion had been conducted in bad faith. If obstruction was patriotism, he said, closure was patriotism. In regard to the argument that there was no finality about the bill he had never claimed a finality for any solution of any deep-rooted political question. There was no such thing. In concluding Mr. Morley said after seven and a half years of controversy this popular assembly, which was virtually supreme, was about to pass the home rule bill for Ireland. Whatever might be done elsewhere to delay, resist, or obstruct the bill, this solemn declaration could never be canceled or recalled. [Cries of "Gag."] Wherever Englishmen toiled, hoped, yearned—wherever there were Englishmen and Scotchmen weary of the inveterate stain on the fame and honor of their country—they would presently know that this House had taken the final steps towards the true incorporation of Ireland into a united people.

At the close of his speech enthusiastic cheers were given for Mr. Morley.

Col. John P. Nolan, Parnellite member for North Galway, then arose and amid laughter and cries of "Time to divide," uttered a brief protest against the financial clauses of the bill.

Division of the House.

The time having arrived for the third reading of the bill the speaker formally put the motion and ordered a division of the house. Mr. Gladstone was the first to record his vote and Mr. Morley was the last. Each was heartily cheered, as was also Mr. Balfour.

The division resulted: For the motion, 301; against it, 267.

When the figures were announced the Irish members sprang to their feet and cheered wildly, while the opposition members raised counter cheers and shouts of "Resign! Resign!"

The House then adjourned. Immediately after the sitting of the House of Lords was resumed, and five minutes later the home rule bill passed the first reading.

On the Liberal side of the House William Saunders, member for the Walworth Division of Newington, voted against the government; Mr. Wallace abstained from voting, and William Rathbone, member for the Argon Division of Carnarvonshire, was absent. On the Unionist side Sir Edward Watkin and Baron Henry DeWorms were absent.

Mr. Gladstone will propose Monday next a resolution the effect of which will be to give the government the whole time of the House for the remainder of the session, to suspend the 12 o'clock rule and to appoint Saturday sittings.

The Welsh party at a meeting today carried a resolution demanding that disestablishment of the church in Wales be the primary item on the government program for 1894.

PARIS MOB STONES M. FLOQUET.

Six Thousand Persons Hurl Stones and Shoot Into His Carriage.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says that M. Floquet on leaving a stormy political meeting in the Rue Angoulem yesterday was stoned by a mob of 6,000 persons. Shots were fired into his carriage, but he escaped without injury. Many persons were hurt in the struggle.

AMERICAN TOURISTS ABROAD.

Robert and Clara Vierling of Chicago Among Those at Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Sept. 1.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The following Americans are registered: Dr. and Mrs. Morris, the Hulbert family, G. Karger, New York; E. Myers, Pittsburg; G. Myers, Toledo; Vincent Griffith, Mr. Kavanagh and wife, Brooklyn; Mrs. H. Hurlbut, William Whelen, Miss Welling Henryjor, Philadelphia; Miss Culver, Miss Carr, Auburn; B. J. Jones, East Orange; Mr. and Mrs. Glennin, Buffalo; the Grew brothers, Mrs. Hameton, the O'Brien brothers, Boston; W. Vanderburg, Minnesota; Mrs. Lesueur, Miss Buckmaster, Elizabeth; Robert Vierling, Clara Vierling, Chicago.

Rainy at Paris.

The weather today was rainy. Temperature, 55° to 69°; barometer, 30:04; wind, northwest.

MORE CHOLERA CASES AT GRIMSBY.

Five New Patients and Two Deaths from Pest in the English Town.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A trawler arrived at Grimsby this morning with a case of cholera aboard and was detained in quarantine. Four fresh cases of cholera and two deaths were reported to the Grimsby authorities today. A woman who died at Hull yesterday is rumored to have had Asiatic cholera.

ROME, Sept. 1.—Two fresh cases of cholera and two deaths were reported in Genoa Tuesday. Seven fresh cases were found in the City of Alessandria yesterday. In Palermo the number of fresh cases averages thirty daily. Several cases of cholera have been found in this city, Messina, and Catania.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.—The cholera returns for today are: Rotterdam, one fresh case, one death; Kralingen, one death; Leerdam, four fresh cases, one death; Deventer, one death; Hasweert, three fresh cases, no deaths.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Seven patients were admitted to the Moabit cholera hospital today on suspicion, two patients were dismissed, thirteen remain under treatment, of whom only one has proved to have Asiatic cholera, and one patient died. There is a child suffering from Asiatic cholera in the Friedrichsain Hospital. The magistrates have ordered that daily cholera reports be placarded at the town hall. The President of West Prussia has issued minute orders concerning restrictions to be applied to Russia raftsmen on the Vistula.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—Cholera caused 53 deaths in Smyrna between the 28th and 31st ult. There were 69 cases reported in that time.

URUGUAY ANGERED BY BRAZILIANS.

Troops Sent to the Frontier to Prevent Further Aggressions.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Sept. 1.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A dispatch from Montevideo says vigorous measures are being taken by the Uruguayan government to prevent the outrages upon Uruguayan citizens along the frontier by the Castilhistas who cross the boundary line from Rio Grande do Sul, ostensibly in pursuit of Brazilian revolutionists. It is now positively known that Lieut. Carbosa of the Uruguayan army was murdered in the oriental territory by the Castilhistas. His body was taken into Rio Grande do Sul in order to make it appear that Carbosa had been killed while unlawfully upon Brazilian soil. These events have aroused the greatest indignation among Uruguayans, whose demands that steps be taken to prevent the outrages cannot longer be ignored or evaded by the government. A regiment of Uruguayan cavalry is ready to march to Rivera and the Fourth Mounted Artillery is under orders to leave for the frontier tonight. The artillery is provided with Gatling guns and is prepared for aggressive work. When these troops arrive the total force on the frontier will number 2,000. Protests against the outrages have been made to the Brazilian Government by the Uruguayan Minister at Rio Janeiro.

U. S. S. Yorktown at Montevideo.

The United States cruiser Yorktown has arrived at Montevideo and the Italian warship Giovanni Bausan is at Rio Janeiro, on its way to Buenos Ayres, with a son of Garibaldi on board.

Bolivia Negotiating Cautiously.

President Baptista of Bolivia has sent a message to Congress, in which he says the negotiations with Chile and Peru in regard to the boundary questions are being conducted with caution. He hopes the questions will be settled honorably and without violence or through unfair intrigues and that the important interests at stake will be properly protected.

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Ministers Resent a Vote of Censure Passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 1.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—All the members of the Cabinet of President Burmudez have resigned. The Ministers resigned because the Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of censure on account of the suppression of opposition newspapers. President Bermudez declined to accept the resignations. Minister Zavala, however, who is mainly responsible for the acts criticised, insists upon leaving the Cabinet. His resignation will probably be accepted and Dr. Arbula will take his place.

Accident at an Inauguration in Panama.

PANAMA, Colombia, Sept. 1.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—An accident occurred this afternoon during the ceremony of inaugurating Ricardo Aranjo as Governor of Panama. A portion of the balcony in front of the Governor's palace fell to the ground. Dr. Eduardo Roman, special representative of the National Government at the ceremony; José Aranjo, brother of the new Governor; Padre San Guillen, Constantino A. Rosemena, Padre Gamez and Editor Fernandez, of *El Espanol*, were injured and Padre San Guillen will probably die. Several spectators in the street were also injured.

GOLD TO REPLACE INDIAN SILVER.

This Is Expected to Be the Result of Opening of Busy Season.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says:

It is believed the result of the refusal to allot Council bills at 1s. 3d. per rupee will be that the rate of exchange will settle down to a basis of 1s. 4d. It is expected when the busy season arrives the Secretary of State for India will be able to sell more than enough to meet his obligations, and that gold will be gradually attracted to India to replace the silver in circulation and in reserve.

Foreign News in Brief.

FOUR YOUNG WOMEN SUFFOCATED.

The hotel in Salmbach, a hamlet in the Würtemberg Black Forest, was burned Thursday and four young women were suffocated.

DISABLED AT SEA FOR THREE WEEKS.

The steamer Sarnia was towed into Queenstown harbor yesterday. Its thrust shaft was broken and the vessel drifted at sea for twenty-two days. The passengers and cattle on the ship did not suffer.

MACKINTOSH GETS A GOVERNORSHIP.

Report of His Appointment to Be Lieutenant-Governor of Northwest Territory.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The appointment of C. H. Mackintosh, Member of Parliament for Ottawa and until recently proprietor of the Ottawa *Citizen*, the Dominion Government organ here, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories is understood to have been made at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, but has not been officially announced yet owing to a difficulty in deciding upon the Lieutenant-Governorship of the sister Province of Manitoba.

A. B. Scarth, a prominent Conservative of Winnipeg, and A. W. Ross, Member of Parliament for Lisgar in the Dominion House, are opponents for the coveted office and the fight has waxed so warm that it is thought not unlikely the government may solve the dilemma by appointing a dark horse to fill the position.

It is understood that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has been appointed Commissioner to Australia to look into Canadian interests in connection with the new Canadian-Australian steamship line and will shortly visit the antipodes to work up trade between the two countries.

RELIGIOUS HARMONY IS DISTURBED.

Illinoisan Creates Trouble in the International Sunday-School Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—The first note of discord of the Sunday-School convention was sounded by a delegate from Illinois asking by what right New York delegates were admitted to the convention, as their own State Sunday School constitution debarred them from participating. The Illinois man was speedily brought to order, and harmony again ruled. The afternoon was taken up with discussion of uniform international lessons. Some slight asperities cropped out in discussing the Lessons Committee's report, but oil was again thrown on the troubled waters. Song by the congregation and the benediction closed the session. In the evening the Rev. R. R. Morris, a colored delegate from Montgomery, Ala., spoke at length on the situation in the South. Deferred reports from the Canadian provinces and a discussion of extension of the work consumed the evening. Tomorrow a parade of the delegates and all the Sunday School children in the city and suburbs will take place.

MEXICAN WAR DATES ARE TO BE ERASED

Grand Army Men Win an Important Victory at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—There was a sensational session of the Soldiers' Monument Commission today and at its close the vote stood 4 to 1 for removing the much reviled Mexican war dates that appear on a frieze near the top of the monument. These dates were placed there along with the civil war dates, and caused the G. A. R. not only in Indiana but all over the country to refuse to recognize the monument or take any part in its dedication. The commission has held out for ten months against removing the dates, but they will now have to come down.

WOES BEFALL GREECE

TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED EARTHQUAKES OCCUR IN ONE YEAR.

Island of Zante the Sufferer, and the City Loses Nearly All of Its 5,000 Houses, Including Its Churches—Rt.-Rev. Dionysios Latas, Archbishop of the Island, in Chicago—Will Lecture in Behalf of the Fund for Rebuilding the Cathedral—To Attend Religious Congresses.

From all parts of the world prominent theologians are coming towards Chicago to attend the religious congresses. Among the first to arrive is his Grace the Rt.-Rev. Dionysios Latas, Archbishop of Zante, Greece, D. D., Chevalier of the Cross of the Savior. He is devoting his time to seeing Chicago and



ARCHBISHOP OF ZANTE.

the Fair. The Archbishop gives some interesting information in regard to his home country.

He says that during the present year there occurred in the Island of Zante 2,200 earthquakes, according to the testimony of the Director of Telegraphs in Zante and the eminent seismologist, Mr. Foster. The two most terrific shocks occurred Jan. 19 and April 5. Half of the island was destroyed. Of 5,000 houses in the City of Zante there remained undestroyed only forty-six. Entire villages had become masses of ruins. Churches of all kinds to the number of 132 were wrecked, amony others that of St. Dionysios, the largest on the island. The Archbishop appeals to the Christian and philanthropic sentiments of the American people to assist in the rebuilding of the Cathedral. He will give one or two lectures while here, the proceeds of which will be devoted to that object.

The Archbishop was born in Zante in 1836. By his pious mother he was brought up in the tenents of the gospel, hence the desire was developed in him to visit the Holy Land. He remained three years in Bethlehem, where he studied the Arabic language and was adopted by the Metropolitan of the Holy City. After the death of the Metropolitan, he was placed in the Theological Seminary of the Holy City by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, where after seven years' attendance he graduated. The Patriarch, appreciating his talent, ordained him first "deacon," and then within a week "presbyter"; afterwards he attended the theological department of the University of Athens for three years, when, his rare and unique eloquence in pulpits becoming known, he was sent by the Mayor of Athens, Loucas Rallis, at the Mayor's expense, to the universities of Western Europe. He attended the lectures on theology and philosophy two years in the French University of Strasburg; then he went to Germany and studied for three years and a half in the Universities of Berlin, Leipsic, and Munich.

From Germany in 1869 he went to England to attend the practical sermons at the services of the English churches and remained there about a year. From England in 1870 he went to Rome, where he remained eight months and there had the opportunity of meeting several prominent clergymen and discussing with them the infallibility of the Pope during the Catholic Ecumenical Congress. In 1871 he returned to Greece, where he again preached from the pulpits. On account of the deep impression his great eloquence made upon the multitudes the Greek Government appointed him Preacher of the State. As such he visited and preached in every part of the Kingdom of Greece for fifteen years. At the same time he wrote and edited a religious paper—the *Zion*—by which he greatly benefited the people of the Orient. For this the King honored him by conferring upon him the Cross of the Savior.

The eminent American Minister to Greece from 1869 to 1873, Charles K. Tuckerman, in his book entitled "The Greeks of Today," says concerning this eloquent Archbishop as follows:

"Dionysius Latas, an 'Archimandriti' of commanding abilities, is now exciting great attention by his eloquent sermons in one of the churches in Athens. With the benefit of foreign education and a knowledge of two or three languages, his mind has received an expansion which is most unusual in the class to which he belongs. If he lives and pursues his career with the courage which is absolutely necessary for success, Latas will undoubtedly do more for the advancement of religious knowledge and religious faith in Greece than has been done by any single individual since the creation of the kingdom.

"For two hours at a time from his pulpit in 'St. Irene' this young preacher holds the undivided attention of a closely packed and standing crowd, for there are no seats in a Greek church, while he explains and enforces the truths of scripture, large portions of which he repeats memorita. He uses no notes, although he has evidently carefully studied his subject beforehand, and he often rises to impassioned eloquence and fervor.

"My only opportunities for judging of the capabilities of this remarkable priest have been in private conversation with him, and these have confirmed the idea that his views, though broad, are sound, and that the church has nothing to fear, and much to hope for, if such men are permitted uninterruptedly to go on in their work of religious enlightenment. In 1884, at the request of his fellow citizens, he was ordained by the Holy Synod and Government of Greece Archbishop of Zante, where he lives as such at the present day."

President J. B. Greenhut of the whisky trust arrived at the Grand Pacific last night with his family from Mackinac, where they had been spending the summer. Mr. Greenhut will remain over Monday, when the directory of the trust will meet to discuss ways and means to meet the payment of rebate certificates during the financial depression.

Col. John B. Castleman of the First Kentucky National Guards, arrived at the Richelieu last evening with his family for a several weeks' stay. The Colonel's regiment broke camp Tuesday and doffing his military uniform he came direct from his farm to Chicago, bringing with him a string of eleven thoroughbred horses to compete for awards at the Exposition.

Maj. C. E. Hyatt, Commander of the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa., is at the Great Northern. The Alumni Association of the academy, comprising several thousand members, will hold a reunion at the Fair during the coming week.

Prof. Schwackhofer, the distinguished scholar of Vienna, is at the Grand Pacific. He was visited yesterday by many professors of schools and others high in educational and literary lines. He spent the afternoon at the Fair grounds.

Interest in Columbia's Trial Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 1.—The unofficial trial trip of the United States cruiser Columbia will take place next week. The run will, however, not be made until Saturday, off the Delaware capes. Interest is not only centered in the speed of the vessel but also upon the success of triple screws for cruisers. The specifications for the cruiser call for a maximum speed of twenty-one knots.

Jenkins Bros.' Valves and Jenkins' Standard Packing. 31 and 33 North Canal street.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE G. H. KETTELLE.

Special Tribute to His Character by the Rev. Dr. Edsall—Many Friends Present.

Funeral services over the remains of George H. Kettelle, late Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family residence, No. 514 Evanston avenue. The last rites in honor of the dead jurist were witnessed by a large company of friends, and delegations from the Iroquois Club, the Bar Association, and the Wright's Grove Masonic lodge. Beautiful floral tributes were piled about the casket, almost hiding it from view.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of which Judge Kettelle had been an earnest and devoted member. The ceremonies were short and without ostentation. Mr. Edsall spoke with feeling of the ability and excellent traits of character of the dead jurist. The position occupied by Judge Kettelle in the community justified him, he said, in departing from the usual custom of his church, to say a few words in addition to those of the Holy Scriptures. He said:

Judge Kettelle through all the hard service which the law requires of its followers, from the date of his entrance upon its practice in Metamora, through a residence in Peoria, until he was called to that crown of a lawyer's cares, a seat upon the bench of Cook County, had proved himself able, industrious, and upright. In his dealings with his associates he was ever the soul of kindness, and every one, from the highest to the lowest menial in his courtroom, was ready to acknowledge that he had been a gentleman upon all occasions.

The burial took place at Graceland and was conducted by Wright's Grove Masonic lodge. The honorary pallbearers were: Judges Dunne, Scales, Ewing, Gary, Baker, Hutchinson, Tuthill, Tuley, and Brentano. The active pallbearers were: J. F. Tilt, William Nast, P. Dyrenforth, Thomas Cratty, Rodney Granger, and Henry Geoehgan.

The members of the Iroquois club present were: S. S. Gregory, Cornelius Price, Sigmund Zeisler, Walter Mattocks, W. S. Forrest, Judge W. A. Vincent, J. W. Richards, E. F. Noonan.

Others present were: W. J. English, the Vice-President of the Bar Association; State's Attorney Kern, Alderman Sexton, Alderman Brookman, and W. H. Farrell; Daniel Donohue, representing the County Democracy; ex-State's Attorney Longenecker, D. Harry Hammer, Judge Brown, L. M. Ennis, Justice Prindiville, Carl Haerting, W. A. Hutchings; and representing the Superior Court Clerk's office, S. D. Griffin, W. J. Donoghue, James S. Healy, James Donohue, John Boyle, Thomas Scanlan, John Dienhart, and M. Halihan.

The Rev. Dr. John Cunningham, England.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Rev. John Cunningham died at his home in St. Andrews, Scotland, this morning. He had been ill for months.

[The Rev. John Cunningham, D. D., LL. D., was born at Paisley in 1819. He studied at the University of Glasgow for four sessions and subsequently sat under the instruction of Sir William Hamilton, Prof. Wilson (Christopher North), and Dr. Chalmers in Edinburg. After completing his theological studies in Glasgow he was licensed as a preacher in March, 1845. In 1859 he published "The Church History of Scotland," in 1868 "The Quakers," in 1874 "A New Theory of Knowing and Known." He wrote voluminously also for the *Edinburg Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and the *Westminster Review*. He received his M. D. from Edinburg in 1860, and his LL. D. from Glasgow in 1886. In the latter year he was appointed by the Crown to be principal and primarius Professor of Divinity in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.]

Gen. James F. Fagan.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 1.—Gen. James F. Fagan, one of the best known ex-Confederate soldiers in Arkansas, died this evening. During the war he entered the service as Colonel of the First Arkansas Infantry, and afterwards commanded the First Brigade east of the Mississippi river.

C. E. Leslie.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—C. E. Leslie of Cottage Grove, a song writer and musician of some note and a well-known stock raiser, died this morning, aged 48 years.

Charles W. Dannals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—Charles W. Dannals, pioneer and ex-Grand Master of Odd-Fellows in California, died yesterday from apoplexy.

Theodore Wetzel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—Theodore Wetzel, the pioneer mining man, died today, aged 68.

MORMONS VISIT THE SACRED TEMPLE LOT

Choir from Salt Lake City Views Independence, the "New Jerusalem."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—[United Press Dispatch.]—Sixty years ago the suburban town of Independence was the rallying place for all the Mormons of America. Here, it had been told by revelation to Joseph Smith, was to be reared the city of the New Jerusalem; and on a certain plat, now known as the sacred temple lot, was to be erected a temple of unprecedented magnificence. Fifty-nine years ago the Mormons were driven out of Independence and Jackson County, their stores sacked, and houses razed. But they still hold to the belief that Jackson County is to be the final gathering place of the Saints and say that the magnificent temple recently dedicated at Salt Lake City was simply built as an experiment and practice for the grander temple to be erected at Independence. This morning over 400 Mormons from Salt Lake City, embracing the choir which has entered the World's Fair competition and including the three Presidents of the church, Messrs. Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, and Joseph F. Smith, the latter a nephew of the founder of Mormonism, Bishop Whitney, Bishop Clawson, and half a hundred other Mormon dignitaries, paid a visit to the temple lot. They were welcomed by the Mayor of Independence and a great crowd of citizens. President Woodruff, now 86 years old, was one of the several present who had been mobbed in the '30s. The choir sang several selections and many were moved to tears at viewing the lot. Trees were stripped of their branches and every pebble on the lot was carried away.

WHOLESALE EVASIONS OF THE STATUTE.

Contract Labor Law Violated by Immigrants Coming Through Canada.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, who visited Quebec with two American Commissioners on Immigration, is here on his way to Ottawa. The American officials accompanying him are the Hon. Herman Stump, Federal Superintendent of Immigration, and Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration at New York. The visit of the Americans to Quebec has convinced them that the alien labor law of the United States is being extensively violated by immigrants entering the United States by way of Canada. A report, containing a table of statistics, will be made that immense numbers of immigrants have evaded the law by crossing the Canadian border instead of entering by the Port of New York.

JEW BAITER STOECKER IN GOTHAM.

Mr. Moody Says He Is a Great Preacher—Thinks He Will Let Jews Alone.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Herr Ad Stoecker, the anti-Hebrew agitator, whose rabid sayings have drawn much attention to him in Europe of late, arrived on the steamship Augusta Victoria, which got in this morning from Hamburg. His intentions are said to include a campaign of Hebrew denunciation in this country. He left at once for Chicago.

["Dr. Stoecker," said Evangelist Moody, "is one of the most noted preachers in Germany. His sermons in pamphlet form have a circulation of 120,000 copies. I do not understand that his reputation stands on his attacks on the Jews. He earned his reputation as a preacher, and the Jewish question is a political one. I do not think he will speak on the subject of the Jews while here. I hope he will not. He is a powerful speaker, and reaches the masses."]

Out of Politics.

Foreign Visitor—"You have a glorious country here, and fairly revel in the blessings of freedom, I suppose."

Mr. Crossroads—"Wall, as to that, we don't take much interest in politics up our way. The postoffice don't half pay expenses, and so all parties patriotically agreed to retire from the political field and let a soldier's widow have it."—*New York Weekly.*

Ditto as to Altgeld.

Indianapolis *Sentinel:* The talk about Western secession seems to be taken very seriously in the East. We see no objection to Govs. Waite, Lewelling, and Pennoyer withdrawing from the United States if they will promise not to come back.

CAVALRY IN SKIRMISH

SHOOTING WITH CARBINES ON THE FORT SHERIDAN RANGE.

Favorable Wind in the Morning Shifts in the Afternoon and Destroys Marksmen's Aim—Best Score Yesterday Higher than That of the Infantrymen Thursday and the Cavalrymen Are Again in the Lead in General Averages—Marksmanship of Lieut. Swift.

White stripes, chevrons, and epaulets gave way to yellow insignia of rank yesterday at the Fort Sheridan rifle range, and the cavalry took their turn at skirmish firing. Early in the morning a strong wind blew down the range, and as it was steady it caused little inconvenience, it really serving the marksmen a good turn by scattering the smoke quickly and raising the dust clear from the targets. By afternoon the favoring element had changed its course and blew strongly across the range from the north, destroying the marksmen's aim.

The day was marked by good shooting on the average, however, and the totals mounted up to creditable scores. First Lieut. Eben Swift of the Fifth Cavalry distanced all records of the previous infantry day by scoring 147. Of his forty shots twenty-three struck the prone figure within a space that could be surrounded by a three-foot circle and eight struck the kneeling figures, all being bunched closely at the base. Thirty-one scored shots out of forty fired is a remarkably good record for the first run on a strange range and the credit due Lieut. Swift is increased by the order in which the shots were fired. Beginning with the unusual number of three at the first halt, he increased it to the 200 yards line by the score of 4, 4, 5, 5, and 7. Returning he delivered his shots in bunches of 4, 4, 3, and 1, an unusually even distribution.

Sergt. Hugh Griffith of Company D, Eighth Cavalry, fairly riddled the prone figure with twenty-seven shots, but as his shots were confined to the one aim he did not score further, making, however, one of the largest records of the match, 135. Lieut. Swift and Sergt. Griffith also secured the highest average for the two runs, making 136 and 120 respectively. Other remarkable averages were Sergt. Philip Roberts, Company I, Tenth, 119; Sergt. John Lenahan, Company H, Seventh, 119; Sergt. George Sutherland, Company A, Seventh, 118.

The day's shooting commenced with the infantry six points ahead on the average for the first two days' firing, but the results last night showed a marvelous gain for the cavalry, giving them the lead by twelve points in the averages for three days of 375 against 363. The highest total is also found among the cavalry, Sergt. Griffith having 447 for the three days' firing and Lieut. Swift 443, the latter the best infantry score as well, it being made by Sergt. Henry Hopkins, Company H, of the Fourteenth.

The team of honor among the cavalry marksmen now stands:

Name, rank, and regiment.	*Score.*
Harry Michael, private, 3d	434
John Lenahan, Sergeant, 7th	428
Andrew J. Casey, Corporal, 7th	417
George Sutherland, Sergeant, 7th	416
John W. Heard, First Lieutenant, 3d	411
Joseph T. Dickman, First Lieutenant, 3d	394
Herman E. Ensslin, Sergeant, 3d	391
James Wilson, Sergeant, 6th	388
James L. Martin, private, 7th	387
Osgar A. Werner, Sergeant, 3d	386

The unplaced marksmen with their totals and the distinguished marksmen are:

Name, rank, and regiment.	*Score.*
Carter P. Johnson, First Lieutenant, 10th	340
Selah R. H. Tompkins, First Lieutenant, 7th	372
Sedgwick Rice, First Lieutenant, 7th	328
Philip S. Breidenbach, Corporal, 2d	373
Frank B. Richardson, private, 3d	351
William Coleman, Lance Corporal, 3d	316
William J. Spencer, Sergeant, 3d	364
Charles F. Paramore, Sergeant, 3d	348
Robert J. Stewart, Corporal, 3d	373
Thomas Ledgerwood, private, 3d	290
Harry Simpson, private, 3d	381
William Lehman, Sergeant, 3d	354
Morrill Tomlin, Corporal, 7th	280
Charles Oakley, private, 7th	378
Mason Kimball, trumpeter, 8th	350
Philip Roberts, Sergeant, 10th	382
Guy, private, 7th	283
DISTINGUISHED MARKSMEN.	
Eben Swift, First-Lieutenant, 5th	443
William S. Scott, First-Lieutenant, 1st	418
Joseph B. Andrews, Sergeant, 3d	373
Allen J. Rosenberry, Sergeant, 3d	401
Hugh Griffith, Sergeant, 8th	447

Today the firing will be at bull's-eye and moving targets, open to members of the National Guard; mounted revolver firing and company skirmish firing. This will end the preliminary work and the annual competition for the Department of the Missouri will begin Monday.

ANNUAL SESSION ENDS WITH A BANQUET

New Officers for the Year Chosen by the American Bar Association.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The American Bar Association concluded its annual meeting today. This evening the annual association dinner was given at the Hotel Pfister. Judge Samuel M. Hunt of the Superior Court of Cincinnati presided. Informal speeches were made by several of the members.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was today elected President of the association. Judge Cooley was not present. The other new officers of the association are:

Vice-Presidents—Alabama, T. N. McClellan; California, Stephen M. White; Colorado, Moses Hallet; Connecticut, Julius B. Curtis; Delaware, George Tray; District of Columbia, C. C. Lancaster; Florida, R. W. Williams; Georgia, M. J. Hammond; Illinois, Thomas Dent; Indiana, Benjamin Harrison; Iowa, Emlin McLain; Kansas, M. B. Nicholson; Kentucky, James S. Pirtle; Louisiana, Thomas J. Semmes; Maine, F. A. Wilson; Maryland, Skipworth Wilmer; Massachusetts, P. Emory Aldrich; Michigan, August C. Baldwin; Minnesota, Jerome C. Knowlton; Missouri, James M. Lewis; Montana, Wilbur F. Sanders; Nebraska, Charles J. Green; New Hampshire, John L. Spring; New Jersey, Charles Borchering; New York, Robert D. Benedict; North Carolina, John L. Bridges; Ohio, Burke Costel; Oregon, M. P. Deady; Pennsylvania, Richard Vaux; Rhode Island, James Tillinghast; South Carolina, George L. Binst; South Dakota, J. W. Wright; Tennessee, H. H. Lurton; Texas, T. N. Want; Vermont, S. C. Shurtleff; Virginia, Thomas Nelson Page; Washington, E. C. Hughes; West Virginia, W. W. Vanwinkle; Wisconsin, Alfred L. Cary; Wyoming, John A. River; Utah, Richard B. Shepard; Indian Territory, J. W. McLeod; Secretary, John Hinckley of Maryland; Treasurer, Francis Rawle of Pennsylvania; Executive committee, G. A. Merrer of Georgia, Bradley G. Schley of Wisconsin, and Alfred Femenway of Massachusetts. The new Secretary is a son of Edward Otis Hinckley of Baltimore, the retiring Secretary.

The association referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for investigation and report the subject of capital punishment and the results that have followed where capital punishment has been abolished. Under a resolution offered by Mr. Sherman of Illinois the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform was directed to consider and report at the next session what legislation, if any, is desirable and feasible touching the limitation of the power of transmitting property by devise or gift, and the imposition of a graduated tax upon inheritances for educational and kindred purposes, and to lighten the burdens of taxation upon the poorer classes.

After a lively discussion the association voted to expunge from the constitution the provision creating a standing committee on award of gold medals. The report of the Committee on International Law which related to one of the most important subjects ever discussed by the association was disposed of by simply discharging the committee without committing the association to any expression on the subject, which was that of giving Federal courts jurisdiction in criminal cases where the persons or property of aliens are attacked by citizens.

The place of holding the next annual meeting will be selected by the Executive committee.

The Dragon in the Way.

The Chinese dragon is still a practical obstruction to railway building. The Tartar General in command at Monkden, the capital of Manchuria, when the survey was made for a railroad by the town had the local sages investigate the matter. They reported that the vertebræ of the dragon which encircles the holy city of Monkden would be broken if the long nails of the railway sleepers were driven into the ground. Upon the strength of that the General ordered the engineers to carry the line away from the city and over a very marshy route. When the matter was brought to Li Hong Chang he commended the General for his interest in the dragon, but still expressed an opinion that the Monkden route was the best for both dragon and country. The affair would have to be reported to the Emperor. Whereupon the General had a line laid down a few hundred feet from the former one, and the sages pronounced it all right.



The United States Government reports ROYAL a pure cream of tartar baking powder, highest of all in leavening strength.

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

Late United States Government Chemist. Dr. H. A. Mott

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

TOMAH, WIS., SUFFERS FROM FIRE.

Business Portion of the Place Reported Burned—Other Fire Losses.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2—1:30 a. m.—It is just learned that there is a serious fire at Tomah, Wis. The fire is reported to be burning the business portion of the town, but no particulars can be obtained.

JEFFERSON, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Town of Scranton, nine miles west of here, was visited by a fire this morning which threatened for a time to wipe out the entire business portion of the city. The local fire department was unable to cope with the blaze, and the Jefferson fire company was telegraphed for, and arrived at the scene of the disaster by a Chicago and Northwestern train which happened to be standing at the depot, this city. The fire was finally gotten under control. Loss $10,000.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Heavy forest fires are raging north of this place, burning everything in their path. Citizens have been out night and day fighting fire, but as yet have been unable to get it under control. A large per cent of the hay is burned. It is also destroying the cranberry marshes in places.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed the grist mill, machine-shop, and planing mill owned by Harry Webber at Rockton, Ill., last night. Loss, $5,000; uninsured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—The Thornton Worsted mill in Johnsten burned this morning. Total loss, $225,000; insurance, $200,000. Two hundred and fifty were employed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Fire last night in the six-story building, Nos. 152, 154, and 156 Grand street, caused a loss of $40,000. The building is occupied by Meyer Jonassen & Co., cloak manufacturers, and Bendheim Bros. & Co., tobacco and pipe manufacturers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—The business portion of the town of Copperopolis, near Stockton, has been destroyed by fire. The losses aggregate $75,000.

BEMENT, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Elevator at Mulmine, the first station west of this city, was burned to the ground this afternoon. It contained several thousand bushels of oats.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 1.—A large part of the business portion of the Town of Magnolia, Ark., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $22,000.

PEOPLE'S PARTY ON THE DECLINE.

Official Paper of Kansas Pops Taken Under Chattel Mortgage.

PARSONS, Kas., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The *Western World* of this city, the leading Populist newspaper of Labette County, was taken possession of today under chattel mortgages for $475. It was the official paper of the county, and its failure is indicative of the decline that has set in in the ranks of the People's party in this city.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—A meeting was held at the City Hall this afternoon to select delegates to the Citizens' convention, to be held at Des Moines next week. Those in attendance became engaged in a wordy wrangle and finally wound up by naming a committee of three to select the delegates. This committee is made up of Prohibitionists.

MISCELLANEOUS SPORTING NEWS.

Saturday's Local Cricket Games.

This afternoon at Fullerton avenue the Wanderers and St. George cricket clubs will play a match in the pennant competition. It is a fight for second place. The home team is not at its best and the visitors should win. Play begins at 2 o'clock.

The sides are:

Wanderers—F. F. Kelly, J. G. Davis, H. C. Wright, F. Bellew, R. A. Edwards, R. W. Fraser, W. Keenan, T. Bottomley, F. R. Kelly, P. Dougal, L. Bomford.

St. George—Alec Henderson, And Henderson, W. Mundie, W. Thompson, J. Roberts, F. Tuffield, W. Scott, S. Carr, A. Macpherson.

At Thirty-ninth street the second elevens of these clubs will meet in the cup competition at 2 o'clock.

The Albions will visit Parkside and play the Chicago club.

Cricket Games at the Fair.

The Chicago Cricket club met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night to discuss arrangements for games with the Australian Cricket club now playing in the East. The dates for Chicago are the 19th, 20th, and 21st of this month. It is the desire of the local club if possible to have the games played inside the Exposition grounds. The members feel that the stock pavilion can be fitted up for an admirable cricket field, and as the seating accommodations there are the largest of any place in the city they believe it to be the most advantageous place for the games. A committee was appointed to confer with the World's Fair officials towards securing the pavilion.

Ives in Poor Form Again.

Frank Ives averaged a trifle over 20 in his game with Spinks last night at English billiards. The score:

Ives—4, 8, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 18, 5, 0, 7, 8, 0, 14, 194, 0, 3, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 0, 29, 0, 4, 121, 2, 0, 24, 0, 305, 0, 2, 7, 9, 11, 1. Total, 800; average 20 20-39.

Spinks—1, 0, 0, 12, 0, 2, 11, 5, 2, 7, 54, 44, 2, 4, 19, 0, 5, 3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 4, 13, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 2, 2, 0, 94. Total, 299; average 7 33-38.

General Sporting Notes.

Pittsburg has signed Pitcher Lukens of Allentown, Pa.

Pat Dunne owns Wolsey and Meddler. Eugene Leigh purchased them for him from the J. A. and A. H. Morris Stable.

Ed Corrigan has purchased the War Dance mare, Annie Wheelton, the dam of Dundee. She will be bred to Isaac Murphy.

Willie Day of the New Jersey Athletic club, who is the present five-mile champion, ran two miles in 9:33 on the club grounds Thursday. On this form he should be able to make a grand race with Bacon, the English runner, in the five-mile championship here, and there is no doubt that the record will be broken.

A Problem.

Tommy—"Maw, doesn't anybody but good people go to heaven?"

Mrs. Figg—"That is all, my son."

Tommy—"But, maw, how does the good people enjoy theirselves if they ain't any bad people there for them to try and manage?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Word to the Workingmen.

Galveston *News:* The unemployed workman should decline emphatically to permit the Anarchist to use him in his business.

IOWA FORGER TURNS UP IN MEXICO.

Secures Introductions and Talks of Buying Coffee Lands.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—E. M. Donaldson, President of the defunct First National Bank of Marion, Kas., and Secretary of the Union Trust company of Sioux City, Iowa, who defaulted in the sum of $600,000, arrived here about ten days ago. He called upon United States Consul Crittenden, who, ignorant of his record, introduced him to parties with coffee lands for sale. Several tracts were offered him, but he decided to visit them before buying. He left here last Sunday, quitting the train at Puebla, and is now believed to be in Oaxaca.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—James Doughty, receiver of the Union Trust company, has received a letter from E. M. Donaldson, late manager of the company, and now wanted for forgery. Donaldson skipped a short time ago, and writes from the City of Mexico. He says he has a contract to manage a big coffee plantation in Southern Mexico at $20,000 a year, and is coming north to arrange his affairs before going to take charge of the plantation. He will be arrested as soon as he is found in this country.

SILVER.

Baltimore *American* (Rep.): The people of this country demand a dollar that tells the truth about itself, and that is worth not less than one hundred cents.

St. Paul *Globe* (Dem.): If the objection to a silver dollar in a ratio of 28 to 1 is principally on account of its unwieldly size why not quit coining silver dollars and coin half dollars at the same parity?

Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.): It is the silver miners who are responsible for the fall of silver. Producing it in large quantities and very cheaply, they get a good profit, even if they sell it below the market price. It is they that glut the market and break the price. So long as they can afford to do that plain people will fear that the day for free coinage has not yet returned.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* (Rep.): The policy of the advocates of silver legislation has had fair and ample trial for fifteen years at the cost of driving the country almost into bankruptcy. In that period three international conferences have been held to measure the progress of sentiment on an international agreement. Each one of them found that consummation farther removed than before.

Cincinnati *Gazette* (Rep.): Why not push the circulation of silver dollars? Intrinsically, we are told, these are not worth as much as gold, but intrinsically they are worth more than paper money. Why, then, should the silver dollar be withheld from circulation, especially in the midst of a currency panic? Perhaps Congress may be too much absorbed in theories to come down to the level of practical results.

Troy *Times* (Rep.): Free silver, like free trade, sounds well enough in theory, but all the facts of history show that under existing conditions its adoption would be national folly. The United States is strong, but it cannot take all the silver offered and maintain it at a parity with gold so long as other nations discredit the metal and insist upon taking it only at the value fixed by the law of supply and demand.

Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.): The meager constituencies of the silver State Senators must not be permitted to prevail over the business element of the whole Nation. For fifteen years the silver men have had their chances and experimentation. The Nation is heartily disgusted over the results of two pronounced silver experiments. They have been injurious in their effects upon the business interests of the country. And the country has had enough of silver experimentation. The record cannot be closed too soon.

Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): It is a stupid assertion of the silver-mongers that if silver purchases should be stopped and the coinage of silver interrupted the United States thereafter would have forsaken the use of silver money, and would have indefinitely abandoned bimetallism. As long as we shall have $400,000,000 or thereabouts of silver money on hand, and the task laid upon us of keeping these silver dollars practically redeemable in gold, we will have bimetallism with a vengeance. This generation will not see the last of it.

Washington *Post* (Ind.): If the free coinage men are honest they are singularly blind. If this country alone adopts the free coinage of silver gold will go to a premium. The moment this takes place our available currency will at once shrink more than five hundred millions of dollars, because all our gold will become merchandise, like iron and copper. Such a shrinkage will make everybody fail, and those who will suffer first and most severely will be the day laborers and the small savings bank depositors. And yet it is said to be in the interest of these people of small means that the free coinage movement is advocated by Senators and Representatives.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Aurora *News:* What a spectacle! The Governor of the great State of Illinois riding at the head of a regiment carrying a green flag. What will he do next?

Springfield *News:* From all appearances Congressman Joe Cannon would have improved much in financial statesmanship by another term of retirement.

Quincy *Whig:* Gov. Altgeld has pardoned twenty-nine murderers in five months. That is probably what he meant last fall when he promised to turn the rascals out.

Elgin *News:* Gov. Altgeld has the pardoning mania in a dangerous form. It will save money to the State to close out the penitentiaries, but it is rather a bad thing for the morals and is an invitation to more crime.

Joliet *Republican:* Mayor Harrison claims that there is no use in the city authorities trying to suppress gambling, as they cannot do it. Perhaps Mr. Harrison would be able to judge more accurately after having once tried to suppress it.

Champaign *Gazette:* Gov. Altgeld made one of the strong points of his campaign last fall on the employment of the convicts in the penitentiary, and heavy appropriations were made at the last session of the Legislature to carry out his suggestions. One of the results is that a general machine shop has been started at the penitentiary in which all sorts of machinery repair work is done by the convicts. An agent is kept out on the road soliciting work, and thus this establishment is being operated in competition with machine shops employing honest men who need the work to support themselves and families. This is an illustration of the Governor's methods that will bring down condemnation on his head as it ought to do.

Reckless of Altgeld's Feelings.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* The Chicago police keep on routing riotous Anarchists just the same as if the latter were not the special protégés of Gov. Altgeld.

TO NORTH EVANSTON.

ELECTRIC CARS MAKE THROUGH TRIPS TO EMERSON STREET.

An Increased Traffic Results from the Opening of the Line, Which Brings Passengers Through in Forty-five Minutes—No Added Advantages on the Yerkes Horse Car Connection—Lake-Front Italian Rioters Fined—Policeman Roughly Handled by Angry Citizens.

Hundreds of Evanston people came to Chicago yesterday who would not otherwise have come but for the fact that the electric railway line was completed and through service was established between North Evanston and Chicago. The first electric car ran up to Emerson street about 5 o'clock in the morning in order to make sure that everything was in shape for the regular running during the day. All along the line of the electric road the inauguration of the through service from Graceland avenue to Emerson street, was celebrated. The people stood beside the tracks and cheered the cars as they passed. Others came to the doors of their houses and waved handkerchiefs toward the cars.

The North Evanston people took advantage of the innovation by coming to town in large numbers. Most of those who came down continued the journey to the World's Fair. Quite a good many persons living in the city who knew that the electric cars were to run all the way to Emerson street availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Evanston at small cost and by improved transit.

There were ten motors and ten trailers in service during the day. The first regular trips began from both ends of the line at 6 a. m. From that time until 9 o'clock the cars started at intervals of fifteen minutes, but from 9 a. m. till 11 o'clock last night they ran only ten minutes apart. Between 11 o'clock and midnight they ran under headway of twenty minutes. The regular schedule will not be made out for some days yet, as it will be necessary to find out what allowance can be made the cars each trip. The trips made yesterday covered forty-five minutes, from one end of the line to the other. It is expected to make this time a little better. Sundays, when the traffic warrants it the cars will be run more frequently than on week days, probably under seven minutes' headway. Sunday nights, too, they will remain in service till a later hour than ordinary nights.

Mr. Yerkes' cars benefited considerably by the electric service yesterday, and undeservedly so, for there were only seven cars on the Evanston line, whereas ten cars would not have been too many. The conductors said it increased business for them considerably, and they look for active work Sunday, when they will have trouble to get through their cars in order to collect the extra fares that the new line is bound to bring. The route of the electric cars is from Graceland avenue, along Evanston avenue, to Church road, over Clark street, Chicago avenue, Dempster street, and Sherman avenue to Emerson street.

The Commissioner of Public Works yesterday issued a permit to the Chicago General Street railway company for the erection of trolley poles on Twenty-second street from Ashland avenue to Lawndale, the work to be completed within sixty days. The first delivery of electric cars will be made by the Pullman company on Oct. 1.

LAKE-FRONT RIOTERS FINED.

The Only One Who Wanted a Jury Goes Free—One Fine Staid.

The Lake-Front Park rioters arrested Wednesday surprised the court and a large audience when their cases were called before Justice Bradwell yesterday. With one exception they declined trial by jury. Thursday when arraigned each of the men demanded a jury. Yesterday an interpreter who is a friend of several of the rioters explained to the Justice that the men did not then clearly understand the situation of affairs. Francis Garabaldi, the only one of the men arrested who can speak the English language, said he still wanted a trial by jury. Thomas Maximosci, John Garomoski, John Seratovisch, Adam Muelsch, and Simon Valesch signed waivers and were returned to their cells. Sixty jurors had been summoned to try the cases. Among the number were many prominent business-men. One jury had been selected before the prisoners were brought into court. When five of the six men declined jury trials an audible expression of approval was heard all over the court-room. The Garabaldi jury was composed of W. J. Fagin, proprietor of the House of David; John S. Anderson, No. 60 North State street; Joseph Hill of Willoughby, Hill & Co.; Stewart Barrell of James Jay Smith & Co.; Thomas Moran, liquor dealer; John W. Marder of Marder, Luse & Co., type founders.

Justice Bradwell swore the jury and called for Officers McCarthy and Mackey, the prosecuting witnesses. They did not respond. After waiting a moment the justice arose and said: "Garabaldi, you are discharged. Gentlemen of the jury you are dismissed. I am not going to sit here and wait for policemen to come in when they feel like it." Garabaldi arose, and, bowing to the court and Prosecuting Attorney Redfield, said: "I thank you." Then he hurried out of the court-room.

When the men who had declined trials by jury were called up the officers who arrested them were ready. The charges of disorderly conduct against each of them were dismissed. Detectives McCarthy, Meyers, Howard, and others testified to seeing the men have clubs, bars of iron, a hammer, and other weapons in their possession. Each was fined $50.

When the case of Maximosci was called Miss Kate Kane said she had been retained to defend the man, but that a Polish constable had been sent from the Court-House to talk him into pleading guilty. It was her opinion that the administration of city affairs did not want these men prosecuted lest the evidence developed certain acts discreditable to the party in power. Maximosci's wife and two children were in court. It was stated to Prosecuting Attorney Redfield that the prisoner's family was destitute. The attorney said he would have the fine of Maximosci staid on condition that the man keep away from Lake-Front Park labor demonstrations.

CITIZENS KNOCK DOWN A POLICEMAN.

He Roughly Handled Some Boys and Their Mothers Started the Trouble.

For a time Thursday evening a small riot was threatened in an altercation which occurred on Ashland avenue and Fifty-first street between a police officer of the Stock Yards Station and citizens. About 6 o'clock Officer J. Meaney interfered with some small boys who were tormenting a drunken man at Fiftieth street and Ashland avenue. Some of the boys were roughly handled and their complaints drew a crowd of irate mothers, who, with the hangers-on about the corner, began to criticise the officer. When the latter moved off in the direction of the police box on the corner of Fifty-first street the crowd, he says, which by this time was increased to more than 100 by the addition of several squads of laborers on their way home, followed and became demonstrative. The officer replied hotly to their taunts and threats, and finally struck one of the bystanders with his club. In a moment he was on the ground and being kicked and pounded by any one who could land a blow. With his hat lost and his clothes covered with dirt he was thrown into an excavation for a cellar at the corner of the street. As soon as he could regain his feet he threatened to shoot any one who might follow him. The mob contented itself with yelling. Officer Murphy of the Stock-Yards Station came up, and after taking Meaney's revolver from him succeeded in quieting the crowd. The station patrol wagon, called to the scene by a citizen, came up, and the officer with several of his assailants was hurried to the station. Several of those arrested could not be identified as having engaged in the affair and were released. Henry Rehinkel, a printer, John Prokoski, a contractor, and Frank Mullader, a carpenter, were booked as disorderly, and the latter two were in addition to this charge booked for assault. They were released on bail. Capt. Ward is investigating the case.

ONE FARE FOR THE RIDE ENOUGH.

Justice Foster's Decision in the Bray Case—Resistance Was Proper.

Arguments of counsel were heard by Justice Foster yesterday afternoon in the case of The People vs. John L. Bray, tried in the Harrison Street Police Court some time ago. Mr. Bray was arrested three weeks ago charged with assault and resisting arrest. He, with a large number of other people, boarded a street car on the Cottage Grove avenue line at Fifty-fifth street about 11:30 o'clock at night. They paid their fare and supposed they were entitled to a ride to their destination on the car line. At Thirty-ninth street they changed cars, that being the end of the run of the cable car upon which they came in. The conductor of the car which the party boarded demanded another fare. Mr. Bray refused to pay it. In the altercation which followed the conductor attempted to put Mr. Bray off the car and was knocked down. A police officer arrested Mr. Bray and a struggle ensued, caused by the policeman's unnecessary roughness it is claimed, the passengers taking a hand. The attorneys on both sides made exhaustive arguments yesterday. Justice Foster discharged Mr. Bray. In rendering his decision the court said that any man believing himself to be in danger had a right to make resistance. The conductor had threatened to violently put Mr. Bray off the car. The latter had paid his fare once and was entitled to ride, and therefore resistance in this instance was justifiable. The charge of resisting arrest had been dismissed at the first trial of the case. It has been the habit of the Cottage Grove avenue street railway management to charge two fares after midnight from Fifty-fifth street in to the city. There have heretofore been protests, but the right to do this was never before questioned in a court of law.

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION.

Arrangements Completed for Entertainment of the Delegates to the Council.

The Committee on Arrangements for the entertainment of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night completed the program. The Supreme Council consists of twenty-three members, one from each State Council, including the general officers, who are: President, John C. McGuire, Brooklyn; Vice-President, Jacob Heisler, Baltimore; Secretary, John D. Carroll of Brooklyn; Treasurer, John D. Kiley, New York. The supreme officers will be met at the depot Monday evening by Ald. W. D. Kent, President of the Illinois State League, and the local Committee on Reception and will be taken to the Palmer House. Tuesday there will be a general meeting in the Art Institute of all members of the legion. The program for Wednesday embraces a coaching ride through the parks to the World's Fair, with a dinner at the White Horse Inn. Thursday morning the convention of the Supreme Council will open at the Art Institute and continue during the week. Thursday evening the local lodges of the legion will banquet the Supreme Council at the Union League club.

HAD TAKEN HAYWOOD'S CLOTHES.

A Highwayman Captured While Donning the Suit of a Stockman.

As James Haywood, a stockman from Berlin, Mont., was passing an alley on Harmon court, between State street and Wabash avenue, last night, three men seized him and dragged him off the sidewalk. He was overpowered and rendered semi-unconscious by a blow on the back of his head. One of the men who afterwards gave his name as William Grace removed his own coat, vest, and trousers and also those of Haywood. He made the exchange, forgetting to take the Montana man's gold watch out of his pocket, and the three were preparing to flee when they were surprised by police officers. Grace's companions saw them coming and made their escape, but he was cornered. One of the policemen stood guard over Grace while the other began peering around the dark corners of the alley. He soon found Haywood and at once placed Grace under arrest. Haywood had already shown signs of reviving and he, too, was taken to the station. He was soon able to to proceed to his hotel. Grace refused to disclose the names of the men who were with him.

SCOUTS CALL ON THE MAYOR.

They Are Indians and Wanted to See the Big Chief While Here.

Two Indians marched into the Mayor's office yesterday and introduced themselves as Capt. Joe Nelson and Capt. Jack Jones, U. S. Government scouts. They said they had been to see the World's Fair but did not want to return home without seeing the big chief and also to congratulate him on his approaching marriage. "Graham," said the Mayor, looking searchingly at his private secretary, "who put these fellows up to this?" The Mayor thanked them for their interest in his matrimonial affairs and gave Capt. Jones his photograph suitably dedicated. Capt. Jones was overcome and made a speech to the Mayor in the Mojave tongue which was too much for the "globe trotter." Secretary Graham gave them each a cigar from the box he keeps for the Aldermen, cautioning them, however, not to try to smoke the cigars until they were miles distant from the City Hall.

PENSION ROLLS ARE DECREASING.

Falling Off at This Agency—Pleased with the Last Order.

Pension Agent Clements views with satisfaction the order of the Pension Department that there should be no suspension of pensions until a thorough examination has been made.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "had it not been made there would have been no hardship worked upon the pensioners at this agency. Our pay-day does not come round until next October, and meanwhile our cases will have been disposed of. We have had two final orders already, and in each case the pension was restored."

For the first time in the history of the agency here the rolls show a decrease of pensioners. At the end of the fiscal year, June 30 last, there were 73,987 names on the rolls, and now at the end of August there are only 73,944. This is a net loss of forty-three names which have been stricken off the rolls by death.

MONEY AND SATCHEL ARE GONE.

Gage-Downs Company's Plea for a Sum from the Schaffner Bank Vaults.

The County Court has been called upon to find a satchel containing $875 belonging to the Gage-Downs Corsage company which was left in the Schaffner bank on the afternoon preceding the day the assignment was made. The satchel with its contents has seemingly disappeared. It cannot be found among the effects of the bank which were turned over to the American Trust and Savings Bank as assignee. The Gage-Downs company declares that at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of June 2 a representative of the company had a check cashed for $875, intending to use the money the next day in paying off employés. Teller Schwartz placed the money in a satchel and put it in a vault so that the company could secure it before the bank opened. The company's agent kept the key of the satchel. Before Judge Scales yesterday after an examination of the representative of the Gage-Downs company the case was continued until this morning. The assignee has prepared an answer in which it is declared that the satchel never came into his possession and there the matter stands.

He Secured Cigars Without Paying.

Martin Anderson was before Justice Severson yesterday to answer to six charges of obtaining goods under false pretenses and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds aggregating $6,500. Anderson's method was to apply to cigar manufacturers for cigars, saying that he was sent there by men who have good credit and would present an order purporting to have come from that person. Those who appeared against him were: Otto Brantgan, No. 1519 Irving avenue; E. G. Ahrens, No. 57 East Lake street; H. McGuire, No. 211 North Clark street; William Baker, No. 412 West Madison street; H. Witzsau, No. 156 West Randolph street; Janson & Faber, No. 75 Powell avenue; and James O'Donnell, No. 1230 Milwaukee avenue. He succeeded in securing nearly 5,000 cigars. His arrest was occasioned by James O'Donnell, to whom he went for the second time. When arraigned he refused to make any statement.

Moody Will Extend His Work.

The Bible Institute has made plans for extending its evangelistic work during the month of September and most of the preachers will fill pulpits in different parts of the city tomorrow. Mr. Moody holds his usual morning service in the Haymarket Theater and will preside at meetings in Immanual Baptist Church at 3 o'clock and in the Central Music Hall at 4 o'clock. He preaches on "Daniel" in the latter place at 7:45 o'clock. Mr. Henry Varley of London will commence a week's mission in the Standard Theater by holding services at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock. The Rev. Adolf Stoecker of Berlin arrived in New York yesterday and reaches town today. A mass meeting of Germans will be held in the Central Music Hall at 3 o'clock tomorrow to welcome him. The services will be conducted in the German language.

Columbia Club's Open Regatta.

Sept. 16 has been announced as the date for the open regatta of the Columbia Yacht club. This race was decided upon by the Regatta committee of the club early in the season. The date then set was Aug. 12, but the cruise to Green Bay interfered with this. By the early part of next week all the cruisers will be home, and no delay will be made in making preparations. The details of the race will be decided at the monthly meeting, to be held Monday night. Every boat in the harbor will be invited to compete. As this will probably be the last race of the season, and as so much interest was started by the open race of the Lincoln Park Yacht club Saturday, nearly every boat is expected to enter. It is hoped to make a larger schooner class than before. The Hawthorne will be back by that time and will be asked to compete with the Crusader and Toxteth.

Cymrodorion Society's Opening Concert.

The Cymrodorion Choral Society of Scranton, Pa., will give a sacred concert in Hotel Endeavor Chapel, Windsor Park, Sunday evening, Sept. 3, where they are stopping. This organization has been in twelve consecutive competitions and has won chief prizes on eight occasions. It consists of 250 select singers. Mr. Dyfest Lewis of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England, will be the chief soloist. The great majority of the male portion of the chorus work in and around the mines. "Worthy Is the Lamb," for which $5,000 is to be awarded for its best rendition at a competition at the World's Fair next Friday, "Ye Nations," by Mendelssohn, "Sanctus," by Protheroe, "Summer," by Gwent, "Rivulet," by Protheroe, together with solos, duets, trios, and quartets, make up the program.

Held Up by Three Men.

Mrs. Effie Fitzgerald of No. 2062 West Kinzie street reported to the police at the West Lake Street Station that she had been held up and robbed Thursday night by three men at the corner of West Forty-eighth and Madison streets. She says the men drove up to the sidewalk where she was walking, one jumped out and told her to throw up her hands. She obeyed and the man took her watch and pocketbook, which contained less than a dollar. He jumped into the buggy and they drove toward the city. Mrs. Fitzgerald gave a good description of the men. Yesterday Officer Meany arrested three men who gave their names as Frank Mullanger, John Turkowski, and Henry Rehmskel on suspicion.

Smoking Chimney Cannot Be Abated.

"The Health Department is unable to do anything for the citizens of the South Side, near the corner of Sixty-fourth and State streets, who are complaining of the smoking chimney of the Badenoch Lumber company plant," said Chief Smoke Inspector Young yesterday. "We tried some time ago to stop the nuisance and brought suit against the company, but when we got into court we found its affairs in the hands of a receiver and the case was thrown out of the justice court. We have applied to the receiver to make necessary repairs, but he declares he is powerless to act without an order of court. Court does not meet for several weeks and until that time nothing can be done."

Knocked Down by a Falling Sign.

Matilda Edwards was struck by a falling sign in front of No. 204 East Chicago avenue yesterday, and received a fractured shoulder. The accident occurred in front of Gleason & McCourt's market. The sign was a long board about twenty feet in length, and extended across the front of the place eighteen feet above the street. The girl was passing when the wind unloosened one end of the sign, and it fell, striking her on the left shoulder. Spectators picked up the injured girl and carried her to the Policlinic Hospital, and she was later sent to her home at No. 206 Chicago avenue.

Attended the Officers' Ball.

Mrs. J. M. Chapin, No. 634 Chicago avenue, Evanston, chaperoned a party of Evanston's young people to Fort Sheridan, where they attended the officers' ball last evening. The party included: Miss M. Lord, Miss B. Chapin, Miss L. Redfield, Miss E. Rowe, Miss M. Kirkman, Miss E. Van Alstine, Miss V. Boteler, Miss R. S. Rowe, Miss N. Eastman, Miss H. Ide, Miss M. Tilghman, Miss F. Dakin, Mr. G. Lapham, Mr. F. B. Meade, Mr. William Tilghman, Mr. F. G. Evarts, Mr. F. S. Chapin, Mr. H. McDowell, Mr. J. W. Scott, Mr. W. Blanchard, Mr. F. H. Smith, Mr. F. J. Williams, Mr. W. Baldwing, and Mr. E. H. Eversz.

Expects Postoffice Improvements.

Postmaster Sexton is greatly pleased at the action of the Chicago Congressmen in presenting a memorial to Postmaster-General Bissell drawing attention to the urgent needs of the city for better postal facilities. "It is a move in the right direction," he said, "and as all our Representatives are working together it can hardly fail of its purposes. Each one of the members understands the situation, as I have talked with them personally. The need for the extension of the free delivery system and the abolition of the independent offices within the city limits is urgent."

For the Convention of Postal Clerks.

A well attended meeting of members of the Postoffice Clerks' association was held in the Government building yesterday. Tony Scanlan presided and arrangements were perfected for the holding of the national convention of the association in Chicago commencing Sep. 11. I. J. Cheevers, Secretary, announced that 100 delegates would be present to take action in the furtherance of the classification bill for presentation to Congress. The convention will meet in the Art Institute. It was decided to entertain the delegates by having a trip to the World's Fair and a banquet at night.

Servant Girl Overcome by Gas.

Miss Lizzie Edger, 16 years old, employed by A. K. Smith of No. 1215 Lexington street as a domestic, was found in her room yesterday morning in an unconscious condition. The room was filled with gas, which was escaping from an open jet. A physician was called in and after working over her for some time ordered her removed to the County Hospital. The physicians there say she will recover. It is supposed she blew out the gas.

Thief Caught on a Fence by a Nail.

John McKay was arrested early yesterday morning, after robbing the hencoop in the rear of Mrs. Chandler's residence, No. 182 Rush street. He had selected seven of the finest fowls and was carrying them away in a bag when he was caught on a nail in the fence. The noise of the chickens attracted the attention of Officer Nelson, who assisted McKay from the fence and arrested him. When arraigned he pleaded guilty to drunkenness and disorderly conduct and was fined $50.

Single Taxers in Open Air Meeting.

The Chicago Question club will hold its regular open air meeting at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the corner of Market and Madison streets. Louis F. Post of New York, A. H. Stephenson of Philadelphia, S. M. Boroughs of London, C. J. Buel of Minneapolis, and other prominent single taxers from abroad, probably including Henry George, will address the meeting.

Officers for the Presbyterian Hospital.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital held yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. J. L. Withrow, Prisident; Ernest A. Hamill, Vice-President; George W. Hale, Treasurer; William A. Douglass, Secretary.

Female Bicyclist Under a Car.

Josie Roberts, while riding on a bicycle yesterday, at Jefferson and Madison streets, was struck by a Madison street grip car. She fell under the car and was severely injured. She was taken to her home, No. 207 Wabash avenue.

Engineer Dies in His Cab.

Charles Johnson, an engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, dropped dead in the cab of his engine in the roundhouse on Kinzie street yesterday. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. Johnson was 50 years old and lived at Milwaukee.

Items.

Alexander Collins, who was arrested for counterfeiting by Capt. Porter Thursday night, was held by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday in $1,500 to the Federal grand jury. He waived examination.

The plans of the Public Library Board have been disarranged, and, instead of being able to lay the corner-stone of the new building this week or next, it is not now thought the foundation will not be ready for a month.

S. I. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Government Life-Saving Service, made public the result of his investigation of the Evanston crew yesterday. To the satisfaction of the citizens of Evanston the crew was vindicated.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Henry Eberle of No. 579 Henry street, a cigarmaker out of work, who shot himself. The jury returned a verdict of suicide. The man left without a cent of money a wife and three children.

Officer John P. Meyer of the West Thirteenth Street Police Station died yesterday morning at his home, No. 444 Ashland avenue, of pneumonia, though injuries which he received in a railroad wreck July 14 were the indirect cause of death.

Charles Masterman of No. 128 Lytle street, an oiler at the Harrison pumping station, who was injured by a fall from a beam last Wednesday, died at the County Hospital of his injuries yesterday, the Coroner's jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

The ladies of the Washington Park Congregational Church gave their second lawn social Thursday evening on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Koenig, No. 5053 Prairie avenue. The grounds, which are shaded with large oaks, were illuminated with Japanese lanterns.

Paulina Kosposki of No. 438 South Robey street was cleaning a closet at her home yesterday, using turpentine, when the fluid caught fire and an explosion followed. The woman was so badly burned that she was taken to the County Hospital, where she died during the afternoon.

The total number of alarms to which the Fire Department answered during August was 806, classified as follows: Boxes, 412; second alarms, 13; third alarms, 6; second and third alarms combined, 6; special calls, 6; still alarms, 363. This is an increase of nearly 200 over the month of July.

A general meeting of the Isabella Study clubs of the United States will be held at the Isabella club-house, Sixty-first street and Oglesby avenue, Sept. 18, and will continue several days. Both the art and musical departments of the Queen Isabella Association will hold their meetings at the same place during the same week.

An unknown man, who was at work with a team in the alley in the rear of No. 3628 South Robey street yesterday, was suddenly taken ill and being unable to tell his name and address was taken by the police to the County Hospital, where he died. The body is at the County Morgue awaiting identification.

Charles Withey, a Sixty-third street restaurateur, who lives at No. 4631 Evans avenue, is missing. He left his home at 3 o'clock Thursday last and went to No. 59 Dearborn street. He was here at 5 o'clock and has not since been seen. Mr. Withey is 5 feet 8 inches high, 46 years old, has light hair and mustache, and light complexion.

The regular monthly meeting of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors and Drunkards was held at the league rooms yesterday. Attorney and General Agent H. J. Hayward's report for August showed fifty-two prosecutions of saloonkeepers on ninety-one charges, with $754 of fines and costs imposed.

James D. Wilder of Louisville, who was stopping at the Fraternity Hotel, Seventy-first street and Bond avenue, was bathing in the lake at the foot of Seventy-sixth street yesterday, when he was seized with cramps and sank. He was drowned before assistance reached him. His body was not recovered. Wilder was 51 years of age and unmarried.

The surviving veterans of the famous old Battery "A," Chicago Light Artillery, which served with distinction from the beginning to the close of the late war, will hold their eighth annual reunion Saturday, Sept. 9, at the Sheridan club, Michigan avenue and Forty-first street. J. H. Long of the Illinois Steel company is the present President of the association.

John G. Woolley, the temperance orator who is to make a tour of this State under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Societies, will address the Methodist Ministers' meeting next Monday morning in the First Methodist Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets. Mr. Woolley speaks Monday evening at Oak Park and Tuesday evening at Evanston.

George Samuels, proprietor of the "United Artists' Association," was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday charged with using the mails to defraud. He waived examination and was held in $1,500 bail, which he furnished. Inspector Stuart, who arrested Samuels, got permission to secure all papers pertaining to the bogus lottery from Samuel's residence, No. 556 Ogden avenue.

Joseph Koopa, said by the Englewood police to have been released from Joliet about one week ago because of sickness, died at his home, No. 5934 Main street, yesterday. No physician having attended him a Coroner's physician will today ascertain the cause of death and issue a certificate. The family is in destitute circumstances and the County Agent has been asked to bury the body.

Eugene Considine had a continued hearing before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on a charge of sending an improper letter through the mails to Mike Gallery, a police officer from the Third Precinct. There had been some quarreling between the men. Considine admitted the writing but denied the mailing and said he was drunk at the time. He had to give a $300 bond for his appearance before the Federal Court.

Another small-pox patient was taken to the pest-house yesterday. The affected person is a boy, Frank Bricha, from No. 550 Twenty-fifth place. He is a brother of the little girl who was taken there ten days ago. In all there are now at the pest-house six patients. Frank Woods, who was admitted eight weeks ago, was discharged yesterday, and it is thought Carrie Brandon, who was received about the same time, may be discharged in a few days.

The Catholic Women's Alliance at yesterday's meeting in the rooms of the Columbus club was entertained by Miss McDowell of Hull House, who spoke on the influence of mothers' clubs. The alliance will during the meetings of the Catholic Congress give a reception to the women participating. Mrs. Alice Toomey, President of the club, will deliver three lectures on women's work before the members after the close of the congress.

TO ESTABLISH HARBOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Progress of the Organization of the Winthrop Land Association.

Further progress has been made in the organization of the Winthrop Land Association. The details of the purchase by this association represented by J. H. Van Vlissingen, of 3,000 acres of land on the north shore above Waukegan were given by THE TRIBUNE some months ago. The tract of land purchased included the William M. Hoyt farm, and Mr. Hoyt is one of the members of the land association. The plans of the promoters of the scheme include the establishment of a lake harbor and the location of manufacturing industries. Among the Chicago people interested in the venture are:

William M. Hoyt, Albert W. Sheridan, George E. Rickcords, William L. Brown, Levi W. Yaggy, Dr. Levi Seeley, William R. Page, James H. Van Vlissingen, Carl E. Saylor, Charles H. Whiting, William C. Bartlett, William J. Knight, Charles P. Fuller, and George P. Bay.

The officers are as follows:

President—Frank A. Hecht.
Vice-President—George C. Prussing.
Treasurer—Andrew Peterson.
Secretary—Hugh L. Burnham.

A bond issue of $1,500,000 in scrip of small denomination has been authorized. The proceeds of the sale of these bonds are to be used in the purchase of the land and its improvement.

DR. EVANS SUES TO RECOVER HIS BILL.

George N. Black Asked to Pay $500—How It Was Incurred.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Dr. A. E. Evans of Chicago today commenced suit in the Sangamon Circuit Court against George N. Black of this city, claiming $500 damages. In August last Mr. Black was in Chicago on a business trip, and while stopping at the Palmer House was found in his room one morning unconscious and nearly dead, the gas having been turned on in some manner during the night and having almost asphyxiated him. Dr. Evans was called in, and after working with the unconscious man nearly all day the latter recovered. Subsequently the physician presented a bill for $500, which Mr. Black considered exorbitant and declined to pay, and the suit commenced today is the result.

[Dr. Evans said last night: "I was called to attend Mr. Black the night of Dec. 15. He had accidentally turned off the gas, and when I reached him it was thought he was beyond recovery. I worked with him for four hours and finally revived him. When I presented my bill for $500 he refused to pay it. He is at the head of the Barclay Coal and Mining company of Springfield. I think the bill is reasonable in view of the circumstances."]

Special Villages for the Midwinter Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—The Midwinter Fair Executive committee has arranged for a typical Japanese village to be built on the fair site by Japanese workingmen. There will also be a Chinese village, the buildings of which will be constructed by white labor and the ornamentation and decoration will be done by Chinese. A party of prominent Austrians from the World's Fair at Chicago is expected here during the week, when they will inspect the ground with a view to reproducing "Old Vienna" as now seen at the World's Fair.

Train Ditched by Wreckers.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 1.—The north-bound International and Great Northern passenger train was ditched by train-wreckers at a bridge four miles from here last night. The rails had been taken up, and the engine and mail-car rolled into the creek. The turning over put on the air-brakes, stopping the other coaches, and averted an awful disaster, as there were a large number of passengers on board. Engineer Gibson and Fireman Love were crushed fatally.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Atmosphere of Love

Is a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is one of the results of using Sozodont, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant as a rose.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c bottle.

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters make health and rosy cheeks and happiness.

GARBAGE-BOXES ARE NOT ATTENDED TO.

Bitter Letter About an Alleged Nuisance Written to Dr. Reynolds.

Literature on the garbage question, always plentiful during the summer season, has been particularly abundant this year, and some of it has been unique. That entitled to the palm is found in the following three communications which are in the possession of the Commissioner of Health:

Dr. Reynolds: By the eternal gods, have we any government at all in this city, except for the bums and shysters? If any, it is as rotten and corrupt as the garbage boxes in alley running west from St. Clair street, between Ontario and Erie. They have not been touched since last week. They are jammed full of reeking filth. We have to close our windows to eat and sleep. It is simply damnable to think a decent neighborhood, or any other, is absolutely at the mercy of some careless teamster who cleans only as a last resort; and, when he does get around, about half does his work. He leaves enough sticking to the bottom and sides to smell up the entire neighborhood. These wooden boxes are not fit, anyway. Where is the inspector? Down on the Lake-Front looking for "bread" with the rest of the "tuffs," or inspecting poor beer in the adjoining saloons. This alley is a positive menace to health, good government, and everything decent. It is cleaned when taxpayers kick. When a notice is sent to the City Hall, and when, in turn, the teamster is stirred up, he takes his spite out on whomsoever he runs across in the alley. Servants are abused and children have to listen to his profanity. There will be some remedy found ere long against such low brutes and not to their liking. These boxes get so full of fetid matter that the teamster takes out part, or, if his wagon is full, he simply leaves it to rot and stew until next week or the neighbors kick again. Something must be done. Can you help, thereby winning the thanks of the entire neighborhood? Truly,
J. WILLIAM BALL.

Z. C. Peck, Alderman Twenty-fourth Ward: If you can't do something toward having public servants in our ward do their assigned duty you had better resign. The people who should keep garbage boxes clean don't do it. The alley running west from St. Clair to Pine, between Ontario and Erie, is in a damnable condition simply because public servants are loafing. See Street-Cleaning Department for your constituents and insist upon their having something done at once.
W. WALKER.

Dr. A. R. Reynolds: The letter which you forwarded to my department signed "J. William Ball" is written by the same man who wrote inclosed postal card to Ald. Peck of the Twenty-fourth Ward and signed it "W. Walker." Inspection of the alley mentioned shows that the boxes are particularly clean and dry; so reported by the inspector this morning. The mail carrier reports no such man in his district as J. William Ball.
GEORGE S. WELLES.

Corn-Husker Receives News of a Fortune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Charles Schultz, a German employed in husking corn at a canning factory here, has received word that he is sole heir to an estate worth $150,000, willed to him by his grandfather in Germany.

"New Series" Souvenirs.

A new series of art souvenirs from water color sketches of odd nooks at the World's Fair will begin tomorrow.

Good Paying Positions.

Prepare to earn good salaries by attending the Bryant & Stratton Business College, 15 Washington street, the best friend of those desiring paying positions. Splendid business, shorthand and English courses. Great day and night school. Enter at any time. Business firms supplied with help. Telephone, 2502, main. H. W. Bryant, proprietor.

Photograph in Each Package

of the latest cigarette, Old Dominion. Photograph in each package.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Deafness overcome, catarrh cured. Micro Audiphone Co., 1216 Masonic Temple. Consultation and treatment free.

See advertisement California land for sale page eight.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Forecast for Saturday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair till Saturday night, slightly cooler south, northwest winds.

For Lower and Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, preceded by light showers in extreme Eastern Michigan, slightly warmer, north winds becoming variable.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxim'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n 12 hours
Abilene	30.08	80	84	N. E.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.08	68	72	N. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	30.02	64	64	S. E.	Rain	Trace
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.80	70	74	S. W.	Rain	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	29.96	76	84	Calm.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.						
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.14	66	70	S.	Fair	
Chicago	29.98	66	80	N. E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	29.90	78	84	W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	29.84	68	74	E.	Fair	
Davenport, Ia.	30.02	66	78	N. W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	30.12	72	74	S. E.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.10	66	74	N. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	29.86	62	62	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Dodge City, Kas.	30.12	76	86	N. E.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.06	58	66	N.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30.08	74	76	E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Erie, Pa.	29.82	68	76	S. W.	Fair	
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	82	84	N. E.	Clear	
G'd Haven, Mich.	29.94	60	66	N. W.	Clear	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	30.02	58	70	N.	Fair	.18
Helena, Mont.	29.88	84	86	S. W.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	30.14	66	74	N.	Clear	
Indianapolis	29.82	78	84	S. W.	Fair	
Jacksonville						
Kansas City, Mo.	30.00	72	82	N.	Clear	
Knoxville	29.94	70	78	E.	Clear	.01
La Crosse, Wis.	30.08	62	72	N.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark.	29.98	78	86	S. E.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	29.94	68	86	N. W.	Clear	
Manistee, Mich.						
Marquette, Mich.	30.00	52	60	W.	Cl'udy	.04
Memphis, Tenn.	30.00	78	84	N. W.	Clear	
Miles City	29.92	80	82	S. E.	Clear	
Milwaukee	29.98	66	74	N. E.	Fair	Trace
Minnedosa	30.02	62	66	Calm.	Fair	
Montreal	29.84	62	68	S. E.	Clear	
Moorhead	30.14	64	68	N.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	29.90	82	90	S. E.	Fair	
New York City	30.00	62	72	S. E.	Rain	.12
Omaha, Neb.	30.18	68	76	N.	Fair	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.84	64	74	S.	Clear	
Palestine	30.00	78	86	N. E.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	30.10	72	76	E.	Fair	
Pittsburg	29.90	70	76	S.	Clear	
Port Huron	29.84	60	78	N. W.	Rain	Trace
Pueblo	30.12	72	74	S. E.	Fair	
Rapid City	30.06	72	78	S. E.	Clear	
St. Louis	29.94	80	88	W.	Fair	
St. Paul	30.10	62	68	N. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	29.94	50	82	S. E.	Fair	
Santa Fe	30.20	52	60	E.	Cl'udy	.04
Sioux City	30.14	68	74	N.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	74	86	N. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	76	84	N. W.	Clear	
Toledo	29.86	66	82	N.	Cl'udy	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 62 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 72; 10 a. m., 74; 11 a. m., 78; 12 m., 81; 1 p. m., 82; 3 p. m., 78; 6 p. m., 72. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.50; 6 p. m., 29.56.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg; Suevia, Hamburg; Persian Monarch, London. Arrived out—Cufic, Liverpool; Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg; Rhaetia, Hamburg.

Sailed for New York—Circassia, Glasgow; Nomadic, Queenstown; Normannia, Southampton.

Sighted—Obdam, Rotterdam, for New York, passed The Lizard; Italia, New York, Copenhagen, passed Dunnethead; Etruria, New York, for Liverpool, passed Browhead.

BIRTHS.

McESSY—On Wednesday, Aug. 30, a daughter to Thomas J. and Libbie V. McEssy, of 1735 West Twenty-third-st., Colorado Springs, Colo. Blair, Neb., and La Salle, Ill., papers please copy.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Names	Age.
David Black, Nora Selby	29—24
John Brooks, Sophie Peterson	21—25
James Stewart, Lena Butler	30—24
Jesse Fulbright, Ida Atchley	27—23
Niels Sorensen, Emma Johnson	44—25
Fritz Haetring, Bertha Wolter	39—51
Matej Dolezal, Julia Vondra	21—18
Franceszek Klyozeh, Anna Kowalska	26—21
Vaclav Meler, Emilie Petrevova	27—22
Alexander Platzke, Julia Sperchert	28—22
Frank Morgan, Mary Lejeune	22—21
John Braumvarth, Meta Knoll	49—37
Alexander Frentz, Sallie Harbin	26—22
Wojciech Gniot, Jozera Jakodinska	23—20
Aug. Krumrey, Elizabeth Kraemer	24—27
K. Fimanowicz, Florentyna Mazurkiewitz	26—17
Herman Steinmiller, Annie Bander	23—20
Axel Peterson, Ida Danielson	24—23
Frank Hathaway, Jennie Stanahan	24—25
Walter Klemm, Bertha Thalman	24—23
Edward Carroll, Lizzie FitzGibbon	24—25
Gust Thorson, Jennie Knutson	25—18
Allen Swain, Fannie Heather	23—20
Felix Sternthal, Palmire Mannberger	23—21
Hakan Christensen, Mathilda Carlson	28—23
Walter Carroll, Edna Eddy	22—22
Joseph Cahill, Bridget Murphy	34—28
Thomas Watt, Lena Remm	24—22
George Smith, Pink Snedaker	24—24
Frank Klinders, Mamie Kalfor	23—19
Emil Helsing, Mathilda Bolin	26—22
William Porter, Lilian Hayden	26—25
Edward Blanchfield, Annie Kelley	28—23
Charles Scheel, Louise Stroh	23—17
Erik Larson, Augusta Stenquist	29—27
Heinrich Klieffe, Johanna Kehler	52—55
Dell Roberts, Helena Miller	24—18
Joseph Schwartz, Mannie Karlsruh	30—20
William Kline, Bida Meyette	45—21
William Pinney, Nathalie Cole	25—21

DEATHS.

BROWN—Earnest Brown, aged 12 years, at the home of his parents, F. B. and Mattie Brown, 7027 Jefferson-av., Sept. 1. Interment at Oakwoods.

CAMPBELL—Aug. 31, 1893, Mary Campbell (nee Fitzgibbons), beloved wife of Michael Campbell, daughter of John Fitzgibbons and the late Margaret Fitzgibbons, sister of Mrs. Michael McGann, Mrs. Thomas Mooney, Mrs. John Crowley. Funeral Saturday at 9:30 from late residence, 697 Elston-av., to Annunciation Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

DEATHS.

DENNY—Mrs. Agnes C. Denny, Aug. 31, 1893, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. C. Thompson, 443 64th street, aged 63 years. Funeral from the above residence Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Interment at Oakwoods. Kansas city papers please copy.

HUNT—Rosana C. Hunt, beloved wife of Charles J. Hunt, at her late residence, 132 De Kalb-st., Sept. 1. Funeral Sept. 4 at 1 o'clock p. m. Services at De Kalb M. E. Church, adjoining residence, by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

HAYWARD—At 106 Dearborn avenue, Sept. 1, Mrs. Charles Hayward of Rapid City, S. D., aged 48 years.

KUHLMANN—Allen George Kuhlmann, at 630 West 14th-st., son of Michael and Kate Kuhlmann, aged 5 years and 3 months. Funeral Saturday.

LOWRIE—Beloved wife of William Lowrie, aged 71 years. Funeral from 1719 Dearborn-st. Sept. 3 at 1 o'clock p. m. by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

LORD—Friday evening, Sept. 1, Helen A. Lord, at her residence, 1901 Indiana avenue, daughter of the late James F. Lord. Funeral notice hereafter.

O'LEARY—Sept. 1, at his residence, 312 W. Robey street, Michael, beloved husband of Catherine O'Leary, father of Mrs. M. M. Hayes, J. J., M. J., F. P., Maggie, Katie, W. F. O'Leary, and brother of Mrs. Anthony McAuliffe, aged 59. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 3, to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

O'FARRELL—Patrick James O'Farrell, beloved child of James and Mary O'Farrell (nee Noonan), aged 1 year. Funeral Saturday, Sept. 2, from parents' residence, 371 West Fourteenth-st., at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

ORTHAL—Henry, aged 44, beloved husband of Rebecca Orthal. Funeral from 229 Blucher-st., Lake View, Sept. 3, at 2 p. m.

ROCHE—Mrs. M. C. Roche, at 248 Forty-third-st., Tuesday, Aug. 29, aged 47 years. Burial at Davenport, Ia.

REIDY—John Reidy, Sept. 1, 1893, aged 71 years, beloved husband of Johanna Reidy, nee Enright, native of Newcastle West, County Limerick, Ireland. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 3, from late residence, 2228 La Salle-st., to All Saints' Church, thence by cars to Calvary via C. and N. W. R. R.

THOMAS—Sept. 1, 1893, Grace Sherwood Thomas, wife of the late Alfred C. Thomas. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 3, 1 o'clock p. m., at the residence of her brother, Marc Sherwood, 825 Warren-av. Burial private.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SALESLADIES—CLOAK, THREE, EXPERIENCED, for out of the city; must be hustlers; apply between 12 and 2 p. m. Saturday at the office of the Van Auken Steam Specialty Co., 203 South Canal-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES—$20 per month, room and board; call from 11 to 12 a. m. for 5 days. WILLIAM SHARPE, head waiter, Hotel Endeavor, 75th and Bond-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR PRESSING LADIES' dresses. 142 31st-st.

WANTED—BOY, FROM 16 TO 17. 142 31ST-ST.

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.

1605th TIME MATINEE TODAY | 4 Years in New York | 1606th TIME —TONIGHT—

DENMAN THOMPSON "UNCLE JOSH," In his Famous New England Comedy, "THE OLD HOMESTEAD."

SEE—Grace Church. The Old Barnyard. Uncle Josh in New York. | TENTH AND Last Week but two commences Sunday, Sept. 4. | HEAR—The Grand Organ. The Double Quartette. Rock-a-bye Baby.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN……Manager
—18th WEEK—
Engagement of the Eminent Comedian, MR.
Sol Smith Russell
Matinee Today at 2:15 | —IN— A POOR RELATION.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Only Tonight and Tomorrow Night
REMAIN OF THE PEERLESS
LILLIAN RUSSELL
In "THE MOUNTEBANKS."
Remember the Souvenir Matinee Today at 2. Beautiful Photo of Miss Russell for every lady.
Monday, Sept. 4 | Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theater Company in "The Charity Ball." Sale of Seats now in progress.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—Last Two Times.
Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8:15.
Mr. Nat. C. GOODWIN
In Augustus Thomas' drama of character,
IN MIZZOURA.
Tomorrow Evening—HERMAN HAUSER NIGHT, when will be presented the successful comedy drama, "FRIENDS." Selena Fetter, Lucius Henderson, Edwin Milton Royle, and original cast.
Monday, Sept. 4—MR. E. S. WILLARD, first time here in WEALTH. Seat sale now open.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
Do not fail to visit the Grand Panorama of the
"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG."
It has been before the public for the last ten consecutive years. Open DAILY from 8 o'clock a. m. until 10:30 p. m. Sunday included.



SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Tel. Main 2198. Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.
Coolest theater in Chicago.
Every day at 2. Every night at 8.
Sam T. Jack's Lily Clay Co. and Old Age and Youth Co. combined
A Glorious Union of Two Mighty Shows!
Prices—Matinee, 25c, 50c. Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON.
THE GREAT NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.
The most interesting and wonderful exhibit in America. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily and Sunday. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone South 127.
—A GREAT SUCCESS—
First Chicago production of the reigning London success,
THE DARK CONTINENT.
Next Sunday—Lew Dockstader's Minstrels.

SCHILLER THEATER—4th Month.
Every Evening at 8:15—MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.
THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME | By Belasco and Fyles. Last Week But Two. | Fourteenth Week CHARLES FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY.

STANDARD THEATER, Jackson & Halsted-sts.
TEMPERANCE NIGHT.
HENRY VARLEY, London,
MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE,
KIMBALL QUARTET.

AUDITORIUM RECITAL HALL.
APTOMMAS,
QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAVORITE HARPIST,
Monday Evening, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock. Compositions by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Rubinstein, Schumann, Weber, etc. MRS. APTOMMAS will take part in 2 duets for Harps. General ticket $1, obtained with programs at Lyon & Healy's, cor. State & Monroe.

WEST SIDE PARK.
Polk and Lincoln-sts.
BASEBALL TODAY.
Baltimore vs. Chicago. Game called at 3:30 p. m.

THE GROTTO.
THE GROTTO
MICHIGAN AVENUE, NEAR MADISON ST.
VAUDEVILLE and ATHLETIC. Tonight, the wrestlers, Lewis and Cristal and Lewis and Morgan. 20—Artists—20. Matinees Saturday and Sunday.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
Commencing Sunday Sept. 3. | Opening Season '93 and '94. Piquant and Popular Patti Rosa For the benefit of Chicago Letter Carriers' Benevolent Association.
Secure Seats for this Special Event.

THE ALHAMBRA—Tel. S. 142.
H. R. JACOBS……Sole Manager
MATINEE | LAST WEEK. | TODAY.
The Kimball Opera Comique Co. and CORINNE in
HENDRICK HUDSON.
Next Sunday—The Operator.

WINDSOR THEATER—N. Clark & Division-sts.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
A BARREL OF MONEY.
See the Great Iron Mill Scene.
Next Sunday—OUTCASTS OF A GREAT CITY.

EMPIRE THEATER—W. Madison-st., opp. Union.
Matinee today at 2. Tonight at 8.
THOS. J. KEOGH IN
A. PRETZEL.
Commencing Sunday Mat.—A RAILROAD TICKET.

SABBATH, SEPT. 3.

Mr. MOODY Preaches in Haymarket Theater, 169 W. Madison-st., at 10:30 a. m.

And in Central Music-Hall, State and Randolph-sts., at 7:45. Afternoon service, 3 o'clock, in Immanuel Baptist Church, Michigan-av., near 23d-st. Mr. Moody presides. Revs. John McNeill and John Robertson, Drs. Chapman, Wharton, and Dixon will take part. Afternoon service for Germans, 4 o'clock in the Central Music-Hall. Mr. Moody presides. Dr. Adolf Stoecker of Berlin addresses the meeting in German.

Rev. JOHN McNEILL preaches in Central Music-Hall at 10:45 and Plymouth Congregational Church, Michigan-av. and 26th-st., at 7:45. Mr. Burke sings.

Mr. HENRY VARLEY of London in Standard Theater, Jackson and Halsted-sts., at 11, 3, and in First Cong. Church, Ann-st. and Washington-blvd., at 7:45, and in Standard Theater at 8:45. Mr. Towner and his Male Choir sing.

Rev. A. C. DIXON of Brooklyn in Second Pres. Ch., Michigan-av. and 20th-st., at 7:45.

Rev. T. B. HYDE in Columbian S. S. Bldg. 57th-st. and Stony Island-av., at 10:45 and 7:45, and every week night at 8 o'clock.

Dr. John Riddell of Glasgow in Trinity Methodist Church, Indiana-av. and 24th-st., at 7:45.

Rev. John Robertson of Glasgow in Chicago-av. Ch., cor. La Salle-av., at 10:30 and 7:30. Mr. Stebbins sings.

R. A. Torrey, Supt. of Bible Institute, in Standard Theatre at 7:45.

Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore will follow Mr. Moody at each place.

TODAY:

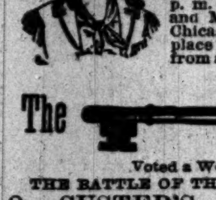
Mr. Henry Varley of London lectures at 9 a. m. today in Chicago-av. Church and speaks in Standard Theater at 8 p. m.

Mr. Moody and other speakers take part in the 11 o'clock meeting in Chicago-av. Church.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).
SUMMER MEETING—1893.
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or More Races Each Day.
Books Made on Foreign Races.
Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C. B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. at 9:41 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:25 p. m., 1:00 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m. and 1:35 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train, leaving depot at 2:10, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:45 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races.
Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2:15.
ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND…$1.00

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST
And Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
62d and 63d-sts.,
Opposite World's Fair.



EVERY DAY—RAIN OR SHINE (Sundays included)—at 3 and 8:30 p. m. Driest, Cleanest, Neatest, and Most Comfortable Resort in Chicago. No mud, no dust. Best place to go on rainy days; 20 feet from all railroads.

The  To All.

Voted a World Beater!
THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN,
Or CUSTER'S LAST CHARGE.
Admission, 50c. Children under 10 years, 25c.
Boxes and Box Seats on sale at McIntosh's Library, 81 Monroe-st. Popular price Restaurant on the grounds.

TROCADERO.
TROCADERO
Michigan-av. and Monroe-st.
—DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY—
SANDOW THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
THE STRONGEST MAN ON EARTH.
$10,000 to any athlete duplicating his performance. And an unsurpassed, refined Vaudeville Programme. See the Japanese Miyako Dance. Evenings at 8. Thurs., Sat. and Sun. Mats. Admission, 50c.
Secure reserved seats in advance.

EXCURSION.
$1.00 Milwaukee and Return.
NEXT SUNDAY, SEPT. 3.
Steamer CITY OF MILWAUKEE will leave Rush-st. Bridge, Lake Superior Transportation Co.'s Dock, 8:30 a. m., and return 10:30 p. m. Van Buren-st. Dock. Electric cars run direct from steamer's landing in Milwaukee to all the parks and places of interest in the city. State rooms can be had by applying to clerk of steamer.
NOTE—This steamer will also leave at 11:30 p. m. Sunday from Van Buren-st. Dock and reach Milwaukee early Monday morning. Rate $1.00.

THE AUDITORIUM—Tonight.
…MATINEE AT 2.…
IMRE KIRALFY'S MASTERPIECE:
AMERICA
ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, Prop's and Mgrs.
GORGEOUS PAGEANTS AND BALLETS AND THE WONDROUS
7 SCHAFFERS In Extraordinary and Indescribable Acts.
Branch Office Inter-Ocean Building.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON……Sole Manager.
MATINEE TODAY. 577th TIME
American Extravaganza Co.
ALI BABA
Or, Morgiana and the 40 Thieves.
LAST TIMES! CHILDREN MUST SEE | The Comical Donkey. Giant Eagle. Ferocious Dragon. Lively Lion. Real Waterfall. Cave of Coins.
Admission, 50c. Next Attraction—"SINBAD."

NANA—219 State-st.—Today.
NANA THE FAMOUS $85,000 PICTURE is the leading pictorial attraction for visitors to the World's Fair. The entire press of Chicago is unanimous in its testimony as to the artistic value of this vision of beauty. On exhibition every day from 9 a. m. till 11 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE.
OLD VIENNA—Midway Plaisance.
Historically true reproduction of the "Graben," as it appeared 200 years ago. From 10:30 to 4 CONCERT by the celebrated HUNGARIAN BAND "Hazai Natzi." From 5 to 10 Concert by the famous Hoch und Deutschmeister Military Band, under the leadership of Hofkapellmeister C. M. Ziehrer.

HAGENBECK'S ZOOLOGICAL ARENA,
Midway Plaisance.
WONDERFULLY TRAINED WILD ANIMALS.
LIONS ON HORSEBACK, Etc.
Largest Collection of Rare Monkeys and Parrots.
Four Performances Daily.
RESTAURANT—POPULAR PRICES.

WORLD'S FAIR DISTRICT.
AT SYLVAN DELL,
WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.
By unanimous request, repetition of the Superb Ideal Presentation of Shakespeare's
"AS YOU LIKE IT."
TUESDAY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
A star cast, including
MISS ROSE COGHLAN AS ROSALIND,
and Messrs. Otis Skinner, Eben Plympton, John Glendinning, Henry Lee, Mason Mitchell, Charles Hagar, Misses Laura Burt, Nettie Guion, Gussie Nelson, and others. Chorus of 50. Band of 75.
Tickets may be secured at Brentano's, the leading hotels, and on Fair Grounds at Sylvan Dell or Lee Cahn's cigar stands. Prices of seats, 50c, $1, $1.50. Box Seats $2.

EXPOSITION MUSIC.
FIRST CONCERTS IN THE UNITED STATES
Of the Leading Organist of the World,
Alexander Guilmant of Paris,
FESTIVAL HALL.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 3.
Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents.

ISABELLA THEATER.
61st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
VAUDEVILLE-BURLESQUE.
PRINCESS KUTA KUTA.

PAYS THE PENALTY.

JOCKEY M'DONALD PULLS MOCKAHI AND IS RULED OFF.

His Effort Had the Appearance of Being More Clumsy than Criminal—Zampost Takes the Last Race, and Clifford Easily Disposes of the Field in the Handicap—Cicely, Senator Irby, and Excelsior Also Earn Brackets—Only Two Favorites Win—Today's Entries.

Yesterday's racing at Hawthorne was better than that of Thursday, although but two favorites won, one of them, Clifford, being at odds-on.

The opening race at three-quarters of a mile heats fell to the erratic Zampost. Mockahi was the favorite and won the first heat, but only after a hard drive with Annie Race. It was a common performance, and as good a price could be had against her after the heat as before it, Zampost being heavily backed at a much shorter price than before the first heat was run. He won the heat after a tight fit with Cactus Blossom. Mockahi was third.

In the last heat J. McDonald, who had the mount on Mockahi, did a clumsy trick which resulted in his being ruled off. He broke at the six and a half furlong pole with the mare and she and Zampost ran head and head to the half. Around the turn McDonald took her back, and never making any effort with her galloped the last quarter of a mile, allowing Zampost to win in a gallop in 1:22. McDonald was promptly ruled off. It is probable that the ride was more clumsy than criminal, although the betting in the ring on 1:20 being beaten may have explained the ride. As usual, however, in turf legislation the real culprits escape.

Simons Protests Too Much.

Simons, who owns the mare, protested his innocence loudly. In the course of his talk he announced that he had been offered $500 to pull his mare and refused. He was ordered to appear before the judges today and tell who had made the offer.

The handicap was a big romp for Clifford, whose 120 pounds sat lightly enough on him. Favorite at 3 to 10, he was never straight at any part of it, and won as he pleased from Joe Murphy.

The third race at seven furlongs was the best betting one of the day. Alano, Gunwad, and Flora Dellis were all "bottled up" good things and all three were the medium of heavy plunges. Cicely too was well supported on the end, being backed down from 7 to 5 to 1. Alano led into the stretch, then cut it, and Cicely, Gunwad, and Flora Dellis had the finish between them, the former winning driven out.

The 2-year-old race found Hoosier and Lillian Lee almost equal favorites. The latter was nowhere always while Hoosier was a contending factor from the start. The winner, however, turned up in Senator Irby, who, well-ridden by Bell, took the lead by hugging the rails into the stretch and won, driven out, by a length from Rosalie, who just beat Hoosier.

The last race at a mile and seventy yards was taken by Excelsior, the favorite, who had a close call, however, from Red Root at 30 to 1.

Saturday's Hawthorne Race Card.

First race, 2-year-olds, selling, five furlongs:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
492	Gold Dust	107	506	Harry Lewis	102
516	Erie	101	(506)	Nutwood	106
(499)	Tilsit	107	(495)	May Fern	112
498	Bollinger	105	....	Donella	101
(516)	Freddie L. T.	104	....	Dimples	101
501	Lehman	107	(482)	Lucille Murphy	102
516	Clara White	104	(505)	Meditation	104

Second race, handicap for all ages, seven furlongs:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
523	Critic	90	525	Pennyroyal	103
517	Major Tom	100	515	Shoshone	102
526	Piccolo	112	(523)	Patrick	105
(530)	Senator Irby	85			

Third race, Ridgeland Handicap, handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, $5,000 added, one mile and a half:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
518	Huron	111	(523)	Patrick	102
513	Tyro	93	(528)	Clifford	114
483	Dungarven	106	513	Ingomar	109
(513)	Hawthorne	110	(500)	King Mac	113

Fourth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, three-quarters of a mile:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
....	Spendoline	106	520	Zillah	101
....	Cole Miller	101	....	Emma	103
....	Hagen	101	446	Cartridge	95
490	Alice D.	101	509	Luke F.	98
178	Speth	104	521	Billy Boy	104

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, three-quarters of a mile:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
516	Alary	109	521	Bill Howard	[illegible]
507	Verdant	100	(42)	Blizzard	98
(521)	Ivanhoe	103	523	Empera	95
(516)	Foxball	112	508	Rouser	103
492	Euna	101	526	Haydee	99
....	Good Bye	104	526	Caledonia	95

Sixth race, handicap steeplechase, all ages, short course:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
504	Speculation	115	504	Aristocrat	132
(509)	Flip Flap	152	480	Elphin	125
125	Ohio Boy	120	....	Alfonsina	155
504	Woodford	132			

EAST ST. LOUIS SURPRISES.

Coroner, Barthol, Everett, Portuguese, and Venture the Race Winners.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 1.—Three second choices, one favorite, and a 12 to 1 shot were the winners at East St. Louis today. The track was fast and the sport entertaining. Attendance fair. The summaries:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Coroner, 118 pounds (McIntyre), 3 to 1, won by one length; Winnifred, 107 (Knapp), 5 to 2, second; King Lewis, 108 (Rogers), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:00¼. Miss Pearl, Ella B., Bertha Fenton, Jennie Bennett, Abe Gahn, and Harry M. also ran.

Second race, five furlongs—Barthol, 112 (Mooney), 4 to 5, won by a neck; Irish Girl, 103 (Hart), 5 to 2, second; Miami, 101 (Torian), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Ida Green, Mart Waldon, Norwood, Evelyn, Honest John, and Ouze also ran.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile—Everett, 113 (Gorman), 7 to 2, won by three lengths; Livingston, 104 (McIntyre), 2 to 1, second; Jack Kearney, 100 (Barrett), 13 to 1, third. Time, 1:22. Backwoods, Billy Smith, Ellison, Jessica, Horace Leland, Sight Draft, and Harlan also ran.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Portuguese, 102 (Singleton), 3 to 1, won by one length; Gorelia, 101 (Rogers), 8 to 1, second; Bob Miller, 100 (Nailling), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:08¼. Piccadilly, Red Bud III., and Tommy S. also ran.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Venture, 100 (J. Davis), 12 to 1, won by two lengths; Hattie D., 103 (Gorman), 3 to 1, second; Leadville, 109 (Pianton), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¾. Harry Askew, Jerquet, Harry Weaver, and Imp. Asben also ran.

Saturday's East St. Louis entries are:

First race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Belle Stout, 93 pounds; Miss Ballard, 99; Bob Weitbrec, 101; Importance, 102; Portuguese, 102; Sam Sayres, 104; Denver, 96; Little Midget, 99; Weisger, 102; Glenmound, 102; King Faro III., 102.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Pony Bob, 91 pounds; Blue and White, 97; Vorange, 97; Harry ..., 100; Coroner, 110; Etta B., 95; Cora T., 97; Bertha Fenton, 99; Virginian, 109.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Miss Spot, 93 pounds; Ballardine, 96; El Paso, 98; Harry R., 102; Monshell, 106; Jack Kearney, 96; Elmundo, 98; Mazie, 101; Dora May, 103; Harry Weaver, 110; Florence Shanks, 111; Knickerbocker, 112.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Gazette, 84 pounds; Red Wing, 97; Bugle, 99; Folsom, 100; Rocquefort, 103; Bo Peep, 99; Florence Slaughter, 97; Sight Draft, 99; Mary Sue, 103; Chiswell, 110.

Fifth race, handicap, three-quarters of a mile—

Moose, 96 pounds; Marble Rock, 105; Ed Greenwood, 113; Cleofus, 105; My Partner, 112; Reuben, 96; Sam Sayers, 92.

HASTY STABLE FILLY IS KILLED.

Can Reel's Heart Pierced by a Piece of Fencing at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Hasty Stable's (of Chicago, Gray & Robins) 2-year-old filly, Can Reel, by Newcourt out of Madam Reel, was impaled by a piece of fence rail and killed at the fair grounds today. In a false break in the second race she swerved heavily against the outside fence, breaking it. She then made another plunge against the fence and a splinter about three feet long entered her side and pierced the heart. She then ran about a furlong, and as the jockey attempted to turn her and bring her back to the post she dropped dead in her tracks. The summary:

First race, six furlongs—Miss Knott, 103 pounds (Morgan), 10 to 1, won; Out of Sight, 107 (Jordan), 3 to 1, second; Boro, 98 (Piantoni), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½. Rosemont, Billy the Kid, Buckhound, Warren Leland, Borealis, Edwin Guido, also ran.

Second race, five furlongs—Prince Leon, 98 pounds (Sargent), 3 to 1, won; Follow-day, 121 (English), 2 to 1, second; Hillsboro, 96 (Cottrill), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. May Not, Tippecanoe, Amanda P., The Ironworker, Ouray, and John Wilson, also ran.

Third race, half a mile—Ethel Gray, 117 pounds (Magee), 3 to 1, won; April Fool, 107 (Jordan), 6 to 1, second; Aunt Lida, 83 (Morgan), 20 to 1, third. Time, 0:49.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Safe Home, 107 pounds (Jordan), 3 to 1, won; Cocheco, 93 (Sargent), 5 to 1, second; Minnie Cee, 107 (Bayle), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¼. J. W. Brooks, Irish Pat, Mollie Bawn, Little Crete, Alice Clark, Kunesville, Long Odds, and Mackey also ran.

Fifth race, one mile—Long Ten, 107 pounds (Wade), 3 to 1, won; Arthur G., 103 (Chamness), 4 to 1, second; Al Orth, 103 (Cole), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:45¼. Haroldine, Vattell, Mae Brown, Rookery, Bud Brooks, Gorman, and Weaverman also ran.

Sixth race, one mile—Aeronaut, 100 pounds (S. Williams), 15 to 1, won; Miss Perkins, 103 (Sargent), 4 to 1, second; Kildare, 113 (Richardson), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:46. Teeta May, Ranier, Podiga, Gen. Marmaduke, Fon Tom, All Day, and Reputation also ran.

Saturday's St. Louis entries are:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Fannie Williams, 89 pounds; Phil Pointer, 92; Bellshazzar, 94; Frank Ellis, 96; Chestnut Belle, 97; Castanet, 97; Daphne, 97; Piccalilli, 103; Ed Glenn, 104; Ninon, Longbroeck, Free Trade, 106 each; Long Odds, 107.

Second race, four and a half furlongs, 2-year-olds—Brakeman, 86 pounds; The Broker, 101; Timothy, 101; Buenos Ayres, 101; Alroy, 101; Missouri Belle, 110; Mrs. Morgan, 110; Percentage, 110; Byron H., 113; Senator Haskell, 113; Baby Bill, 113; Whirl, 116; Borderer, 116.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—Wild Huntress, 93 pounds; Burt Jordan, 102; Free Doll, 102; Loftin Jr., 102; Montevideo, 103; Mamie B., 103; Ruby Payne, 103; Buckhound, 106; Swagilator, 106; Blue Rock, 106; Guilty, 107; Fon Shway, 101; Cyclone, 101.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Jack Adler, 101 pounds; Willie G., 101; Bettie Badger, 103; Sarah C., 103; Golda, 103; Lady Moore, 103; Pure Gold, 104; March 17th, 107; Silver Hair, 109; Hotspur, 112; Vattell, 112; Expense, 112; James, 112.

Fifth race, one mile, selling—Al Orth, 90 pounds; Barbara, 90; Tenny Jr., 90; Pigeon, 90; Francis Pope, 95; Michel, 95; Bret Harte, 100; Zender, 100; Leonard, 100; Borealis, 100; Nina Archer, 100; Linda, 100; Gen. Marmaduke, 100; Safe Home, 100; Bonnie B., 100.

Sixth race, one mile, Labor Day Handicap—Lucille Manette, 92 pounds; Oxford, 93; Chimes, 97; Bonnie Byrd, 106; Ray S., 116.

Seventh race, five furlongs, match $400—Millie B., 61 pounds; Bangum, 105.

LATONIA MEETING BEGINS TODAY.

The Outlook None Too Favorable—Saturday's Races and Entries.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—On the eve of a fall meeting there is unusual dullness here, and the crowd of race course followers on hand is smaller than ever. The meager patronage of the hotels attests this. The number of bookmakers to lay the odds will not be nearly up to former meetings. It is said this evening there will not be over twenty. While matters look a bit discouraging in these directions, there is quite an array of high class thoroughbreds at the track, including a number recently arrived from the East. Within the last few days the strings of Scoggan Bros., Bashford Manor, James E. Pepper, and part of the Fleishmann string arrived from the East. The Kendall Stable horses are in great shape. Yo Tambien worked a mile Wednesday morning close to 1:42. All told there are nearly 600 horses now quartered at Latonia. Among the jockeys on hand are Thorpe, A. Clayton, "Tiny" Williams, Perkins, Kuhn, Britton, Costello, Juison, Carr, Lilly, and Washam. Jordan is expected tomorrow. Tarlton, Barnes, and Price will be the judges, as in the spring, and Pettingill will hold the starter's flag. Sharp's pool-room in Covington will continue open during the Latonia meeting, while the other four will be closed. The weather is fine and the track fast. The entries for Saturday are:

First race, one mile—Gypsy Girl, 92 pounds; Sabine, 95; Elva, 96; Aurora, 96; Sister Mary, 96; Ferrier, 102; Kincsem, 104; Clementine, 106; Springaway, 109; Irish Chief, 109; Somersault, 112.

Second race, three quarters of a mile, selling—Marion G., 97 pounds; Bon Jour, 97; Pearl N., 97; Bonnie Lassie, 97; Miss Moseley, 97; Osirus, 97; Mollie M., 97; Eyelet, 100; Annie Elizabeth, 100; Rebuff, 103; Deceit, 103; Vida, 103; Cora Taylor, 105; Kehema, 106; Trenton, 106; Donnell, 106; Palias, 108; Judge Hughes, 109; Crab Cider, 109; Salvation, 112; Capt. Rees, 118.

Third race, one mile and seventy yards, selling—Indigo, 92 pounds; Say On, 98; Dolly McCone, 99; Parapet, 99; Judge Cardwell, 104; Bessie Bisland, 108; Peabody, 108; Anna, 108; Miss Dixie, 108; Puryear D., 111.

Fourth race, one mile, Merchants' Stake—Lulu T., 72 pounds; Frontman, 85; Forest Rose, 97; Sister Mary, 104; The Reaper, 107; Aldebaran, 107; Miss Dixie, 107; Anna, 107; Ida Pickwick, 109; Afternoon, 109; Poet Scout, 112; Semper Rex, 112; Lorenzo, 112; Dare Vela, 114; Faraday, 117; Somersault, 117; Buck McCann, 117; Yo Tambien, 124.

Fifth race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Probasco, 108 pounds; Philopena, 108; The Kitten, 108; Caroline Hamilton, 108; Mary B. M., 108; Tarrock, 108; Rhett Goode, 111; Frontman, 111; Cedar Brook, 111; G. B. Cox, 111; Ohio Belle, 115.

Sixth race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Damask, 100 pounds; Florry Meyers, 100; Kinda, 100; Macdonna, 100; Florence M., 100; Minnie Baxter, 100; Annie Buckingham, 100; Little Walter, 103; Tom Elmore, 103; Norria, 103.

There was no pool selling tonight.

Guttenberg Opens Again Today.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Guttenberg opens tomorrow to run alternately with Clifton. The races and entries for Saturday are:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Strathmaid, 98 pounds; Lizetta, 98; Skedaddle, 97; J. McLaughlin, 108; Lord Harry, 108; Mohican, 108; Dalsyrian, 103.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs—Hindoomere, 104 pounds; Ed Kearney, 100; St. Pat, 100; Robin Hood, 100; Sun Glimpse, 97; Patria, 97; Romeo, 97; Clarus, 97; King Joseph, 97; Florinda, 96; Pauline, 96; Hiawa, 92; Western Star, 92.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Double Cross, 110 pounds; Zaldivar, 110; Remorse, 105; Kirsch, 105; Clysmic, 110; Marmose, 100; Balbriggan, 100; Cottonade, 100.

Fourth race, one mile—Copyright, 117 pounds; Racine, 102; Logan, 102; Judge Morrow, 97; Brazos, 97; Kerry Gow, 97; Melanie, 92; Panway, 92; Rey del Mar 87; Liselg, 82.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Nativity, 120 pounds; Early Dawn, 120; Lester, 120; Gettysburg, 124; Cheddar, 124; St. Hubert, 126; Gertie D., 115; Spot, 114; Duke John, 115; Plenty, 115; Black Thorn, 115; Woodcraft, 115; Woodchopper, 132; Kingstock, 124.

Sixth race, three-fourths of a mile—Indigo, 106 pounds; Kentucky Lady, 101; Republic, 100; Wallace, 100; Fidget, 98; Control, 96; Balance, 93.

Tried to Burn Railway Shops.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Jim Dennigen and Sam Clark, members of a notorious gang, were arrested this morning while in the act of applying a torch to the Louisville & Nashville railway shops. They were locked up on the charge of incendiarism and will be given the full limit of the law.

"New Series" Souvenirs.

A new series of art souvenirs from water color sketches of odd nooks at the World's Fair will begin tomorrow.

Thirty-fifth Day, Sept. 1. Hawthorne Summer Meeting. Day Cloudy. Track Fast.

527 First race, purse $500, all ages, selling, weights fifteen pounds above scale, three-quarters of a mile. Heats. First heat. Time, 1:18½. Start fair. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Gov. Bowie—Modjeska. Scratched, Bijur, 102 pounds.

Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
518	Mockahi (5), 105	3½	2½	1h	1½	J. McDon'ld	Henry Simons	1	4-5	out
504	Annie Race (a), 105	1½	1^2	2½	2^4	Leigh	N. S. Hall & Co	10	15	5
514	Zampost (4), 108	4	6	5	3^4	Madison	Elkton Stable	4	4	1
(520)	Cactus Blossom (5) 108	2½	4	4	4	Freeman	H. C. Rodenbaugh	3	8	3
520	Franco (6), 105	6	3½	3½	5	Dwyer	Diamond Stable	8	12	4
523	Col. Clay (4), 108	5	5	6	6	Twobits	J. E. Cushing	8	15	6
	Lapland (a), 108	run away two miles				Covington	Caraqui Stable	10	25	10

Col. Clay went lame and was excused.

Second heat. Time, 1:18¾. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Post Guard—Zamora.

Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
514	Zampost (4), 108	5	4	4	1½	Madison	Elkton Stable	1	2	3-5
(520)	Cactus Blossom (5), 108	3½	3½	3½	2h	Freeman	H. C. Rodenbaugh	15	30	8
518	Mockahi (5), 105	4	2½	1½	3^{10}	J. M'Donald	Henry Simons	1	4-5	out
504	Annie Race (a), 105	1h	1nk	2½	4	Leigh	N. S. Hall & Co	6	8	2
520	Franco (6), 105	2½	5	5	5	Dwyer	Diamond Stable	20	60	15

Third heat. Time 1:22. Won in a gallop, second easily. Winner by Post Guard—Zamora.

Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
514	Zampost (4), 108	2	2	1½	1^6	Madison	Elkton Stable	1-3	1-3	out
518	Mockahi (5), 105	1h	1h	2	2	J. M'Donald	Henry Simons	2	2	out

528 Second race, purse $700, all ages, handicap, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:16¾. Start good. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Bramble—Duchess. Scratched—Empera, 86 pounds; Rambler, 100.

Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
(518)	Clifford (3), 120	4	2½	2½	1^2	Martin	Leigh & Rose	1-3	7-20	out
490	Joe Murphy (3), 105	3h	3^6	3^2	2½	Covington	E. Corrigan	4	4	3-5
488	Racio (2), 92	1½	4	4	3^{15}	Leigh	P. Dunne	6	10	7-5
503	Lulu (3), 85	2nk	1^2	1½	4	L. Soden	D. W. Covington	10	12	3

529 Third race, purse $600, all ages, penalties and allowances, seven furlongs. Time, 1:30. Start good. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Jils Johnson—Miss Jopson. Scratched—Fannie S., 94 pounds.

Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
519	Cicely (4), 112	2h	5	4	3h	1½	Freeman	John Rodegap	7	5	3-2
410	Gunwad (6), 94	4	4	5	4	2h	Leigh	C. Dorsey	2	11-5	4-5
518	Flower Dellis (5), 104	3½	7	6	6	3^{10}	Covington	R. L. Baker	4	4	3-2
(512)	Bedford (2), 94	7	6	7	5	4	Powell	Bedford Stable	10	15	6
519	Alano (3), 88	6	3h	2h	1½	5	Fisher	Santa Anita Stable	2	2½	4-5
498	Percy (3), 91	1½	1½	1h	2h	6	L. Soden	Taylor & Caldwell	30	60	25
490	Mr. Barnes (3), 88	5	2h	3½	7	7	Macklen	C. A. Dukes	30	100	40

530 Fourth race, purse $500, 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, five and one-half furlongs. Time, 1:11. Start good. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Bishop—Bridget. Scratched—Salvador, 96 pounds; Jordan, 96.

Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
501	Senator Irby, 108	9	3h	1h	1½	F. Bell	Chas. McCafferty	7	10	4
503	Rosalie, 105	3½	4	2h	2½	Dwyer	B. Schrieber	8	10	4
496	Hoosier, 118	2½	1½	3½	3½	Martin	M. Orth	2	2½	1
495	McLight, 108	8	8	6	4	Freeman	R. L. Baker	6	15	6
496	Ethel W., 105	7	7	7	5	Covington	Crescent City St'ble	8	10	4
490	Lillian Lee, 93	5	6	5	6	Fisher	Kentucky Stable	3	3	1
501	Libertine, 108	6	5	8	7	Connolly	J. G. Brown & Co	7	7	2
....	Wolsey, 103	1h	2½	4	8	Leigh	P. Dunne	6	8	3
....	Lady Gay, 100	11	11	11	9	C. Smith	Bedford Stable	10	40	15
....	Lackey, 98	4	12	10	10	Macklen	E. Corrigan	15	70	20
....	Trix, 93	12	10	9	11	Gardner	Elkton Stable	100	100	30
....	Narcissa, 93	10	9	12	12	Vonner	McAllister Stable	100	100	30

531 Fifth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, one mile and seventy yards. Time, 1:50. Start good. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Springbok—Eldora. Scratched—Craft, 103 pounds; Duke of Milpitas, 110.

Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
514	Excelsior (4), 108	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½	F. Bell	Chas. Dickie	6-5	1	1-2
....	Red Root (4), 103	8	8	3½	3½	2^4	Fisher	Chas. McCafferty	10	30	10
519	Silverado (5), 106	1½	1½	1½	1h	3^2	Covington	Flash Stable	3	3½	6-5
....	St. Albans (a), 103	3h	7	7	7	4	Leigh	Louis Ezell	5	4	1
....	Miss Patton (5), 105	4	3½	4	3½	5	Fox	Ruddy Bros	6	10	4
....	Victress (3), 93	7	6	5	6	6	L. Soden	D. J. McCarty	30	50	20
511	Echo (4), 106	5	5	6	5	7	Freeman	G. C. Owens	30	60	20
520	San Salvador (4), 105	6	4	8	8	8	Gardner	Primrose Stable	30	60	20

SANTA ANNA'S RUSH.

THE BALDWIN MARE RUNS A DEAD HEAT WITH KINGSTON.

Had Morris Made His Move Earlier the Western Sprinter Would Have Beaten Mike Dwyer's Crack—Byron McClelland Captures Two More Races with Fondoline and Henry of Navarre—Minnehaha, Reckon, and Marshall Take the Other Events at Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Starting with the match between Domino and Dobbins there seems to be an epidemic of dead heats at Sheepshead Bay. Today that grand old piece of whalebone, Kingston, ran a dead heat with Santa Anna. Strange to say Taral rode both Domino and Kingston in their tie finishes. Today's equal finish did not create as much of a sensation as yesterday's dead heat. As a matter of fact those who bet on Kingston and Santa Anna were vexed at the result. They wanted their horses to win outright and did not see any glory in the great struggle that the brown whirlwind put up with his youthful rival. Santa Anna should have won had Morris made his effort earlier.

She must have won, as Kingston was all out, and Taral had all he could do to keep him going in the final strides.

It was in the opening dash of five furlongs and Kingston was the favorite at 3½ to 1, Lady Violet and Sirocco being strongly supported at 4 and 5 to 1 respectively.

There was the usual delay of twenty minutes at the post. Pedestrian and Kingston alternated in the lead until they were within a sixteenth from home, and Pedestrian then began to hold out signals of distress. Taral then looked to have matters his own way, but Santa Anna came from the bunch under punishment like a shot from a cannon, collared him, and after a brief but hard drive, succeeded in making a dead heat of the race. Pedestrian lasted long enough to get the place by a neck from Lady Violet. He finished a length behind the tired pair. The owners agreed to divide.

Minnehaha Again Shocks the Talent.

Minnehaha succeeded in giving the talent another shock in the selling scramble over the Futurity course, in which she was entirely overlooked and went begging at 8 to 1, the talent pinning their faith to Chattanooga.

Minnehaha made a runaway race of it. She led from flag-fall to finish, and won, galloping, by two lengths from Chattanooga, who, ridden out, beat Uncle Jess three lengths for the place. No straight mutual tickets sold on the winner.

Bergen made an exceedingly fine finish with Marshall in the seven-furlong selling race. He made his run quite late and snatched victory from Nomad, the favorite, in the last stride by a head.

Nomad dashed off in the lead, but gave way to the Clio colt at the first furlong post. The latter, lapped to the withers by Nomad, cut out the work until they were straightened out for home The Clio colt then gave up the struggle and Nomad again assumed the command. His triumph was but brief, for Marshall came with a grand burst of speed and beat him out by a head in a furious drive. Reginald was third, a length away.

Banquet had the call in the betting on the mile sweepstakes, his owner, "Mike" Dwyer, backing him quite freely. The best he could do, however, was to run third.

Reckon had her field spread-eagled before they had gone a furlong of the distance. She kept up a merry clip to the end and crossed the line struggling for her head, three lengths in front of Count, in the fast time of 1:40 2-5. Banquet, carried completely off his feet, was third, a length and a half away.

Byron McClelland's filly Fondoline was the favorite for and the winner of the dash for maiden 2-year-olds. She led all the way and won as she pleased from the British Queen colt, who easily beat On the Way for the place.

The Golden Rod Stakes, for 2-year-olds at seven furlongs on the turf, resulted in a handy victory for Byron McClelland's colt Henry of Navarre, who was a hot favorite. Figaro took the place.

How the Horses Ran in Their Races.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Track fast.

First race, a handicap sweepstakes, $1,000 added, five furlongs. Time, 1:01 2-5.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	⅜	½	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Kingston, 127	1	4	3^1	2h	2nk	1*	Taral.
Santa Anna, 110	9	10	9	7	5	1*	N. Morris.
Pedestrian, 118	5	5	4	1h	1h	3^1	Doggett.
Lady Violet, 113	2	2^2	5	4	4	4	Hamilton.
Chesapeake, 118	4	6	8	9	6	5	Midgley.
Tormentor, 120	8	9	7	8	8	6	Overton.
Kentigerna, 96	10	7	6	5	3h	7	Penn.
Fidelio, 105	3	8	10	10	10	8	J. L'mley.
Yemen, 115	*6	3h	2h	6	9	9	Simms.
Sirocco, 125	7	1h	1nk	3½	7	10	Garrison.

*Dead heat, purse divided.

Good start, driving finish.

Scratched—Sir Matthew, 111 pounds; Top Gallant, 99.

Betting—Kingston, 7 to 2; Lady Violet, 4 to 1; Sirocco, 5 to 1; Santa Anna, 6 to 1; Chesapeake, 9 to 1; Pedestrian, 10 to 1; Tormentor, 15 to 1; Kentigerna and Yemen, 20 to 1 each; Fidelio, 100 to 1.

Winners—Kingston, br. h., a., by Spendthrift—Kapanga; Santa Anna, b. f., 4, by Gringstead—Clara D.

Second race, for 3-year-olds, $600 added, selling allowances, Futurity course. Time, 1:11 1-5.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	⅜	½	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Minnehaha, 104	1	1^1	1^1	1^2	1^3	1^4	Penn.
Chattanooga, 112	3	2^1	2^1	2^2	2^3	2^5	Lamley.
Uncle Jess, 108	4	3h	3^1	3^2	3^1	3^5	Doggett.
Astoria, 104	5	4	4	4	4	4	Bergen.
Tiny Tim, 103	6	6	6	6	6	5	Irving.
Perrier Jouet, 97	2	5	5	5	5	6	J. Lamley.
Boyd Pantlind, 97	7	7	7	7	7	7	Johnson.
Old Dominion, 105	8	8	8	8	8	8	Midgley.

Good start. Won easily.

Scratched—May Lose, 94.

Betting—Chattanooga, 8 to 5; Astoria, Uncle Jess, 4 to 5; Old Dominion, 7 to 1; Minnehaha, Perrier Jouet, 8 to 1 each; Tiny Tim, 12 to 1; Boyd Pantlind, 20 to 1.

Winner—Bay filly, by Wagner—Minnehaha Belle.

Third race, purse $600, selling allowances, 7 furlongs. Time, 1:00.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	⅜	½	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Marshall, 107	3	5	5	5	2^1	1h	Bergen.
Nomad, 115	1	1h	2^1	1^1	1^2	2^1	Lamley.
Reginald, 105	7	7	6	6	6	3h	Simms.
Restraint, 115	2	3h	3h	3h	3h	4	Taral.
Acclaim, 110	6	4	4	4	4	5	Morris.
Watterson, 121	5	6	7	7	5	6	Thompson.
Nero, 116	10	10	10	10	8	7	McCafferty.
Clio Colt, 105	4	2h	1h	1½	1½	8	J. Lamley.
Ch. Justice, 111	8	9	9	9	9	9	Midgley.
Colonel S., 109	9	8	8	10	10	10	Irving.

Fair start. Won driving.

Scratched—Estelle, 108; Sam Weller, 105; May Lose, 102.

Betting—Nomad, 3 to 1; Acclaim, 7 to 2; Restraint, 9 to 2; Nero, 5 to 1; Marshall, 6 to 1; Chief Justice, 7 to 1; Reginald, 10 to 1; Watterson, 15 to 1; Colonel S., Clio Colt, 40 to 1 each.

Winner—Bay colt, 4, by Voltigeur—Zorneetza.

Fourth race, a handicap sweepstakes, $1,000 added, one mile. Time, 1:40 2-5.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
Reckon, 110	2	1^1	1^2	1^4	1^2	1^3	Littlefield
Count, 103	1	2^1	2^1	2^2	2^2	2^2	J. Lamley
Banquet, 122	3	3^1	3	3^1	3^5	3^{20}	Taral.
Sir Matthew, 103	5	4	4	4	4	4	Midgley.
Derfargilla, 106½	4	5	5	5	5	5	Simms.

Good start. Won easily.

Scratched—Marigold, 90 pounds; Fidelio, 100.

Betting—Banquet, 2 to 1; Sir Matthew, Count, 5 to 2 each; Reckon, 7 to 1; Derfargilla, 8 to 1.

Winner—Chestnut mare, 5, by Pizarro—Perhaps.

Fifth race, for maiden 2-year-olds, $600 added, Futurity course. Time, 1:12 3-5.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	⅜	½	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Fondoline, 108	1	1^1	1^2	1^1	1^1	1^1	Midgley
Br'h Q'n colt, 108	7	2h	2^1	2^1	2^1	2^1	Evans.
On the Way, 107	4	3^1	3h	3h	3h	3^1	Sims.
Flying Fish, 105	3	5	4	5	5	4	J. Lamly.
Big Mid, 107	2	4	5	4	4	5	Doggett.
Sarcasm, 105	5	6	6	6	6	6	Blake.
Nonsense, 105	6	7	7	7	7	7	C. Cahill.
Booze, 108	9	9	8	8	8	8	Hannawalt.
Clarke, 108	8	8	9	9	9	9	R. Harris.
P'ttowat'mie, 108	10	10	10	10	10	10	Fox.
Sub Rosa, 110	12	12	12	11	11	11	Hennessey.
Warlike, 108	11	11	11	12	12	12	Penn.
Modesto, 110	13	13	13	13	13	13	Morris.
Mem Sahib, 105	14	14	14	14	14	14	Paget.

Good start. Won handily.

Scratched—Lucasta, 105; The General, 106.

Betting—Fondoline, 4 to 5; On the Way, 7 to 1; Pottowatomie, Big Mid, 10 to 1 each; Flying Fish, Sarcasm, 20 to 1 each; Modesto, 25 to 1; Sub Rosa, 30 to 1; Booze, Warlike, 40 to 1 each; Clarke, Nonsense, 60 to 1 each; British Queen colt, Mem Sahib, 100 to 1 each.

Winner—Brown filly by Fonso—Mandolin.

Sixth race, the Golden Rod stakes, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, $1,000 added, penalties and allowances, seven furlongs on turf. Time, 1:30:

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	⅜	½	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Henry of Navarre, 110	1	1^1	1½	1^1	1½	1nk	Bryant.
Figaro, 110	6	6	3	2^1	2^1	2^4	Sims.
Queenl'k II, 110	2	2^1	2^1	3	3	3^3	Morris.
Lochinvar, 110	4	4	4	4	4	4	Midgley.
Ornus, 105	3	3	5	5	5	5	Penn.
St. Maxim, 110	5	5	6	6	6	6	Doggett.

Good start. Won handily.

Scratched—Busius, Tarrapin, 115.

Betting—Henry of Navarre, 2 to 5; Figaro, 5 to 1; St. Maxim, 7 to 1; Queenlike II, 15 to 1; Lochinvar, 20 to 1; Ornus, 30 to 1.

Winner—Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Moss Rose.

Saturday's Sheepshead Bay Entries.

First race, seven furlongs—Stonenell, 122 pounds; Bermuda, 122; Tigress, 113; Soundmore, 102; Herald, 96.

Second race, five furlongs, Dash Stakes, 2-year-olds—Appomattox, 115 pounds; Henry of Navarre, 115; Patrician, 110; Harrington, 110; Sam Lucas, 110; Ben Lomond, 110; Lucky Dog, 110; Curacoa, 110; Trinculo, 110; Joe Ripley, 110; Peter the Great, 110; Stonenellie, 107; Potentate, 104; Factotum, 104; Tenacious, 104; Pochino, 104; Wernberg, 104; Modesto, 104; Torch Bearer, 104; Eleanor B., 101.

Third race, one and one eighth miles—Galindo, 117 pounds; Raceland, 115; Wildwood, 113; Loantaka, 111; Vestibule, 110; Diablo, 110; Prince of Darkness, 104; Terrifier, 104; Sir Matthew, 104; Sir Walter, 105; Daily America, 103; Candelabra, 100; Kinglet, 100; Marigold, 90; Centella, 90.

Fourth race, Futurity course, 2-year-olds—Pecksniff, 108 pounds; Ontario, 108; Kazan, 106; Little Pirate, 106; Frog Dance, 102; Equation, 102; Right More, 102; Doolittle, 100; Terrapin, 97; Roland Reed, 93; Busirius, 93; Sadie W., 90; Venasburg, 90; Bella Swift, 90; Manon, 90.

Fifth race, five furlongs—By Jove, 110 pounds; Simmons, 110; Lady Bess, 107; Frog Dance, 100; Ben Lomond, 100; Cunarder, 100; Uno Colorado, 100; Domingo, 100; Banka's Daughter, 97; Alesia, 97; Lucastam, 97.

Sixth race, one mile and an eighth, handicap, on turf—Bermuda, 123 pounds; Aloha, 123; Versatile, 123; Diablo, 121; Lizzie, 118; Long Beach, 114; Marshall, 110; Deception, 105, Sam Bryant, 105; Marigold, 100.

UNCERTAINTY DEFEATS TOANO.

Zingara, Blossom, Tartarian, Experience, and Blizzard the Other Clifton Winners.

CLIFTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—Today wound up the racing at this track for one week and a great card was offered for the day. Before the races began a steady rain commenced falling. It came down just hard enough to make the track soft and sticky.

The five furlong dash, fourth on the card, was the feature of the day. Uncertainty, an 8 to 1 shot, made all the running and won in a fierce drive by a neck. Toano and Ella ran a dead heat for the place. The summary:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Zingara, 95 pounds (E. Tribe), 4 to 1, won; Billy S., 98 (Brooks), 10 to 1, second; Express, 98 (Donohue), 15 to 1, third. Time, :55½. Luray, Charlie Wilson, Berwyn, Skadi, Capt. Wagner, and St. Patrick also ran.

Second race, five furlongs—Blossom, 95 pounds (Griffin), 8 to 5, won; Fiction, 95 (Donohue), 8 to 1, second; Marble, 100 (Pansy), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Eliza Ann, Carrie H., Lento, Merritt, Stillbrook, Napoleon, and Starling also ran.

Third race, five furlongs—Tartarian, 99 (J. Daly), 6 to 5, won; Lumberman, 104 (Burrell), 5 to 1, second; Rear Guard, 102 (N. Hill), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Our Maggie, Josephine, Onyx, Hay Tay, and Keime also ran.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Uncertainty, 105 (Morrissey), 8 to 1, won; Ella, 102 (J. Daily), 5 to 1, and Toano, 111 (Griffin), 1 to 2, ran a dead heat for the place. Time, 1:02½. Mabel Glenn, Miss Aggie, and Honest Tom also ran.

Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Experience, 108 pounds (Stuckey), 4 to 1, won; Leonardo, 89 (Griffin), seven, second; Bess McDuff, 101½ (Brooks), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:50¾. Tom Flynn, Laurel, Larghetta, and King Crab also ran.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Blizzard 105 pounds (E. Tribe), 6 to 5, won; Lou Rhett, 102 (Donohue), 7 to 1, second; Foxford, 105 (N. Hill), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Vagabond, False Ahrens, Coal Mine, Monopolist, and Character also ran.

GLOUCESTER'S THREE LONG SHOTS.

Lost Star, Fagin, Bargain, Belle of Fermoy, McGarrigle, and Gladstone Win.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Sept. 1.—Favorites and rank outsiders divided the purses today. As high as 60 to 1 could have been had against Gladstone in the early betting in the last race. The summaries:

First race, seven furlongs—Lost Star, 109 pounds (Riley), 4 to 5, won; The Forum, 112 (Bender), 10 to 1, second; Extra, 112 (Yetter), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:33½. Walter Campbell, Fassett, Bolivar, Wyoming, Telephone, Poverty, Mantel, and Andrew D. also ran.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Fagin, 108 pounds (Kuchen), 1 to 2, won; Misery, 108 (Hankins), 8 to 1, second; Surprise, 97 (Ham), 7 to 2, third. Time, :57. Pisa colt also ran.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Bargain, 112 pounds (Riley), 8 to 5, won; Chartreuse, 105 (McDonald), 2 to 1, second; Knapp, 112 (McDonald), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:31¼. Old Pepper, Dago, and Sir Catesby also ran.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Belle of Fermoy, 93 pounds (Donnelly), 30 to 1, won; Penzance, 102 (Murphy), 4 to 5, second; Baby W., 102 (Wallace), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:26½. Flavilla and Jack Lovell also ran.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—John McGarrigle, 98 pounds (Hankins), 2 to 1, won; Bobolink, 110 (Yetter), 8 to 5, second; Miss Nanny, 101 (Mosby), 3 to 1, third. Time, 0:56¼.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Canadian Gladstone, 50 to 1, won; Ptolemy, second; Bonnie Lass, third. Time, 1:05¼.

Saturday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, seven furlongs—Inverkip gelding, 108 pounds; Markstone, 108; Jamestown, 108; Atlas, 108; Stringfellow, 108; Ketchum, 108; McKeever, 108; Ben Kingsbury, 108; Jackstaff, 108; The Forum, 108; Kingdom, 108; Xenophon, 108; Morning Glory, 106; Sister Ione, 106; Banie Mansfield, 105.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs, 3-year-olds—Harry Hinkson, 107 pounds; Lindhurst, Chieftain (late Accident), Tar and Tartar, Foxglove (late Sue Ryder colt), each 105; Forget-me-not, 102.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Prohibition, 110 pounds; Doane, 106; Red Elm, 102; Selah, 102; Mollie V., 99; Josie Wells, 99.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, handicap—Lady Pulsifer, 112 pounds; Chatham, 112; Wallace G., 104; Travers, 100; Rhono, 97; Paulette, 95.

Fifth race, one-half a mile, maiden 2-year-olds—Fanny B. colt, 108 pounds; Fluellen, 108; Beatty colt, 108; Hush, 108; Jersey Queen filly, 105; Mamie M., 105; Volee, 105; Juenetta, 105; Lerna filly, 105; Pomonia Belle, 95.

Sixth race, five furlongs, beaten horses—Lonely, 114 pounds; King Bob, 110; Long Knight, 110; Flavilla, 107; Shakspeare, 106; Grafton Boy, 106; Ed Beaman, 106; Keyser, 106; Ballston, 106; Edith Van, 103; Trixy Gardner, 103; Atalanta, 101; Birdie colt, 100; Honeymoon, 100; Carousal, 97.

OFF FOR THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Bob Pate Has High Hopes of a Successful Meeting.

Bob Pate, who has been in the city for several days in the interest of his Mexican racing scheme, left for St. Louis last night and will leave for Mexico tonight.

Pate has not yet made up his mind whether he will have bookmakers or mutual machines on his tracks. His meeting at the City of Mexico will open Dec. 1 and he aims to have 400 horses secured. Three trains will leave at different times to carry the horses to the track.

Pate has not yet selected his starter, but Col. Clark will be the presiding judge. Pate hopes to race the entire year and thinks the Mexican public will support the track.

CLEVELAND'S ATHLETIC MEETING.

Cracks of Chicago, Detroit, and the Forest City to Compete Today.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The list of entries to the games of the Central Athletic Association, which are to be held in this city tomorrow, is larger than that of any meeting of the past. The addition of Chicago and Cleveland to the list of competing cities makes the struggle for athletic supremacy in the West more ardent than it has been in the past, when Detroit has enjoyed a monopoly of nearly everything. The leading event of the track classes tomorrow will be the 100 yards dash. Jewett of Detroit will run in spite of the old Detroit trick of announcing that he was out of condition and had decided to abandon the track. He will have Stage, the fast man of the Cleveland Athletic club, and Skillinger, Cannon, Bowen, and Patterson of Chicago to make it interesting for him, as well as Chapman of the Michigan Athletic association, who is said to be running better than ever this year. The entries for the quarter-mile run are mostly new men. Detroit has a new and untried youngster, Cleveland two, and Chicago one. In addition to the track events there will be bicycle races open to members of athletic clubs, in which Zimmerman and Meintjes will participate. Bliss and Lumsden of Chicago are entered, and there is a rumor that Sanger will be here. These, with the Cleveland men entered, will make four hot races at a quarter mile, mile, and two miles. Theodore Luce, the old Detroit champion, is out of the pole vault, and all the men entered for that event are new to the athletic world. Chicago has two contestants in the 220-yard run. Stage and Jewett will come together again, and Chicago will make its selection from the three men entered in the quarter mile. Cleveland has a dark horse for this race who is said to be capable of beating Stage at the distance, although there is nothing but reputed trials to base such a story upon. There is likely to be a hot race for the mile in which Austin the Midget, runner of the Detroit Athletic association, is entered as usual. The Chicago men are entered for the jumps and the hurdle races and will have the old Detroit champions to make the pace for them.

BLISS WINS THE OPEN MILE RACE.

Chicago's Crack Man, However, Gets a Bad Fall in the Handicap.

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The first day of the international meet under the auspices of the Crescent Cycle club was well attended. The events resulted as follows:

One mile, novice—E. E. Bush, Caro, Mich., won; MacDuff, Detroit, second; Whatley, Saginaw, third; Thompson, St. Clair, fourth. Time, 2:56.

Quarter mile, open—Dernberger, Buffalo, won; Bliss, Chicago, second; Steele, Chicago, third; Bode, Chicago, fourth. Time, 31 seconds.

One mile, handicap—Bernhart, Toledo, 110 yards, won; Bailey, Wauseon, O., 135 yards, second; Campbell, Chicago, 140 yards, third; Githens, Chicago, 40 yards, fourth. Time, 2:29 1-5. Bliss, who started on the scratch, fell soon after the first quarter was passed, running into several others who had fallen.

One mile, three-minute class—Bailey, Wauseon, O., won; Loun, La Porte, Ind., second; MacDuff, Detroit, third; Morris, Vassar, Mich., fourth. Time, 2:51.

One mile, open—Bliss, won; Githens, Chicago, second; Steele, Chicago, third; Steenson, New York, fourth. Time, 2:39 3-5.

Half mile open, handicap—Dernberger, Buffalo, won; Bailey second, Campbell third, Steenson fourth. Time, 1:07¼.

Two mile international—Taylor, Waltham, Mass., won; Bode, Chicago, second; Steenson third. Time, 5:36 3-5.

As the time limit was 5:30 the contest was declared no race and ordered run over. In the second trip the time was slower, owing to a strong wind prevailing. Time, 5:48 3-5. The race was then allowed and the men placed the same as in the former race. The last event was a three mile lap race, which was won by Taylor, Bode of Chicago second, Steele third, Steenson fourth. There is a good program for tomorrow.

JOHNSON WINS THE OPEN EVENTS.

The Minneapolis Cyclist Also Cut the Kansas Record in a Losing Race.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—An audience of about 4,000 gathered at the opening of the new Kansas City Athletic club's bicycle tournament at Fairmont Park today. The racing was of a high class, and J. S. Johnson succeeded in lowering the half-mile State record in the fourth race. Johnson was scratch man, and, although he could only finish in eighth place, he covered the half mile in 1:08. The former State record was 1:12.

The summaries:

First race, one mile, novice—T. W. Coburn, St. Louis, won; J. H. Duffner, Kansas City, Mo., second; A. B. Lembert, Kansas City, Mo., third. Time, 2:45¼.

Second race, half mile, open—J. S. Johnson, Syracuse, won; W. L. Swendeman, Helena, Mont., second; H. R. Warren, Kansas City, third. Time, 1:20 2-5.

Third race, one mile, 3:00 class—G. A. Maxwell, Winfield, Kas., won; George E. Tivy, St. Louis, second; C. W. Rebenscheid, Kansas City, Mo., third. Time, 2:42.

Fourth race, half mile handicap—H. C. Wood, Kansas City, won; E. A. Grath, St. Louis, second; W. L. Swendeman, Helena, third. Time, 1:07.

Fifth race, one mile open—J. S. Johnson, Syracuse, won; M. H. Burt, Wichita, Kas., second; W. L. Swendeman, Helena, third. Time, 2:33.

Sixth race, two mile handicap—M. H. Burt, Wichita, won; H. C. Wood, Kansas City, second; O. E. Boles, Denver, third. Time, 5:02 1-5.

Chicago Cyclists Win at Decatur.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The winners at the bicycle races today were:

Macon County, one mile, safety—F. S. Coleman won, F. S. Dodd second, Charles Batchelder third. Time, 2:45¼.

One mile, safety, open—E. B. Miner, Indianapolis, won; W. S. Ruby, California, second; James Levy, Chicago, third. Time, 2:33¾.

Two-mile handicap, open—C. H. Peck, Chicago, won; James Levy, Chicago, second; G. W. Denison, Englewood, third. Time, 5:19.

DOBLE GROWS ANGRY

USES HIS WHIP ON A DRIVER AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Kelly, Who Does Some Foul Work, Is Lashed by Budd, Who Pays a $100 Fine for His Fun—Manager Lands the Free-for-All Pace—Margrave Outfoots Double Cross in the $10,000 Event for 3-Year-Olds—Charley Green and Gray Dawn Win Other Contests.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Another successful day of sport at Fleetwood indicates a change of the proverbial ill luck of that track. In spite of gloomy skies, and even in the face of rain, there was a large crowd, sufficient to fill the club-house and the big grand-stand.

The free-for-all pacing event, unfinished from yesterday, was full of interest, not the less so because of the large amount of money invested in auction pools. In the heats yesterday Doble, who drove Manager, says he was crowded improperly by Flying Jib, and in the course of the second heat today used his whip with cutting effect on the face of Kelly, who drives Flying Jib. For this he was fined $100. Doble frankly admitted his fault, and said that he deserved punishment and regretted his loss of temper, while he added that it was the repetition of the interference that angered him. The judges observed the alleged foul driving as well as Doble's action, and placed Flying Jib last in the heat. This aroused the anger of Mr. Monroe Salisbury, who entered the horse, and he said today that nothing from his stable would ever start here again. This decision on his part, if maintained, will prevent the expected meeting between Directum and Pixley tomorrow.

The betting on the unfinished pacing once was two to one on Flying Jib over the field. Blue Sign at the pole nodded for a start when far behind and fell hopelessly to the rear, and the heat became a duel between Flying Jib and Manager. The former had the best of it to the first quarter, when Manager outfooted him and beat him out by a length in 2:09¾.

Manager was now made a strong favorite, selling for more than the field. Flying Jib gave him a hard contest for the early part of the mile and the pace was terrific—31 seconds—to the quarter and 1:01¾ to the half. Again it was a close fight to the third quarter, and Manager came away and won as he pleased in 2:13¼.

Double Cross was favorite for the big $10,000 purse for 3-year-olds, for which only she and Margrave started. The latter footed away fast and was in the lead at the quarter in :35 by an open length. Double Cross closed up, so that the pair were neck and neck at the half in 1:08¾ but from this point, to the general surprise, Margrave drew away and won handily by two lengths in 2:09¼, Double Cross going to a break near the wire.

Margrave was an immense favorite for the second heat. Toward the finish Margrave gained a little at every stride and with the very last carried the filly to a break and won by a length in 2:18¼.

In the betting for the third heat Double Cross increased in favor because of her game heat. Margrave was never headed and did not leave his feet. It was a splendid feat for 3-year-olds.

There was no pronounced favorite for the 2:24 class, but when Charley Green was sold out he brought $30 to $50 for the field and Mischief when sold out brought $10 to $25 for the field. In the 4-year-old class Ruppert Gillig was made favorite at evens against the field. The summaries:

First race, purse $2,000, free-for-all, pacing:

Budd Doble's gr. h., Manager, by Nutwood (Doble)	4	2	1	1	1
M. Salisbury's b. g., Flying Jib, by Bologna (Kelly)	1	1	3	5	3	2
Boulevard Farm's b. h., Vitello (Bever)	5	5	4	2	2ro
G. P. Dougherty's b. g., Blue Sign, by Ensign (Dougherty)	3	3	1	4dis	
L. A. Davies' br. h., Roy Wilkes (Davies)	2	4	5	3dis	

Time—2:09; 2:07¾; 2:09; 2:09¾; 2:11; 2:13¾.

Second race, purse $10,000, for 3-year-olds:

S. C. Schwartz's rn. c. Margrave, by Baron Wilkes (Dickinson)	1	1	1
San Mateo Farm's blk. f. Double Cross (Goldsmith)	2	2	2

Time—2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:17¾.

Third race, purse $1,500, 2:24 class:

M. Sullivan's ch. g., Charley Green, by Praetor (Daly and Stewart)	1	1	2	2	1
A. Fowler's b. g. Kingwood, by Kentucky Dictator (Fowler)	9	3	1	1	2
St. Lawrence Farm's b. m. Jessie Sheridan (Van Valkenburg)	3	2	3	5	4
C. H. Devine's b. g. Daconis (Devine)	2	5	6	8	7
John Poag's b. h. Prince Henry (Demarest)	7	4	7	3	5
A. St. Germaine's b. h. Vrowsky (Stinson)	6	8	4	9	5
A. P. McDonald's blk. h. Robert M. Taylor (McDonald)	8	9	8	4	8
S. Hodgson's b. m. Mischief (Riley)	5	7	5	6	6
D. B. Herrington's br. m. Miss Wilton (Herrington)	4	6	6	7dis	

Time—2:20¼; 2:19¾; 2:18¼; 2:20¾; 2:22¼.

Fourth race, purse $2,000, for 4-year-olds:

Greenwood & Stinson's gr. f., Gray Dawn, by Startle (Simpson)	1	1	1
James Carpenter's ch. c., King Benton (Carpenter)	2	2	3
D. W. L. Moore's b. c., Ruppert Gillig (McDonald)	5	5	2
James Butler's br. c., McIvon (Gibbs)	3	3	4
Cloverdale Farm's blk. c., Billy Wilton (Snow)	4	4dis	

Time—2:28, 2:26, 2:22½.

MAGNOLIA TROTS A FAST RACE.

She Beats Alvin and Belle Archer and Cuts Her Record to 2:10.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The races here drew a good crowd. The track was not so fast as yesterday and dust interfered with fast time. The exciting races were the free-for-all trot and pace. The meeting closed a successful one. The summaries:

Free-for-all trotting, purse $700:

Magnolia, b. m.	2	2	1	1	1
Alvin, c. h.	1	1	2	2	2
Belle Archer, b. m.	3	3	3	4	4
Dr. Sparks, bl. h.	4	4	4	3	3

Time—2:12¾; 2:11¾; 2:10; 2:12¾; 2:12¾.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $400:

Henrietta G., g. m.	2	1	1	1
Optimist, b. h.	3	2	2	4
Animal, b. g.	6	4	4	2
Maud A., bl. m.	4	3	5	3
Black Vic., bl. h.	5	5	3	5
Mollie Mack, b. m.	1 dis.			
McGregor Wilkes, b. h.	dis.			

Time—2:18¼; 2:19½; 2:22¼; 2:22¼.

Free-for-all, pacing, purse $700:

Kissel's Dallas, b. h.	2	1	1	1
Barney, b. g.	1	3	2	3
Henry F., b. h.	3	2	3	2
Forest Wilkes, b. g.	4	4	4	4
Boone Wilson, b. h.	5	5 dis.		

Time—2:11; 2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:18¼.

2:20, purse $500:

Cyclone, b. h.	1	1	1
Freland, br. h.	2	2	2
Harpeth, b. h.	4	3	5
Rattler, g. g.	3	9	7
Pat Murphy, b. g.	6	4	8
Victor, g. h.	9	8	4
Mecham, b. g.	10	5	6
Moscow, g. m.	5	7	6
Frank Smith, s. h.	8	10	10
Lulu, s. m.	dis		

Time—2:16¼; 2:15; 2:15¼.

TROTTING ON ILLINOIS TRACKS.

Plenty of Speed Shown in the Races at Fairs of the State.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The fair closed today and was a success. The races resulted:

3:00 class, 2-year-olds, pacing—Rose Record won; Cohen's Bouquet, second. Best time, 2:37.

2:29 class, trotting, purse $300—Dewulf won; Rena, second; Agitator, third. Best time, 2:21½.

Free for all, pacing, purse $300—Zigler won; Rollo, second; Prince Echo, third. Best time, 2:19¼.

LA HARPE, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Today's races resulted as follows:

3:00 class, trotting—Anna Pixley won, Perdina Prince second, Foxmont third. Time, 2:35¼, 2:33¼, 2:37¼.

Free for all, trotting—Watchword won, Shellmont second, Gussie M. third. Time, 2:25, 2:26¼, 2:23¼, 2:27¼.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Four thousand people witnessed the close of the races this afternoon. The results were:

3-year-olds, pacing, stake $400—Baron Bel, won; Julia R., second; Anderson Bell, third. Best time, 2:17¾.

Free-for-all trotting, purse $500—Poem, won; Jack Sheppard, second; Senator Conkling, third; Nellie W., fourth. Best time, 2:13.

2:25 class pacing, stake $1,000—Lucille H., won; Watch Eye, second; A. P., third; Harry R., fourth. Best time, 2:14½.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The second annual meeting of the McHenry County Trotting Breeders' Association opened today with good attendance. The race results were:

Three-year olds, trotting—Actor H. won, Ida Chief second, Mischief third. Best time, 2:46.

Yearling Stake, trotting—Bardon won, Fleta second, Alti third. Best time, 1:50.

2:40 class, trotting—Ranger H. won, Minnie Y. second, Harry C. Third. Best time, 2:32¼.

PETERSBURG, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The races today resulted as follows:

Special class, pacing or trotting, purse $100—J. W. C., won; Robin, second; Rustic Lady, third. Time, 2:40; 2:39¼; 2:35; 2:39¾.

Running, half mile heats, purse $100—Ramey Belle won; Tone Sex, second; Joe Menard, third. Time, 53¼; 53¼.

Novelty race—Lady won: Montrose, second; Florence, third.

HARNESS RACES ON MINOR TRACKS.

Trotters and Pacers Go Fast on the Courses of Outside States.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—There was a light attendance at the Clinton County Fair today. Following is a summary of the races:

2:21 class, trotting, purse $240—Nominee won, Pearl Winship second, Sirrocco Bell third. Best time, 2:12¼.

Special race, purse $50—Sutton Boy won, Peter A. second. Best time, 2:43.

Running race, one mile, purse $150—Bessie Briggs won, Charles Russell second, Memory third. Time, 1:50.

WINCHESTER, Ind., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The free-for-all trotting race here today was won by Little Daisy in 2:27. The 2:40 pacing race was won by Johnnie Smoker in 2:35. The match running race between Happy Jack and Mollie R. was won by Happy Jack. Time, :53¼.

TIPTON, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The fair closed today. The race results follow:

2-year-old trotting, stake $198—Blue Bird won, Alice second. Best time, 3:01¾.

Free-for-all pacing, purse $300—Female Pirate won, Attona second. Best time, 2:25¼.

2:34 class trotting, purse $200—Pat won, John L. second, Vanadee third. Best time, 2:35¼.

Half mile bicycle race, purse $50—Albertson of Clarence won, Keller of Tipton second. Time, 1:18.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Five thousand people attended the State Fair park races today. Following are the results:

2:15 class, trotting—Maggie Sherman won, Lady Belle second, Pontiac Chief third, Clara P. fourth. Best time, 2:16¼.

2:25 class, trotting—M. R. won, Green Briar second, Strathallen third, Belle fourth. Best time, 2:19.

2:35 class, trotting—Red Bird won, Phillamont Sprague second, Rifle third, Alene fourth. Best time, 2:25¼.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 1.—The racing of the afternoon was spirited and the attendance was the largest of the meeting. The results:

2:29 stake, trotting, purse $800—Prince H., won; Belle Ure, second; Waterloo Girl, third. Time, 2:20¼.

2:45 class, trotting, purse $400—Jerry W., won; L. D., second; Flight, third. Best time, 2:24.

Free-for-all pacing, purse $600—Colbert, won; Prince T., second; La Salle, third. Best time, 2:14½.

Lowered the Elmira Track Record.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Although but two races were on the card today they afforded one of the best day's sport ever seen upon the track. The weather was cold and threatening and a strong wind was averse to fast time. The track record was again lowered one and three-quarter seconds today by Cleveland S., who paced the third heat of the 2:10 class in 2:16¼. The summaries:

2:10 class, trotting and pacing, purse $500 (unfinished):

Cleveland S., b. h., by Montgomery	4	2	1	1	3
Subscriber, blk. g., by Jim Schriber	1	1	3	4	2
Rebus, b. g.	3	4	4	2	1
Paul, ch. g., by Bald Hornet	2	3	2	3	4

Time—2:18¼; 2:18½; 2:16¼; 2:18¼; 2:18½.

2:28 class, trotting, purse $500:

Jessie K., b. m., by Volunteer	7	5	1	2	1	1
May Homer, b. m., by Homer	5	1	3	1	5	3
J. B. C., b. m., by Superior	1	3	6	4	3	2
Harry Cardinal, b. g., by Cardinal	2	2	7	3	2dr	
Boy Blue, r. g., by Blue Bull Jr.	3	7	4	5	dr	
Smedley, ch. g., by Ethan Allen	6	4	2	6	dr	
Prince, b. g., by Waxford	4	6	5	7	dr	

Time—2:27¼; 2:27¾; 2:26¼; 2:28; 2:32; 2:34¼.

Oneida's Fast Kentucky Race.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—This was the fourth day of the fair here and another large crowd was present. The weather was clear and cool and track in fine condition. There were only two races on the card, one of which was a novelty in which the first horse at each quarter got $50, it being a two-mile dash.

Eulalia got $250 and Sacazza $150. The 2:23 class was a hard contest between Oneida and Black Ide. The summaries:

Novelty race, two-mile dash, purse $400—Eulalia, b. m., by Robert McGregor (Kennedy), five quarters; Sacazza, b. h. (Beasley), three quarters; Gold Brick, br. g., by Validemeer (Schoebee), third. Time, 4:49.

2:23 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Oneida, b. m., by Florida (Curry)	2	1	1	1
Black Ide, blk. m. (Young)	1	2	3	2
May Morgan, b. m. (Macey)	5	4	2	3
Cyclone Wilkes, rn. g. (Traynor)	3	3	dis.	
Fannie G., b. m. (Synder)	4	5	dis.	

Time—2:17; 2:17; 2:18; 2:20¼.

Queen Susan, by King Wilkes, to beat 2:30. Time, 2:29¾.

Closing Events at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The State Fair races closed today before a small crowd. There were but two events and the time was slow. The summaries:

2:40 class, trotting, purse $500:

Immense	3	1	1	1
Adelaide	1	4	4	3
Ohick	2	3	2	2
Blanche	4	3	2	4
Duke L.	dis.			

Time—2:39¼; 2:31¼; 2:33¼; 2:32¼.

Anticipation Stakes for 3-year-olds, trotting, purse $500:

Clifford K.	1	1	1
Billy Churchill	3	2	2
Linda	2	3	3

Time—2:43; 2:47¼; 2:37¼.

WILL REMAIN AT HOME NOW.

Anson's Team Has a Long String of Games Here.

The Chicago club returns home today and will remain here to the end of the season.

It opens with Baltimore today and plays tomorrow and Monday. The games scheduled at Philadelphia have been transferred here. The home club has twenty-six games on its own grounds and may improve its position. Charley Irwin, who formerly played with the Rivals, and Clark Griffith will arrive today. All games will be called at 3:30 in future.

No league games were played yesterday. The standing to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	106	74	32	.698
Pittsburg	106	62	44	.585
Philadelphia	105	61	44	.581
Cleveland	103	56	47	.544
New York	104	55	49	.529
Brooklyn	105	54	51	.514
Cincinnati	104	51	53	.490
Baltimore	106	49	57	.462
St. Louis	106	47	59	.443
Chicago	106	43	63	.406
Louisville	101	40	61	.396
Washington	106	37	69	.349

The games scheduled for today are: Baltimore at Chicago, Louisville at New York, St. Louis at Boston, Cleveland at Brooklyn, Washington at Pittsburg, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Eastern Association Games.

Albany, 7; Buffalo, 5.
Troy, 4; Erie, 1.
Springfield, 5; Wilkesbarre, 3.
Binghamton, 9; Providence, 3.

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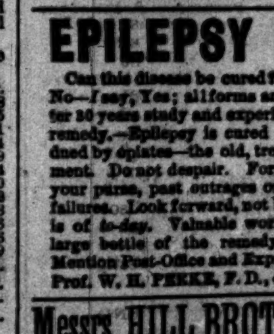
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LOWER RATES LIKELY

WAR BETWEEN LAKE AND ALL-RAIL LINES GETTING WORSE.

Chairman Midgley in a Circular Says He Has Made Some Astounding Discoveries Touching Cuts—Appeal Made to Trunk Lines to Pro-Rate with the Rail Lines West of Buffalo—Inter-State Commerce Commission Makes an Important Ruling Anent Discriminations.

The war between the lake lines on freight rates from Lake Superior and Lake Michigan points to the East is growing more serious every day, and unless the efforts of the trunk lines to bring about a cessation of hostilities are successful the rates on grain and flour will be down to 10 cents per 100 pounds and provisions to 15 cents before another week has passed. The lake lines are now making a rate of 12½ cents per 100 pounds from Milwaukee and Chicago to New York, against a 25 cent rate by the all-rail lines.

The Chicago east-bound roads, which are the severest sufferers, held a meeting yesterday and passed resolutions imploring the trunk lines to take a hand in the game or compel the lake lines to stop rate cutting. Thus far the trunk lines have refused to listen to the appeals, but it is understood they have delegated Commissioner Goddard to confer with the managers of the lake lines with a view of settling the existing troubles and bringing about a restoration of rates.

Chairman Midgley has addressed a lengthy communication to the General Managers of the roads in the Western Freight Association, giving a résumé of the strife between lake lines for the flour tonnage from the Northwest since the opening of navigation. He says he has received information of a nature so surprising regarding the rates made since June 6 on shipments of flour from Minneapolis, Minn., via Lake Superior, consigned to foreign ports that it is proper the data should be communicated to the roads, and the effect upon the roads west of Buffalo and Pittsburg, by reason of the attitude and action of the trunk lines, should be plainly pointed out.

The rates, he says, were made for specified quantities and expired with the shipments. Not only did they change almost daily, but they varied several times the same day on shipments over the same line to the same port. In short, they were made at the caprice or convenience of the lake lines whenever necessary to secure from ten to 100 carlots of flour and with little or no publication beyond the filing of the rates by certain lines with the Inter-State Commission. Others did not conform to that simple requirement. Their tariffs, the Auditor of the commission says, "are noticeably scarce." The flour traffic from the Northwest Mr. Midgley says is unusually large and from this traffic the all-rail lines are being gradually excluded by reason of the discrimination shown east of Buffalo by the New York Central and other trunk lines in favor of lake carriers.

In support of the declaration that unjust discrimination is practiced against the rail lines west of Buffalo in favor of the lake carriers, the action of the latter in reducing the rates from Lake Superior and Lake Michigan ports alike to 15 cents per 100 pounds via Buffalo to New York, effective Aug. 29, is adduced. That rate is made upon domestic shipments and obliterated the differential of two and a half cents heretofore conceded in favor of Lake Michigan ports. As the rail proportion from Minneapolis to Duluth is 7½ cents, the result is a through rate of 22½ cents rail and lake from Minneapolis via Superior to New York.

Taking effect Sept. 1 the "Soo" Line, whose agreed rate is 10 cents per 100 pounds from Minneapolis to Gladstone, Mich., will via its lake line to Buffalo and rail connections east of that city meet the rail and lake rate of 22½ cents published via Lake Superior. The same rate may presumably be established via Kewaunee, Milwaukee, and Chicago in connection with one or two lake lines, but no intimation has, up to this date, been given of the disposition on the part of any of the trunk lines to restrain the belligerent lake lines, or to relax in the prohibitory treatment of their Western connections.

Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Cental Traffic Association addressed a strongly worded communication yesterday to the Presidents of the trunk lines in reference to the cut rates of the lake and rail lines, which went into effect yesterday. A differential of 10 cents against the all-rail routes is considerably more than they can stand, and if the cut rates are to be continued the Central Traffic lines demand that the trunk lines pro rate with them in reductions sufficient to cover the lake lines' cuts.

DISCRIMINATION NOT PERMITTED.

Important Decision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided an important case regarding unjust discrimination and undue preference against localities. The case was brought some time ago by the Board of Trade of Troy, Ala., and it charged the Alabama Midland railway and the Central Railroad and Banking company of Georgia with giving Montgomery and Columbus an undue preference in respect to certain commodities and classes of freight; that higher rates are charged for the shorter distance than the longer one. The decision of the commission in brief is as follows:

The fact that the property and affairs of a carrier have been placed by a United States court in the hands of a receiver does not affect the jurisdiction of this commission under a complaint charging such carrier with violations of the act to regulate commerce. The continuity of the carriage of freight over a line formed by two or more roads is not broken *in fact* and cannot be broken in law by the charge of a local rate by one (or more) of such roads as its proportion of the through rate. The obligations imposed by the statute cannot be evaded by the demand of the local charge for the haul over its own road by one or more of such carriers or by the declaration on the part of one or more of said carriers that as to the transportation over its road it is a local and not a through carrier. Where a proportion of a through rate for part of a through haul is greatly disproportionate to the balance of the through rate, the knowledge of the circumstances and conditions (if any) justifying such disproportionate rate being peculiarly in the possession of the carrier, the burden is on the carrier to make proof of such justifying circumstances and conditions.

Low Rates for the Fair.

Nebraska people are to be given another chance of seeing the World's Fair at cheap rates. The Western roads have determined to make rates of one fare from all points in the State to Chicago and return, tickets to be sold Sept. 10 and 11 good for return till Sept. 17. Central Traffic Association roads have agreed for Ohio day at the World's Fair, Sept. 14, all lines in Ohio, so desiring, may Sept. 13 run special coach trains to Chicago at the rate of one regular first-class fare for the round trip, good returning in day coaches of regular trains up to and including Sept. 23, or may sell for and accept in day coaches only on regular trains Sept. 13 like tickets for this occasion.

Wabash Earnings for July.

The Wabash road earnings for July show a decrease in freight earnings of $37,116, more than made up by the gain in passenger earnings, amounting to $70,254. Charges for maintenance of way increased $35,487; for cars the increase was $26,836. The savings effected were $17,867 in motive power, $7,457 in conducting transportation, and $4,757 in general expenses. The total results were as follows:

	1893.	1892.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$1,150,783	$1,115,301 inc.	$35,481
Operating ex	907,213	874,972 inc.	32,240
Net earnings	$ 243,570	$ 240,329	$ 3,241

Railroad Notes.

C. H. Rockwell, assistant to the President of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus, to succeed W. C. Einearson, who has gone to the Queen and Crescent.

The East St. Louis and Southern railway has decided to build a line to Prairie Du Bon immediately. The company has leased the Cologne road and East St. Louis belt line, which will give it entrance into Relay and Union Depots at East St. Louis.

The passenger department of the Central Traffic Association has decided that for the meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14 to 17, and for which a rate of a fare and one-third has been granted, certificates issued on this account be extended for 10 days from date on which they would expire under the rule.

"New Series" Souvenirs.

A new series of art souvenirs from water color sketches of odd nooks at the World's Fair will begin tomorrow.

"Matchless for the complexion and innocent as milk." Buck & Rayner's Mars Face Powder.

FOLLOWERS OF MERRY ROBIN HOOD.

Supreme Court Independent Order of Foresters Begins Its Sessions.

The Independent Order of Foresters met yesterday morning at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Fifty-seventh street. The body now in session is the Supreme Court of the world, and among the 126 delegates are representatives from all the States of the Union, as well as from Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominion of Canada. The Illinois representation numbers twenty-four delegates and 650 courts, among the members of which insurance to the amount of nearly $1,500,000 is placed by the order. The report of Supreme High Chief Ranger Atekha was read yesterday morning, and from it the order was shown to be in a flourishing condition. During the year the membership has increased 21,863, while the surplus fund of the order has increased almost $400,000. The total membership of the order is 51,500, and the money with which the body is prepared to meet claims on its treasury amounts to $745,972.

It is only within the last year, the Chief Ranger states, that Forestry with its insurance benefits has been carried into Great Britain and Ireland, where it is meeting with very marked success. It is claimed that the Forester's has been the first order established in England to offer fraternal insurance to the masses of the English people. The year's work in this section of the world shows a yield of 1,300 members. The Supreme Secretary was ordered to draft suitable resolutions of fraternal greeting and forward them to the Supreme Council of the Catholic Order of Foresters, now in session in the city. Degrees were conferred upon the delegates of the Supreme Court, making them Royal Foresters.

Among the distinguished Foresters in attendance at the court are: Dr. Oronby Atekha, Supreme High Chief Ranger; Edward Bettnell, Past Chief Ranger; Congressman D. D. Aitken of Michigan; Col. N. S. Patterson, General Superintendent United Kingdom and Ireland; Senator C. H. McGinley, Michigan; the Rev. W. J. McCaughan of Ireland, the Rev. H. A. Collins of Detroit, Judge Carruthers of North Dakota, and James Marshall of Scotland.

The Catholic Order of Foresters spent considerable time yesterday in discussing methods to be taken to make Irish day at the World's Fair the greatest celebration during the Exposition. The afternoon session was taken up in discussing the subject. The Rev. Father T. P. Hodnett and the Rev. Father John Green spoke on the subject. Not only the Illinois delegates but all present were invited to cooperate with the local courts in the exercises to be held on that day. "Although the day will be a great national affair," said Father Green, "as a religious day it will be much greater, and all organized Catholic orders should participate."

It was decided to assist at the exercises, but each court is to act independently of the remainder of the order.

The report of the Committee on Constitution was read and accepted. During the morning session the meeting was addressed by Archbishop Feehan, who was enthusiastic over the good which he said had resulted from the order, and complimented High Chief Ranger John Schubert, High Treasurer Henry Detman, and Secretary Thomas Cannon, whose term of office expires today.

When an adjournment was taken last night it was with the understanding that a session would be held today, which will probably last until night, when the annual election of officers will take place. Present indications point to the reelection of the High Chief Ranger and Secretary, but a contest will probably be made for the office of High Chief Treasurer.

"New Series" Souvenirs.

A new series of art souvenirs from water color sketches of odd nooks at the World's Fair will begin tomorrow.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BARNES HATS

FALL SHAPES.

Unsurpassed for Quality and Style.

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71 MONROE-ST.

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KNOX HATS

CORRECT FALL STYLES ready. Quality the Best:——Dent's Gloves, Umbrellas, Canes.—HIGH-CLASS FURS.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,

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URBANA WINE CO.'S

Gold Seal Champagne

—FOR SALE BY—

All Leading Wine Dealers and Grocers.

EYES—ARTIFICIAL EYES; LARGEST stock, moderate prices; spectacles and eye-glasses fitted in office; best quality; open evenings. Dr. Sydney Walker, 210½ Clark-st., cor. Adams; Suite 1.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State and Madison-sts.

Men's New Fall Neckwear

A Sale without precedent—without precedent in variety—without precedent in price.

Such a gathering of rich Silks and Satins—such generous large shapes from the best English makers, from the best French makers, from the best American makers—you'll see nowhere else under $1.00. You will buy them here all day Saturday at

50 Cents!

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State and Madison-sts.

Veilings—Feather Boas.

Black and White! Black and White! Black and White is just now the ultra-fashionable combination. See the new Black and White Veils, shown for the first time today—

"The Royal May,"
"The Loie Fuller,"

And 100 other original ideas in Veilings direct from our Paris house that you will see nowhere else.

Black and White Feather Boas shown today at $3.50!

These too you'll see nowhere else.

Open all day.

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(RETAIL) WABASH AND ADAMS-ST.

Chicago Title and Trust Company, Receiver.

Receiver's Sale

OF FASHIONABLE—
RIGHTLY TAILORED—
NEW FALL STYLE—

Suits for Boys.



The oldest hand in America cannot point to the time when Boys' and Children's proper attire has been sold for so little money. Today's great trade movement takes in

285 Boys' Suits—single and double breasted—autumn shades and weight—ages 4 to 14—usually sold for $5.50, $6.00, $7.00, and $8, *Receiver's Price*—— $3.45

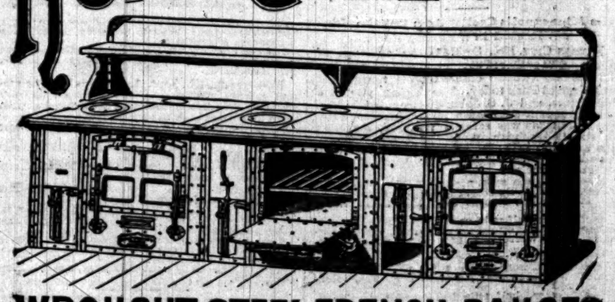
167 Boys' Suits for Fall Wear—*Single and double breasted*—ages 4 to 14—the $4.00, $4.50, and $5.00 kinds—*Receiver's Price*—— $2.45

340 Boys' Suits—3 piece—sizes 10 to 16—Fall weights—original prices $7.50, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00, and $12.00—*Receiver's Price*—— $6.00

Exquisite effects in new Fall and Winter Reefers, Reefer Suits, Kilt Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, and Capes at Receiver's prices.

Open all day today—Saturday.

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FAMILY RANGES No. 64 and No. 65 ARE SOLD ONLY FROM COMPANY'S WAGONS BY THEIR TRAVELING SALESMEN.

Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, $1,000,000.

258,400 Home Comfort Ranges Sold to January 1st, 1893.

See our Exhibit No. 44, Section "O" Manufacturers' Building.

"More the Merrier"

Wash day a pleasure

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SANTA CLAUS SOAP



IT IS THE PUREST, BEST & MOST ECONOMICAL

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126 to 132 MARKET St. CHICAGO.

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TUESDAY, Sept. 5.....DRY GOODS

Including Everything Seasonable and Desirable in Underwear, Hosiery, Gents' Furnishings, Blankets, Comforts, etc.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6...BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS

Including Entire Retail Stock of Footwear of W. P. MINER, BATTLE CREEK, MICH., and 1,200 CASES Men's, Women's, Misses', and Children's SHOES, To be closed out for account of Receiver of a Boston Jobber.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7.....CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS

Including large new consignments of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING and OVERCOATS and a splendid stock of FUR AND WOOL HATS. ON SAME DAY IN ANNEX, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, and an attractive line of STEEL BLUE ENAMELED WARE.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 10 a. m., At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago. For account of Fire Underwriters, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, Balance of Salvage of O. W. RICHARDSON & CO., CHICAGO, Consisting of 2,000 ROLLS CARPET. Also salvage of The H. PENNER CO., Milwaukee, Wis., consisting of 2,000 pcs. Tickings, 2,000 pairs Blankets, 500 bags Feathers, and 2,000 Plush Cloaks. 4,000 Cloaks, all this season's make, and Several small dry goods stocks. Goods on Exhibition Day Before Sale.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By the West Side Auction House Co.

209 and 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE

AT OUR ROOMS THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp, Of Immense Consignment of

High-Grade Safety Bicycles,



In Ladies' and Gents' Modern American Standard Wheels, fitted with latest improved Pneumatic Tires. All new and perfect. Sale positively without reserve. Tel. West 592.

THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO., Auctioneers.

BY THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,

209 and 211 West Madison-st.

Auction Sale at our rooms this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Furniture, Carpets, Ranges, Refrigerators, and all classes of Household Goods, and to close a chattel mortgage we sell the Furniture and Effects of a 12-room house. Elegant Goods.

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AUCTION

At 10 o'clock this morning. REGULAR SALE.

Furniture, Carpets, and General Household Goods.

A full line of Carpets, Cigars, Plated Ware, and General Merchandise.

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THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

New Series Souvenirs:

The success of the series of water color sketches of the World's Fair was so phenomenal, and so many people have asked for "more," that arrangements have been made to continue these beautiful pictures each Sunday. The subject for tomorrow's charming sketch is

"In Cairo Street."

These pictures cannot be bought in any store. They can be had free with "The Sunday Tribune." Leave an advance order and be sure of getting one.

Start now, save each Sunday's picture, and you will have without cost an absolutely unique

Memento of the Fair.

BUT THE PICTURE ISN'T ALL.

Home for Trampers:

Hard times and the approach of winter, chiefly the latter, have crowded the city prison wonderfully.

Visiting His Uncle:

Experiences of a reporter who endeavored to "raise the wind" on good security but failed utterly.

Music by Mormons:

History and experience of the famous Utah Choir which will represent the land of Brigham Young.

Just a Century Old:

Arrangements are being made to celebrate the centennial of laying the corner-stone of the National Capitol.

Fooled the Magician:

How Kellar was deceived by an East Indian fakir, and how a camera revealed the story of the clever trick.

With Their Rods Up:

"Gath" has been going over the list of Democratic Senators who may yet lead their party.

Carpets of Flowers:

Ingenious designs by park gardeners in which thousands of "hens and chickens" are made use of.

Done as a Dervish:

Thrilling experiences of Sir Richard Burton during his travels into the heart of the Orient.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

L. MANASSE—OPTICIAN.

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Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Inst'ts, etc. Magic Lanterns. Artificial Human Eyes.

1865. Consult the Old Reliable. 1893.

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20,000 acres adjoining Monterey City, Cal. Suitable for various purposes, such as growing potatoes, beans, peas, barley, oats, English mustard, sugar beets, apples, pears, apricots, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and for dairying and raising stock. Climate unsurpassed for healthfulness. Particulars cheerfully furnished for gratuitous or purchase, for colonization purposes. Address D. JACKS, Agent, Monterey City, Cal.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

DEBT IS SWELLING.

Unfavorable Showing Is Made by the Treasury.

TEN MILLION INCREASE.

Gold Reserve Falls Off Nearly Four Millions.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

He Appears to Be Now in Robust Health.

REED TROUBLES THE DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The monthly public debt statement and statement of government receipts and expenditures issued from the Treasury Department today presents a more unfavorable showing of the fiscal operations of the government for a month than any issued for years past. The public debt during last month increased about $10,500,000; the gold reserve decreased nearly $3,000,000 during the month, or from $99,000,000 to $96,000,000; government receipts, compared with August, 1892, were nearly $10,000,000 less last month, customs receipts alone falling off fully $6,000,000 and internal revenue receipts decreasing about $3,500,000.

The interest-bearing debt during last month increased a trifle, $150, and the surplus cash in the Treasury fell from $117,887,567 on Aug. 1 to $107,283,910 today, fully ten and one-half million, while the non-interest bearing debt was reduced $160,908, leaving a net increase in the debt amounting to $10,442,898. The total debt today less the surplus in the Treasury is $853,676,348; of this amount $585,037,440 is interest-bearing debt, mainly 4 per cents.

Treasury gold assets today aggregate $176,423,172, against which there are gold certificates outstanding amounting to $80,979,419, and with $565,370 of gold certificates in the Treasury cash leaves the gold reserve $96,009,123, or about $4,000,000 below the $100,000,000 mark. Silver assets today aggregate $492,579,408, against which there are outstanding $329,088,504 in silver certificates and $149,881,958 silver Treasury notes issued under the so-called Sherman act, which, with $7,343,917 in silver certificates and silver Treasury notes in the Treasury cash, leaves a silver reserve of nearly $21,000,000.

Receipts Greatly Reduced.

Government receipts during last month show a great falling off compared with August, 1892. Receipts from all sources last month aggregate $23,890,885, against $33,479,058 in August a year ago. Customs receipts last month were $12,144,626, against $18,271,668 in August, 1892, and internal revenue receipts last month were $10,562,967, or about three and a half million less than in August a year ago.

Expenditures for the last month were $33,305,228, or about 2,000,000 more than during August a year ago. The pension charge last month was $11,266,159, or nearly $2,000,000 less than in August a year ago, while war and navy expenditures in the aggregate amounted to nearly $10,000,000, or nearly $3,000,000 more than in August, 1892.

The Treasury Department today resumed the payment here of paper money. For the last ten days only gold has been paid for Treasury checks. This has reduced the gold, and also allowed the Treasury to secure a stock of paper money, believed to be sufficient, at least, for present needs. The gold balance, which by the heavy payments has been reduced to $97,000,000, will now be built up until the reserve of $100,000,000 becomes again intact.

The national bank-note circulation increased during the month of August $26,332,054, the circulation today being $198,881,881.

PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE RETURN.

Both Apparently Have Been Vastly Improved by the Seaside Breezes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—It was early this morning when the train bearing the President and Mrs. Cleveland arrived and the distinguished travelers concluded that it would be much better to remain in their cozy private car until daybreak, particularly as a heavy rain was falling. Private Secretary Thurber put in an appearance shortly after 7 o'clock with an equipage from the Executive Mansion and it did not take long for the Presidential party to get ready for the White House, where they arrived a few minutes before breakfast was announced at 8 o'clock.

Attachés of the White House were surprised at the President's appearance. They had expected to see a very sick man, or at least one who was just recovering from a painful operation. Mr. Cleveland was the very reverse of this picture. He never looked healthier, and his face told that he had been summering by the sea, being bronzed by exposure to the sun and wind. Mrs. Cleveland is apparently as well as her husband, but her face showed somewhat the effect of her long trip.

The changes that have been made during Mrs. Cleveland's absence appeared to meet with her approval, the new paper in the President's room, together with the light, pretty decorations of her own private boudoir, calling for expressions of admiration. In the latter apartment the colors are pink and blue, the furnishings according with these delicate tints. Fresh flowers had been placed in each of the rooms. The conservatory was well supplied with blooming plants and on the breakfast table, according to the usual custom, was a large bowl of flowers.

The stormy weather had apparently slight effect in keeping callers away from the premises, as all day long carriages continued to roll up to the front portico. Mrs. Cleveland, however, saw no one, as after the fatigue of traveling she felt the necessity of a complete rest. She will remain at the White House throughout the present month, after which time it is not improbable she will spend the greater portion of October at their Woodley road home, thoroughly to regain her strength before the beginning of the winter season.

At half-past 11 a Cabinet meeting began and lasted until 1 o'clock. All the Cabinet officers were present except Secretary Smith. The silver question was discussed with reference to the chances for repeal by the Senate and the President expressed himself as satisfied that his recommendations would be carried out. Another most important question considered was the condition of the Treasury, but no definite plan of relief was discussed with any view to immediate action.

MR. REED'S PARLIAMENTARY SKILL.

His Tactics in the House Proving Highly Embarrassing to the Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—During the discussion of the rules, which has been in progress in the House for two or three days, ex-Speaker Reed has been more actively interested probably, than he has ever been known to be in any discussion. He has made some very skillful moves for the embarrassment of the Democrats, and shown himself to be a master of parliamentary tactics. Taking advantage of the divided and scattering condition in which the majority party finds itself in this discussion, he has taken command of the forces of the opposition to the report of the Committee on Rules; and those Democrats who have opposed the committee on various rules have generally found themselves under his leadership, and have acted under his direction. When the House met this morning the previous question had been ordered on the amendment providing that the Chairman of any committee calling up a measure for consideration might call the previous question after two hours' debate. There was great anxiety on the part of the supporters on the Committee on Rules lest it should be adopted. Under the direction of Mr. Reed the advocates of the amendment were working with all their might to secure its adoption; and it required the most active hustling on the part of the Committee on Rules and their friends to avoid a defeat, which would have left them, to a considerable extent, at the mercy of the Republicans at any time that they get a few Democrats to join with them to force some particular legislation upon the House. The fact, however, that Mr. Reed was so eager for the adoption of the amendment and that he had the solid Republican vote behind him aroused the Democrats generally to an appreciation of the situation, and the Committee on Rules was enabled to defeat the amendment.

Mr. Reed Affects to Be Surprised.

After the reading of the journal today Mr. Weadock (Dem., Mich.), offered a resolution postponing from tomorrow until Sept. 15 the delivery of eulogies upon the late J. Logan Chipman of Michigan. Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) said that the resolution presupposed that the House would be in session at that date. He had hoped that "the country would have been relieved of us before that time." The resolution was adopted.

The consideration of the rules was then resumed and a vote was taken on the Boatner cloture amendment which was rejected. Yeas, 96; nays, 131.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment providing that nothing in rule 11 shall be construed to permit the Committee on Banking and Currency to report at any time a bill to repeal the tax upon the circulation of State banks.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) opposed the amendment. He did not think that the amendment adopted yesterday had been adopted through inadvertence. For one he knew for what he was voting when he cast his vote.

Mr. Grosvenor then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) offered an amendment providing that the committees (except the Committee on Appropriations), clothed with the authority to report at any time, can accompany their reports with a resolution making the measure reported a special order and fixing the time when the vote shall be taken upon the final passage of the bill. Mr. Springer, in advocating his amendment, declared himself as opposed to permitting one man to obstruct the legislation of Congress.

Mr. Kilgore (Dem., Tex.)—You want to have another "business Congress."

Mr. Springer—I want Congress to do the business which ought to be done. [Applause.]

The amendment was rejected without division.

Mr. Flynn's Scheme Rejected.

Mr. Flynn (Rep., Ok.) offered an amendment giving the Delegates from the Territories representation on the Committee on Indian Affairs and Public Lands. Lost.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) offered an amendment requiring the Speaker to recognize the member who first addresses him and is fortunate enough to catch the eye of the presiding officer. Rejected.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment prohibiting the smoking of tobacco upon the floor of the House at any time. It was rather amusing to note that while Mr. Morse was advocating his amendment two of the most inveterate smokers in the House were sitting close to him vigorously puffing away at fragrant cigars. They were ex-Gov. Gear of Iowa and Mr. Crain of Texas, and, amid clouds of smoke, they enjoyed Mr. Morse's denunciation of the weed. But Mr. Morse was successful and his amendment was adopted—55 to 51.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) moved to strike out from the catalogue of privileged motions the motion to fix the day to which the House should adjourn and the motion to take a recess. Rejected—yeas, 72; nays, 136.

Without offering any substantial amendment Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) said something ought to be done to put a stop to filibustering, which prevented not only the majority but nine-tenths of the members of the House from carrying out its wishes. Mr. Dingley then moved an amendment providing that no motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer, to postpone indefinitely, to take a recess (with one amendment), to fix the day of adjournment, shall be again allowed on the same day, at the same stage of the question. The motion was lost—yeas, 70; nays, 136—and several other amendments to the same purpose were rejected.

Mr. Hooker (Dem., Miss.) offered an amendment providing that when a request for unanimous consent is made fifteen members shall be required to reject it. The amendment was lost and the House adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Frank Brooks and George Horton Are Among the Fortunate Nominees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed the following nominations:

William H. Pugh of Ohio, Commissioner of Customs; Robert T. Hough of Ohio, Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Thomas L. Thompson of California, United States Minister to Brazil.

United States Consuls-General—Victor Vifquain of Nebraska, at Panama; I. B. Ricnman of Iowa, at Saint Gall; D. W. Maratta of North Dakota, at Melbourne; A. D. Jones of North Carolina, at Shanghai; J. G. Donnelly of Wisconsin, at Neuvo Laredo, Mexico; W. A. Anderson of Wisconsin, at Montreal.

United States Consuls—Samuel Thanhouser of Georgia, at Matamoras, Mexico; M. P. Thatcher of Michigan, at Windsor, Ont.; Charles Schaefer of Kansas, at Vera Cruz; G. W. Savage of New Jersey, at Dundee; L. S. Reque of Iowa, at Rotterdam; John Patton of Michigan, at Amhurstburg, Ont.; F. W. Kickbusch of Wisconsin, at Stettin; W. F. Kemmler of Ohio, at Horgen, Switzerland; Harvey Johnson of Georgia at Antwerp; Anthony Howells of Ohio, at Cardiff; George Horton of Illinois, at Athens; James A. De Morest of New Jersey, at Brockville, Canada; C. H. Benedict of Minnesota, at Cape Town; G. W. Bell of Washington, at Sydney, N. S. W.; F. H. Brooks of Illinois, at Trieste; B. R. Bedle of New Jersey, at Sheffield; O. H. Boyeren of North Dakota, at Gothenburg.

United States Attorneys—W. H. Brinker, Washington State; J. W. Judd, for Utah; W. P. Murphy, for South Carolina; L. E. Ellenwood, for Arizona.

United States Marshals—Nat M. Brigham for Utah, W. K. Meade for Arizona, E. L. Hall for New Mexico.

A. C. Baker Chief Justice and O. T. Rouse Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, Harvey W. Smith Associate Justice Supreme Court of Utah.

E. G. Spilman, Register of the Land Office at Kingfisher, Ok.

Collector of Customs—Thomas M. Crocker, at Huron, Mich.

Miscellaneous—Thomas B. Garrett, to be postmaster at Fort Smith, Ark.; Ralph Hall, agent for the Indians of the Devil's Lake Agency, North Dakota; J. W. Cadman of Michigan, Indian Inspector; First Assistant Engineer E. F. Hedden, to be Chief Engineer, W. E. MacCoun to be a Second Assistant Engineer, and Second Assistant Engineer E. A. Jack, to be First Assistant Engineer in the revenue cutter service.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Names of Registers, Receivers, Indian Agents, and Others Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations:

Lorion Miller of New Mexico, to be Secretary of New Mexico.

Registers of Land Offices—Edward Phillips of Louisiana, at Natchitoches, La.; R. W. Patterson of Georgia, at Enid, Ok.; J. E. Malone of Wisconsin, at Perry, Ok.; W. N. Hammock of Tennessee, at Woodward, Ok.; F. P. Alexander of Texas, at Alva, Ok.

Receivers of Public Moneys—J. J. S. Hassler of South Dakota, at Enid, Ok.; J. H. King of Alabama, at Perry, Ok.; D. H. Patton of Indiana, at Woodward, Ok.; R. H. Allen of Mississippi, at Alva, Ok.

Agents for Indians—E. L. Thomas of Indian Territory, at the Sac and Fox Agency, in Oklahoma; R. M. Allen of Illinois, at the White Earth Agency, in Minnesota; Peter Couchman of South Dakota, at the Forest City Agency, in South Dakota; J. A. Smith of Mississippi, at the Yankton Agency, in South Dakota; Beal Gaither of Oregon, at the Siletz Agency, in Oregon; H. E. Williamson of Arkansas, at the Quapaw Agency, in Indian Territory.

Frank Dale of Oklahoma Territory, to be Chief Justice of Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma. Henry W. Scott of Oklahoma Territory, to be Associate Justice of Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Also a number of recess appointments—customs officers.

Hay-fever victims will find the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, open to Oct. 1.

ROUSED BY VOORHEES

POPULIST SILVERITES CAUGHT NAPPING IN THE SENATE.

Nobody Rising to Speak the Hoosier Statesman Suggests That a Vote Be Taken and Peffer et Al. Suddenly Wake Up—Vance Speaks for the White Metal, Arraigning the Democrats for Not Standing on Their Platform—Cockrell Again Makes Himself Prominent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Senator Voorhees' announcement that, if any lull in the proceedings of the Senate occurred, and it became apparent that no one was prepared to continue the debate, he would immediately ask that the Senate take a vote on the bill under consideration to repeal the Sherman act, was carried to fulfillment this afternoon. At the completion of Mr. Vance's speech no one was prepared to take the floor, and Mr. Voorhees said that, in accordance with his announcement yesterday, he would now ask the Senate to take a vote on the bill.

Immediately Mr. Peffer and Mr. Teller were on their feet to combat this motion. Mr. Peffer obtained the floor and stated that yesterday he introduced a free coinage bill, which he would offer as an amendment to the bill before the Senate. He called up the bill and asked that it be considered as an amendment. It was finally decided the Senate should informally adopt the House bill and consider the substitute as the pending business. This could not be done without unanimous assent and to that Mr. Cockrell objected and took the floor to give his reasons.

It is quite apparent now that the anti-silver men are determined to force matters and will put the silver Senators on the defensive and keep the debate almost continuous. The Finance committee today tried to reach an agreement upon what might be considered a reasonable time for debate, but no agreement could be reached. The return of President Cleveland is hailed with considerable delight by members of the Senate, who are trying to enforce his desires regarding the silver question. They believe that his return will have the immediate effect of strengthening their cause and will aid considerably in reaching an early vote. It is understood that the President is stiffening the courage of the Democratic members to keep them from attempting to surrender to any form of a compromise.

Vance Speaks for Silver.

Following are excerpts from Vance's speech in opposition to the repeal bill:

The effect upon the condition of mankind which would follow the destruction of half the currency of the world—amounting in the aggregate to $7,500,000,000—it would be impossible accurately to describe. Still this process of destruction has been going on quietly since 1873, and its result is seen in prices lower in many things than has ever been known in the memory of man. Every government that had demonetized silver had done so when it was at a premium and when the coinage was stopped in India the effort to have it stopped altogether in the United States began, aided by the influence of the moneyed power of all the world and our own government. If coinage stopped here, silver ceased to live throughout the commercial nations of the earth. The repeal of the law without any substitute meant the end of silver money for this generation, unless a revolution of the people should restore it, as it did during the fraudulent demonetization of 1873. Let no man doubt that this movement for the repeal of the Sherman act was the result of a conspiracy among the money-holders of the world. Our own Secretary of the Treasury has said so. It had been repeatedly announced in the British House of Commons and nowhere denied that the intent of this combination was to increase the value of the gold in the hands of those who held it, and increase the value of all securities by making them payable in gold. The method of the attack was by the creation of a panic. Some foreigners believed the cry that we intended to go to a silver basis and sent back some of our securities, and the clamor that began in a false pretense ended in a howl of real terror. Never was there a more senseless clamor or more criminal disturbance of public confidence. If the Sherman law sent out gold it surely brought it back. If not what made it return? The fact that in the midst of this clamor our resources are so great as to be able to check the outflow of gold and to turn the tide in our direction ought to restore confidence to every man whose confidence is worth securing.

Professions of Bimetallism.

The discussion of this question was narrowed by the fact that all parties profess bimetallism, and have declared for the use of both gold and silver in their platforms. The conditions attached to this profession of bimetallism were, Mr. Vance said, so various that it could hardly be conceived that all were acting in good faith, and with all the grave pledges of their party platform, State and national, staring them in the face, as well as their own speeches, promises, and votes in the past. In the presence of a position so defiant of logic and of fact, it was hard to speak plainly without appearing to violate those courtesies which were demanded by feelings of personal respect and regard for each other. I believe in the promises solemnly made in Chicago only fourteen months ago, and therefore I shall refuse to vote for repeal. If it be decreed that silver money is to perish, and the world of the producer and the poor is to undergo the travail and suffering and the sorrow of a road which leads to a gold standard it shall not be my fault. When the Democratic platform denounced the Sherman act as a "cowardly makeshift" did it mean a makeshift for free coinage of silver or the use of gold—a makeshift for bimetallism or monometallism? If the framers of that plank meant that it was a cowardly makeshift for the free coinage of silver, was not this bill for its repeal, without a line in its place, a greater coward and a worse makeshift? If it was meant that it was a cowardly makeshift for gold monometallism, was not the language of the platform itself both a cowardly and a lying makeshift for the truth? Finally, if the language of the platform taken altogether meant only that we were to oblige the bankers, bondholders, and stockbrokers, first, by unconditional repeal, accompanied only by a short stump speech in the belly of of the act, saying that it is our policy at some future time—the Lord knows when—to do something further—the Lord knows what—in the direction of carrying out the other promises of the platform, were not its makers and upholders of that declaration of policy and purposes open to the charge of insincerity and of so framing words as to deceive the people whose suffrages they were seeking?

Could Not Win on That Platform.

If such an interpretation of the platform as was contended for here by those who will vote for repeal, and presumably by the President, had been announced during the campaign of the last year Mr. Cleveland would not have carried North Carolina by 50,000 votes, and he believed further that he could not have carried a single electoral vote south of the Potomac River. The Democratic party in 1884, in 1888, and again in 1892 made certain pledges to the people that they would make certain financial pledges if the people would only put them in power where they could enact laws. Last year it promised to secure the use of both gold and silver as currency, and maintain the parity of the two. These promises were contained in one paragraph, and in good faith are not separable. They constituted a scheme by which the financial policy of the country was to be reformed, and honor and fair dealing required those promises to be carried out together. Democrats were put in power, and Mr. Cleveland, though known to be personally hostile to the use of silver, was elected, because the people believed that he would carry out in good faith the promises made for him in the platform, and to which he acceded in his letter of acceptance. In the fulfillment of these promises the first thing done was to yield to the clamor of capitalists and anticipate the regular session of Congress for the sole purpose of stopping the coinage of silver, and nothing more. The banks and stock-broking gamblers were given all they wanted under this bill, but the American people were put off with still another promise. If the promises at Chicago were not good, how, he inquired, would the promises inserted in the law become any better? Being once deceived, he could not accept any more promises as those of honest and responsible men. Bimetallism was the most popular, if not the most potential, factor in the last campaign; it was the one plank common to all platforms. A comparison of votes in Congress and in conventions before and after the proposed repeal would form a contrast that would put to shame the wonder-inspiring patent medicine advertisements "before and after taking."

Attacks Senator Gordon.

Referring to Senator Gordon's change of front he said he believed that he will be condemned out of his own mouth and would be compelled to say, like the wild-eyed, long-haired man who accompanied the temperance lecturer, "I goes along to serve as a frightful example." He continued:

Giving and taking was fair, but when one side did all the giving and the other side all the taking it amounted to a surrender. Thirty days from this time all obstructions to the business of the world would have passed away and today, according to their leading financial papers, an upward tendency was everywhere manifested. I call upon my friends to take heart and stand by the object of their love a little while longer. To insist upon repeal in the face of the admitted fact that the Sherman law was not the cause of the trouble is an acknowledgment that it could not be repealed without some substitute in cold blood and in times of reasonable prosperity. In view of the attitude of the President I know, and other Senators know, that any bill providing for either the free coinage or the limited coinage of silver cannot become a law; and to permit the passage of this bill without attaching some other legislation to it—knowing that other legislation could not be secured independently and by itself—is consciously to surrender and turn our backs upon the pledges made to the people. If Democrats do this they must do it with their eyes open to the consequences and knowing that they are subjecting themselves to the serious accusations of their constituents. If the Democratic party does this it will cease to be the people's friend and become the subservient tool of combined capital and constitute in its legislation the lineal succession of the thirty-three years of that Republican rule which we have always heretofore denounced as building up the combinations and corporations which have well-nigh absorbed the wealth of the country.

After dwelling for a time upon the production of the two metals and their use as money by different governments Mr. Vance concluded his speech by a declaration favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver and explained why he thought this could be accomplished and maintained.

Coinage Statement.

Mr. Vance allowed Mr. Cockrell to put in a statement (furnished by the Director of the Mint) showing the aggregate production and coinage of gold and silver in all the nations of the world from 1873 to 1893, the recapitulation being as follows: Gold, production, $2,210,000,000; coinage, $2,787,000,000; silver, production, $2,400,000,000; coinage, $2,322,000,000. And Mr. Cockrell laid stress upon the fact that the coinage of gold exceeded its production by $577,000,000, while the coinage of silver was $78,000,000 less than production.

A discussion started at this point as to what parliamentary form should be observed in regard to the bill—whether amendments should be offered to it or whether it would not be more simple and convenient to agree to the substitute pro forma and let all amendments be applied to it. This latter course was suggested by Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) and was assented to, and favored by Mr. Voorhees. But it was stated by Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.) that this would require unanimous consent; and when the Vice-President asked whether there was any objection it came promptly from Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.), who went on to compare the declaration in the House bill as to its not impairing the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollar with the corresponding declaration in the substitute, and held that the former was much preferable to the latter.

Mr. Allison took the opposite view and called Mr. Cockrell's attention to the fact that as the House bill provided that the value of the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollars should not be impaired the implication would lie that that did not apply to dollars to be hereafter coined from the bullion.

"But where," said Mr. Cockrell, "is there any provision in the substitute that would authorize the coinage of the bullion still in the Treasury?"

There is no provision, Mr. Allison said, which in any sense touches the bullion in the Treasury as to what shall be done with it. It simply repeals so much of the Sherman law as requires the purchase of silver bullion and so much of it as requires its conversion into silver dollars. The substitute deals with nothing except the purchase clause of the Sherman act.

Mr. Cockrell—Does not the Senator know that the intimation has been made (from sources not friendly to silver) that the repeal of the Sherman law would leave silver demonetized? That is, that it would leave the coined silver dollar no longer a legal tender. Ought there not be a distinct declaration in this substitute that the legal tender quality of the coined silver and the right to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury shall not be affected by this repeal?

Mr. Allison—Certainly not, in my view; because that would by implication exclude from the legal tender quality the coins to be hereafter issued.

The discussion then took a more general turn, and in the course of one of Mr. Cockrell's speeches he was advised sarcastically by Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) that he ought to try to stand upon some part of the Chicago platform. Then, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

PEFFER PRESENTS A COINAGE BILL.

Queer Ideas Evolved by the Bearded Statesman from Wind-Blown Kansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Senator Peffer yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver bullion. It provides:

That the standard for both gold and silver coins shall hereafter be such that of 1,000 parts by weight 900 shall be pure metal and 100 alloy, the alloy of silver coins to be copper and that of gold coins copper and silver, the silver not to exceed one-half of the whole alloy. The silver dollar is to contain 412⅘ grains, the half-dollar 206¼ grains, the quarter 103⅛ grains, and the dime 41¼ grains. The coins are to be legal tender for any sums whatever. In gold coins the eagle is to contain 258, the half-eagle 129, and the quarter-eagle 54½ grains. The silver and gold coins heretofore issued are to continue to be legal tender on the same terms as if they were coined under this act. Gold and silver bullion brought to the mints is to be received and coined for the benefit of the depositor. All provisions of existing law relating to coinage which are not consistent with the provisions of this act are to be construed in aid of its execution, and laws that conflict with its provisions are repealed.

VARIOUS NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Pan-American Medical Congress to Begin Its Session Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Tuesday next the Pan-American Medical Congress will open its session in this city. The congress will comprise the most eminent physicians of the two Americas, and will be in session for three days. The central place of meeting will be the lecture-room of the National Museum. Sections of the congress will occupy many halls with their meetings. During their stay in the city the foreign physicians will be the guests of the American Medical Association. The officers of the congress are: Dr. William Pepper of Pennsylvania President, D. A. M. Owen of Indiana Treasurer, and Dr. G. A. L. Reed of Ohio Secretary. The main questions to be discussed are those relating to quarantine and the origin and transmission of cholera, yellow-fever, and other epidemic diseases.

Financial Schemes Discussed.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency spent an hour and a half this morning discussing the Johnson bond currency interconvertible bill and cognate subjects, but adjourned until next Tuesday without arriving at a determination thereon. Mr. Cox of Tennessee proposed to amend the Johnson bill by the addition of a section repealing the State bank tax, but before coming to a vote upon this proposition or upon Mr. Brosius' amendment, offered last week, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury also to exchange currency for gold on the application of holders of the latter, the hour for the meeting of the House arrived.

McGarrahan Claim Bobs Up Again.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary, through Senator Teller, has reported to the Senate, with the recommendation that it pass, a bill submitting to the Court of Private Claims the claim of William McGarrahan to Rancho Panoche Grande in California. This case in its interminable windings equals Dickens' chancery case of "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce." The subject matter of the bill has been before Congress for twenty-five years, while the controversy over the title to the lands extends over ten years more of time in the courts and in the executive departments. In the last Congress a bill for Mr. McGarrahan's relief passed both houses, but was vetoed by President Harrison for technical reasons.

National Capital Briefs.

Representative Bland left for his home, Lebanon, Mo., this afternoon, being called thither by the serious illness of his wife.

It is understood the President will in a few days appoint J. C. Smith Collector of Internal Revenue for the Grand Rapids (Mich.) district.

The President today approved the bill in aid of the California Midwinter International Exposition; and a joint resolution to make the Oklahoma town site law applicable to the Cherokee Strip.

Appoints Catholic Delegates.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Bishop Shanley has appointed the following men of the Jamestown diocese as delegates to the Catholic congress that will assemble at Chicago next week: J. J. Hughes, E. Ranson, Fargo; Andrew Blewett, G. A. Lieber, Jamestown; John Cashel, W. W. Reybeck, Grafton; James F. O'Brien, Devil's Lake; Simon McCanna, McCanna; John Dunne, Casselton; H. E. Dowal, Langdon; James Lamb, Michigan City; E. Morris, Bismarck; M. T. Murphy, Grand Forks; W. M. Goodman, Sheldon; E. W. Conny, Pembina; W. E. Parcell, Wahpeton.

ALL TRADE RESPONDS.

HOUSE'S ACTION ON THE SILVER BILL HAS FAVORABLE EFFECTS.

Money Market the First to Show a Change Toward a Healthier Condition—Satisfactory Progress During the Week—Wheat Affected by the Vienna Report—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review Indicates That the Industrial Situation Is Mending More Slowly.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: The House has passed the silver bill by a majority astonishing to its friends and a favorable result in the Senate is now believed not to be far distant. Instant improvement in the stock market followed, the average of prices rising over $2 per share, and there was also a rise in wheat, cotton, and pork. Money markets throughout the country are more healthy. Failures are diminishing in number and resumption by a number of banks and other establishments illustrates the general tendency toward revival of confidence. Manufacturers do not yet feel the upward impulse and exhibit on the whole rather less signs of improvement than a week ago. After some days of encouragement, too, stocks began to drag again, and in speculative circles somewhat less confidence was seen. But in these and in the money markets the record of the week has been mainly one of satisfactory progress toward recovery.

Wheat was affected to some extent by the Vienna report. Corn yielded a little with more satisfactory crop reports, but in spite of better advices from the more important cotton-producing States the price of that staple was advanced an eighth. The stock carried over from the crop year just closed, without any allowance for such a decline in consumption as has been witnessed during the last half year, apparently renders it certain that there will be no cotton famine for a year to come. The stock of American at home and abroad is about 1,800,000 bales.

Industrial Situation Mends Little.

The industrial situation mends but little. The signs of improvement observed a week ago are scarcely sustained, for while twelve textile and thirteen steel concerns have resumed after stoppage, fifty-five textile and twenty-one steel concerns have stopped. In addition thirteen others have reduced working time and several have reduced working force. A more cheerful tone is seen in iron and steel markets, but prices are not sufficient to encourage resumption. The output has been decreasing at the rate of 15,000 tons weekly for the last four weeks.

The shipment of boots and shoes from Boston has decreased for the last week 25 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year, although a somewhat better feeling is reported in this branch of business.

The sales of wool at three chief markets last week were only 1,446,771 pounds against 6,695,200 for the corresponding week last year, and the decrease in sales since new wool began to come forward has been about 68 per cent. The August business in woolen goods is said to have been the smallest ever known in the trade for that month, and there is some anxiety regarding settlements due in October and November. Somewhat more buying is seen in cotton goods from the West and South, but the market is still narrow and hesitating. In rubber goods there is somewhat more demand and some works start again.

Financial Anxiety Relieved.

The anxiety about money has been greatly relieved, and scarcely any premium is paid for currency. The supply of money for commercial use is scanty, though at other cities banks are growing more liberal.

The decrease in imports at New York in August was about 40 per cent, while in exports from this city there was a small increase of 3 per cent. Thus far the usual tests of the condition of business showed decline in comparison with last year. A more satisfactory indication is that failures are greatly diminishing in importance and somewhat in number.

The number reported during the past week in the United States is 356, against 148 for the same week last year, and in Canada 29, against 28 last year. In the Eastern States the failures numbered 149, in the Western 142, in the Southern 65, showing improvement in each section.

CLOUDS ARE NOW BREAKING AWAY.

Second Week of the Actual Improvement in the Business Situation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow, Sept. 2, will say:

The clouds over the general business situation throughout the country have continued to break away through the second week in which an actual improvement has been recorded, as indicated by an increase in volume and distribution of merchandise reported at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha. More travelers have been sent out from these and other points, and manufacturing industries there, as well as at the largest Eastern centers, have in many instances begun starting up, some without special orders. At cities other than those specified, with few exceptions, there is an improvement in the feeling among merchants and bankers as to the prospects for fall trade, and at all points, with but very few exceptions, there is a growth of confidence in a revival of demand during the autumn months. Larger wool dealers at Western markets believe prices have touched bottom and are no longer pushing sales. Bankers at Chicago, Atlanta, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Memphis, and elsewhere at points to which some of the more important agricultural regions are tributary have arranged to provide funds needed to move staple crops and less anxiety exists in the respect than formerly. Spring wheat at the Northwest is beginning to make itself felt. Louisiana rice is in good demand and firm in price, but naval stores markets were paralyzed by storms at the South. Numerous resumptions of suspended banks have been the feature of the week and this, with manifestly less hoarding of money and increased bank deposits, have brought increased ease to almost all money markets and a decline in rates of New York exchange at Western centers in many instances almost to normal proportions.

Indications multiply that the financial situation at New York is improving, although loaning rates were still held up and supplies of funds restricted. Savings banks authorities report that only about 10 to 20 per cent of notices of withdrawals have been enforced, while for the first time in some weeks certain banks have paid clearing-house balances in cash instead of in loan certificates, indicating that country institutions are paying off rediscounts and increasing their deposits. The premium for currency has fallen to ⅛@¼ to sell and ⅛@¼ to buy, with a limited inquiry, the premiums for gold from Europe have virtually disappeared. Gold receipts for the week aggregate about $7,000,000, but shipments from London and Paris have practically ceased. Extreme caution is observed in general trade circles in all lines. Little new demand is observed at Philadelphia, where commercial paper sells at from 10 to 12 per cent. Loan rates are lower, premium on currency is smaller, and there is less hoarding. Wholesale dry goods dealers anticipate an increased volume of trade, but there is no improvement yet. There is a slight increase in wool sales at larger markets, but as many dealers believe bottom has been reached they are not forcing sales. At Pittsburg money is easier but currency scarce, although some banks have larger deposits and are extending lines of discount slightly. Buyers of merchandise at Baltimore continue to take for actual wants only. The demand for currency there from the West and South is less. Some Baltimore banks are paying out currency freely, but others report the supply scarce.

More orders are received for merchandise at Cincinnati and more salesmen are out. Banks are discounting paper somewhat more freely, and less money is sent south and west to move crops than is being received there. The resumption of three out of four suspended banks at Louisville has done much to restore confidence, but a check to traffic is found in the railroad strike. There is more confidence in another improvement in trade at Indianapolis, where some factories are resuming and jobbers are sending out traveling salesmen.

Large Chicago dealers in dry goods, clothing, hardware, millinery, and shoes report a better demand, due to the heavy influx of visitors to the World's Fair, who have delayed buying fall stocks until now. Money is easier; collections are improved, and arrangements are made to supply the Southwest with the currency needed to move the crops.

A similar improvement is announced at St. Louis, where trade is being conducted on very Conservative lines to avoid necessity for countermanding orders.

There is more life in business at Kansas City, where funds are easier and exchange rates less prohibitive.

There is a much better feeling in financial circles at Omaha. Bank deposits there have increased and collections are improved, coincident with larger and more frequent orders for staple merchandise.

There is a gain of confidence in an early return of more prosperous business at Memphis, where new cotton is expected to have a visible effect on general trade soon.

There is no real gain in volume of merchandise distributed from Nashville, but there is a much better feeling.

Atlanta advices are that sales of cotton have resulted in an improved feeling; manufacturers report some dullness, but bankers are extending loans somewhat.

Increased confidence at Augusta is conspicuous, although cotton receipts there are small.

Storms have done much damage to crops in Georgia and have practically obliterated the week so far as naval stores are concerned, there having been no receipts, deliveries, or quotations; damage in the production region was heavy. Savannah cotton factors are feeling more cheerful and banks are making efforts to see the cotton crop is moved as fast as offered.

Trade is quiet at Mobile, although prospects there are declared better and the money supply is said to equal the demand.

Country merchants are buying more freely at Birmingham, which is true as well at New Orleans, where cotton receipts are slow. Much interest is being manifested in rice, demand and prices for which have improved.

Money is easier at New Orleans, and there is a more cheerful feeling shown at Galveston, where bank deposits are increasing noticeably.

RETURNS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

Percentages of Increase or Decrease Compared from the Principal Cities.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Bank clearing totals from seventy-seven cities for the week ending Aug. 31, 1893, with comparisons as telegraphed to *Bradstreet's*, are as follows:

	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$360,803,066	....	34.1
Chicago	69,354,715	....	26.6
Boston	55,177,504	....	25.6
Philadelphia	46,758,669	....	17.8
St. Louis	13,662,049	....	34.0
San Francisco	10,738,080	....	41.2
Baltimore	10,192,611	....	9.0
Pittsburg	7,676,175	....	46.5
Cincinnati	6,333,100	....	50.0
Kansas City	5,640,000	....	39.5
New Orleans	3,932,546	....	25.4
Minneapolis	2,942,385	....	58.7
Buffalo	6,309,889	....	15.1
Louisville	2,434,690	....	64.2
Detroit	3,836,563	....	43.6
Milwaukee	2,833,574	....	66.1
Cleveland	3,601,914	....	34.7
Omaha	3,695,291	....	22.5
Providence	2,903,700	....	25.1
Denver	1,295,011	....	77.1
St. Paul	1,744,958	....	57.5
Indianapolis	2,603,043	....	42.5
Columbus, O.	1,898,800	....	32.8
Houston	2,893,900	....	16.3
Memphis	320,728	....	70.7
Richmond	1,620,227	....	7.5
Hartford	1,077,853	....	30.9
Portland, Ore.	575,101	....	67.0
Washington	753,512	....	53.7
Dallas	1,135,874	....	8.5
Peoria	1,049,000	....	26.1
Savannah	613,205	....	45.6
St. Joseph	1,208,423	....	27.5
Duluth	1,298,094	6.6	....
Rochester	822,282	....	15.3
Atlanta	456,249	....	55.0
New Haven	874,495	....	36.5
Springfield, Mass.	984,117	....	21.3
Worcester	840,413	....	10.8
Portland, Me.	887,599	....	25.1
Fort Worth	490,009	....	51.5
Seattle	354,198	....	63.4
Sioux City	291,513	....	62.1
Waco	745,724	....	11.7
Des Moines	469,126	....	39.8
Grand Rapids	482,925	....	47.1
Norfolk	591,797	....	17.1
Los Angeles	690,165	48.5	....
Syracuse	528,243	....	29.1
Wilmington, Del.	575,952	....	28.5
Tacoma	372,213	....	53.5
Lowell	397,067	....	33.8
Lincoln	272,422	....	40.0
Wichita	284,859	....	41.0
Birmingham	46,425	....	88.2
Lexington, Ky.	149,236	....	65.5
New Bedford	244,802	....	35.5
Topeka	485,202	10.0	....
Binghamton	240,400	4.8	....
Spokane	171,495	....	78.5
†Saginaw, Mich.	196,477	....	....
†Jacksonville	127,959	....	....
†Emporia, Kas.	59,958	....	....
†Fall River	335,721	....	....
†Sioux Falls	105,789	....	....
†Akron, O.	83,512	....	....
†Springfield, O.	98,599	....	....
†Bay City, Mich.	206,207	....	....
†Hastings, Neb.	58,765	....	....
†Chattanooga	88,215	....	....
†Fremont, Neb.	61,161	....	....
†Galveston	2,794,115	....	28.8
Totals, U. S.	$661,152,209	....	32.5
Exclusive of New York	290,349,143	....	30.6
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$8,339,173	....	19.9
Toronto	4,040,117	....	13.7
Halifax	931,563	....	10.3
Hamilton	534,332	....	....
Totals	$13,845,185	....	16.8

†Not counted in total.

YEARLY COTTON CROPS COMPARED.

Report of Secretary Hester Giving Figures for Four Years.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange today issued his annual statement of the cotton crop as compared with those of previous years. The figures begin with the present year and run back for four years, as follows:

Port receipts, 5,088,392, 7,137,900, 6,976,389, 5,857,174.

Overland to mills, 912,146, 1,253,560, 1,110,935, 937,471.

Southern consumption, 743,848, for 1892-'93.

Totals, 6,744,386, 9,077,540, 8,691,976, 7,341,539.

Taken by Southern mills from ports, 44,021, 42,162, 39,379, 30,217.

Net totals for the four years, 6,700,365, 9,035,379, 8,652,597, 7,311,322.

Exports, Great Britain, 2,307,489, 3,315,202, 3,329,432, 2,850,102.

France, 555,239, 691,134, 559,099, 472,737.

Continent, channel, 1,523,639, 1,850,541, 1,890,291, 1,577,601.

Canada, overland, 58,971, 76,560, 68,369, 55,491.

Total exports, 4,445,388, 9,933,437, 5,847,191, 4,955,931.

Stock at close of year, 242,666, 419,221, 227,264, 61,396.

Northern mill takings, including Mexico, 1,687,251, 2,190,766, 2,027,362, 1,799,258.

PROF. HENRY COHN GOES TO EVANSTON.

Is Appointed Assistant Professor of German at Northwestern University.

Prof. Henry Cohn has been appointed assistant professor of German in Northwestern University. Prof. Cohn has taught German twenty-eight years, the latter half of which time he has been director of the Chicago School of Languages. He is a graduate of Columbia College and taught in the School of Mines of that institution in 1870-'71. He then went to Germany and studied history, philosophy, and the Oriental languages in the University of Berlin. On his return to America he resumed teaching. During the last two summers he has conducted the German department of the Chautauqua (N. Y.) Assembly. Prof. Cohn is the leading exponent in the West of the inductive method of teaching modern languages, and is preparing a German text book on these lines.

EX-COMMISSIONER DENT MARRIED.

He Weds Miss De Cormis, Who Is Said to Be Well Known in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Rarely has the social community here been so wrought up as it was over the marriage of ex-Commissioner Josiah Dent, who has taken unto himself a bride in the person of Miss De Cormis. The wedding occurred yesterday at Cumberland, Md., and outside of Mr. Dent's immediate relatives it is not known that any one was aware of the intended ceremony. Mr. Dent celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday Saturday, and the lady of his choice is said to be 40. The newly made bride has made her home in Chicago for some time. She has a brother, an Episcopal clergyman, who lives in New England, and her home for some years was with him. She is described as a prepossessing woman of intellectual attainments and of charming personality.

Physicians Are Licensed to Practice.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Board of Health has during the last week issued State certificates entitling to practice medicine and surgery in Illinois to the following physicians: Rachel E. Hollinsworth, J. C. Panter, Leverett Swaeney, E. V. Wingard, R. F. Worth, Chicago; H. A. Armstrong, Toluca; Ira A. Botts, Plymouth; Charles H. Brodst, Macungie, Pa.; Paul P. Howe, Phelps, N. Y.; Thomas E. McCall, Vienna; F. C. Smith, Grand Crossing; D. H. Vannuis, Lebanon, Ind.

"New Series" Souvenirs.

A new series of art souvenirs from water color sketches of odd nooks at the World's Fair will begin tomorrow.

PLANT TO BE CLOSED.

Illinois Steel Company to Shut Down the Shops.

NO WORK IS THE CAUSE.

Small Army of Men and Boys to Lose Employment.

AFFECTS SOUTH CHICAGO.

Order Will Go into Force Before Sept. 16.

TO LAST UNTIL AFTER JANUARY.

Fires will be blown out at the works of the Illinois Steel company inside of three weeks and the huge plant will shut down for a period the limitations of which officers of the company do not know. Secretary Gray said yesterday the shut-down would occur not later than Sept. 16. The long stretches of shops, furnaces, mills, and yards will be turned over by them to a corps of watchmen. Out of eight blast furnaces only two are in operation and the number of employés at the plant is not so large in consequence. As many as 3,500 have been at work in busy seasons. Mr. Gray does not know the present number, but there are enough to constitute a serious addition to the unemployed, even in places much larger than South Chicago.

Never before, the officers say, have similar conditions confronted the plant and the duration of the shut-down will extend into the year 1894 and possibly until next February or March. Lack of orders and the poor prospects of obtaining any now are the reasons.

"There is no prospect of a resumption until the railroads and other heavy customers begin to buy steel," Mr. Gray says. "All railroads are holding off their orders. Whether times are good or bad railroads have to run trains and the standard roads make renewals. But no orders are procurable from that source now. We hope, however, by March 1 to secure a tonnage that will enable us to put the mills in blast. The South Chicago works never had to face a shut-down like this. But manufacturing conditions are unparalleled and there is only one course to pursue."

Thousands in South Chicago are dependent upon the mills. Coming on the heels of the great fire of ten days ago the force of the shut-down will be felt with double force. It is a new experience for the workers in these mills to be deprived of their labor for a long period. Many of them owned houses which were consumed by the fire. Some have saved money, but it is stated a large proportion are unprepared for enforced idleness. The officers of the company say numbers of the men employed at the Bridgeport works found work at the Stock-Yards when the former shops were closed. They think some of the men at South Chicago may do likewise. Others, they say, will probably go elsewhere.

"It has always been our policy to give the South Chicago works the preference," said Mr. Gray, "and unless unforeseen contingencies arise that plant will be the first to start up when the company can resume operations."

A man whose position in the iron trade is high, in commenting on the shut-down, made some statements that may be read with interest. He said:

The conditions that require the South Chicago plant to stop have their origin further back than a few months ago, when financial hard times swooped down on the country. You must go back to the Presidential election last November to look for them. No class in the country watched that election with more anxiety than did the iron and steel trade. And when Cleveland was elected on a platform that assured meddling with the tariff to an extent no one can guess, a chill ran through the entire trade. We saw the first effect of it within three months. Railroads began to decrease their orders for rails. They have ceased giving any orders, although many need rails for renewals. Why? They are holding back in expectation of being able to buy rails in Europe cheaper than American mills can make them. That is a simple fact. They are waiting to see how much of the Democratic tariff platform will be imbedded in legislation.

The condition of the iron trade is a good index of the condition of the country. The effects produced by the Sherman bill are a mere incident. Back of it and at the bottom of the present commercial paralysis is the threat of free trade, and none know it so well as men in the steel industry.

HANGED DESPITE HIS WEALTH.

George S. Turner Executed—Six Men Pay the Death Penalty in South Carolina.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 1.—George S. Turner was hanged here at noon today. Turner was a handsome man, 50 years old, weighing over 200 pounds. He was the owner of a cotton factory and was worth $50,000. Several years ago he killed two men at different times, but got clear through false witness. In a quarrel with Ed Finger Turner killed him with a pistol while a negro was holding him. For three years he spent his wealth trying to escape the death penalty.

LAURENS, S. C., Sept. 1.—Wade Cannon and George Bowers (colored) were hanged here today for arson. At the same time John Ferguson was executed for wife murder.

BERKELY, S. C., Sept. 1.—Oscar Johnson, murderer, was hanged here today for killing Henry Weltman (white) and his wife. Henry Ewing was also hanged for killing a man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—Ah Lo Doon, a Chinaman, was hanged at San Rafael at 10:55 o'clock this morning for the murder of William Shentor, a painter.

ITS ACTION WILL BREAK WHEEL TRUST.

Standard Wheel Company Withdraws from the Western Association.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Standard Wheel Company, whose officers are located here, has served notice on the Western Wheel Association of its immediate withdrawal from the association. The Standard last year had 66 per cent of the total output of the Western territory, or 316,000 sets of wheels out of a total of 518,000. There are sixteen companies in all in the association. The withdrawal of the Standard means the dissolution of the trust and lower prices. The Western Association held a three days' meeting at Dayton, O., trying to reach an agreement for the ensuing year's allotment, but failed to do so.

EMMA GOLDMAN NOT ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Philadelphia Magistrate Commits the Female Anarchist to Await Requisition.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 1.—Emma Goldman, who was arrested last night as she was about to enter Buffalo Hall to address a meeting of so-called unemployed workmen, was arraigned before Magistrate Clement this morning on a charge of uttering words in Union Square, New York, which tended to incite to riot. The magistrate held Miss Goldman without bail to await a requisition. Otto H. Liebie and Albert Hanson, who tried to rescue the woman from the detectives, were held in $1,000 bail each for court. The woman will not be taken to New York for at least a week.

Township Treasurer a Defaulter.

LIMA, O., Sept. 1.—S. G. Humphreys, Township Treasurer of Mount Victory, is a defaulter to the amount of $25,000. He was County Treasurer for ten years up to this spring. The first intimation of any shortness in his accounts was when R. L. Titsworth, one of his bondsmen, went into Humphreys' store and Humphreys handed him a paper which proved to be a chattel mortgage on his stock, which was partly to indemnify his bondsmen, Titsworth and John Wagner.

FRIEND OF TENNYSON.

LITERARY REMAINS OF ARTHUR HALLAM IN A NEW EDITION.

Pathetic Story of the Brief Life Which Inspired the Laureate's "In Memoriam"—James Schouler's "Life of Jefferson" in the "Makers of America" Series—Late Essays in Fiction by Mr. Henry James—Ex-Gov. Larrabee of Iowa on the Railway Question.

Ah, sir, the good die young.
And we whose hearts are dry as summer dust
Burn to the sockets.

These lines of Wadsworth occur to one on taking up the modest volume entitled "The Poems of Arthur Henry Hallam, together with his essay on the Lyrical Poems of Alfred Tennyson." New York: Macmillan & Co. The work is edited by Richard Le Gallienne, who has written an introduction in the course of which he tells us that "in restricting the following selection from Hallam's writings to the poems and the Tennyson criticism the intention has been the illustration of the more intimately personal qualities of his nature rather than that of his merely intellectual powers." The writings of so young a man—for Hallam was only 22 years old when he died—are necessarily immature; but they contain beauties which should associate the name of the author with such other ill-fated youths as Thomas Chatterton and Kirke White. As Southey said of the latter it may be said of Tennyson's young friend: "Just at that age when the painter would have wished to fix his likeness, and the lover of poetry would delight to contemplate him, in the fair morning of his virtues, the full spring blossom of his hopes—just at that age hath death set the seal of eternity upon him, and the beautiful hath been made permanent."

The annals of his life are brief—"as brief, my lord, as woman's love." Born in Bedford place, London, Feb. 1, 1811, he was the eldest son of Henry Hallam, historian and critic. In 1827 he left Eton and traveled eight months in Italy. At the age of 17 he wrote several sonnets in Italian. Danté became his idol He had been a precocious child; indeed, his precocity had alarmed his father. He could not, indeed, like Sir John Suckling, speak Latin at the age of 5, but in his father's memoirs of him we are told that he could read it with tolerable facility at the age of 9, and at the age of 7 he had already learned to read French with facility. At the age of 10 he had already written several tragedies, dramatic poetry being especially attractive to him.

His father pronounces him at the end of his Eton period "a good, though not, perhaps, a first rate scholar in the Greek and Latin languages," and refers to his "remarkable facility in mastering the modern languages." The study of English literature, especially that of the old dramatists, had somewhat withdrawn him from classical studies. Fletcher was a favorite of his, but Shakspeare was his ruling passion. Among modern poets Byron was long one of his preferences, but later on he gave place to Wordsworth and Shelley. Of classical writers, says his father, "he loved Æschylus and Sophocles (to Euripides he hardly did justice), Lucretius and Virgil; if he did not seem so much drawn to Homer as might at first be expected, this may probably be accounted for by his increasing taste for philosophical poetry." Very soon in a debating society at Eton he gave evidence of the argumentative powers of his mind, and in 1827 his first poem, on a story connected with the Lake of Killarney, appeared in the *Eton Miscellany*. This poem, however, his father did not think well to reprint among his "Remains."

His visit to Italy in 1827 was the most formative experience of his life. He then acquired that taste for the "Tuscan poets" spoken of in "In Memoriam." In October, 1828, he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. There he met Charles and Alfred Tennyson and with them and others organized that "band of youthful friends," including Richard Moncton Milnes, F. D. Maurice, James Spedding, etc., who were destined to play such prominent parts in the drama of modern thought. Then, too, he struck up that deeper friendship, the memory of which was to reëcho through the whole of Tennyson's life and inspire his highest song. In 1830 we find the friends together at Somersby Rectory, planning a joint volume of poems, a project, however, nipped in the bud by Hallam's father. The latter also enjoined silence in another matter—the attachment which during this Somersby visit had been ripening between Arthur and Tennyson's sister. As early as "Jan. 1831," we find Hallam in one of the most beautiful of the poems that follow—that "To the Loved One"—thus writing of their love:

"Even now begins that holy life,
For when I kneel in Christian prayer,
Thy name, my own, my promised wife,
Is blent with mine in fondest care.
O pray for me that both may know
That inward bridal's high delight,
And both beyond the grave may go
Together in the Father's sight."

In 1832, when Hallam had taken his degree and left Cambridge he is found writing to one of his friends: "I am now at Somersby, not only as the friend of Alfred Tennyson, but as the lover of his sister. An attachment on my part of near two years' standing and an engagement of one year are I hope only the commencement of a union which circumstances may not impair, and the grave itself not conclude." It is not necessary to dwell on the sudden death of Arthur Hallam Sept. 15, 1883, in Vienna.

God's finger touched him and he slept.

Sir Francis Doyle, in his reminiscences, adds the touching detail that his father had been out for a walk through the streets of Vienna, and came back to find Arthur apparently asleep on the sofa. "Mr. Hallam sat down to write his letters," he continues, "and it was only by slow and imperceptible degrees that a certain anxiety, in consequence of Arthur's stillness and silence, dawned upon his mind; he drew near to ascertain why he had not moved or spoken, and found that all was over." Medical examination proved that he could not, at the most, have lived for many more years. "Those whose eyes must long be dim with tears," writes the stricken father, "and whose hopes on this side the tomb are broken down forever, may cling, as well as they can, to the poor consolation of believing that a few more years would, in the usual chances of humanity, have severed the frail union of his graceful and manly form with the pure spirit that it enshrined." Arthur Hallam's remains were interred, as all lovers of English poetry know, in the chancel of Clevedon Church, in Somersetshire.

At the end of his "introduction" Mr. Le Gallienne says: "Few poetical 'remains' are so rich in characteristic allusions as the gleaner loves to find. The books and places and hours he loved; his gentle, sensitive spirit; his high ideals; we gain intimate glimpses of all in these poems, often so beautiful for their own sake, and, happiest fortune of all, intimate glimses of that 'lovely and pleasant' friendship which was the crowning sanctity of two noble lives." It was Emily Tennyson who inspired the following sonnet:

Speed ye, warm hours, along th' appointed path
Speed, though ye bring but pain, slow pain to me;
I will not much bemoan your heavy wrath,
So ye will make my lady glad and free.
What is't that I must here confined be,
If she may roam the summer's sweets among,
See the full-cupped flower, the laden tree,
Hear from deep groves the thousand-voiced song?
Sometimes in that still chamber will she sit
Trim ranged with books, and cool with dusky blinds,
That keep the moon out, there, as seemed fit,
To sing, or play, or read—what sweet hope finds
Way to my heart? perchance some verse of mine—
O happy I! speed on, ye hours divine!

Life of Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson had so much to do with American history from 1774 to 1809, when his last Presidential term ended, and his ideas, good and bad, have had so much influence since then that it is no easy task to crowd his life into the narrow compass of a 16mo volume of 250 pages. It is difficult, where there is so much to be said and so little space to say it in, to preserve the proper proportion, and not to dwell too much on one part of Mr. Jefferson's career at the expense of other parts—to say too much of him as a great party leader and too little of other marked features of his multifarious nature. Nor is it an easy task even now, nearly three-quarters of a century after his death, to write about the third President without incurring the suspicion of having a Federalist or Republican bias.

James Schouler, who has prepared for the "Makers of America" series this condensed history of Jefferson's career, is the author of the well-known "History of the United States Under the Constitution." Therefore his special studies have been such as to be of the greatest assistance to him in his latest work, and yet he has found it a hard matter to write a well-balanced epitome of Jefferson's life. A scant twenty-six pages out of 250 are given to those eight years spent in the White House, during which Mr. Jefferson had an opportunity to enforce those doctrines which distinguished his party from the one it dethroned. The probabilities are that if Mr. Schouler had written his book backwards there would have been more about the events of 1801-1809, while the account of Jefferson's ancestors would have been cut down.

And yet, in spite of the impossibility of painting so large a picture on so small a canvas, this brief life will give those unfamiliar with Jefferson's history a tolerable idea of what he was and what he did. Nor is Mr. Schouler inclined to play to excess the part of the panegyrist or of the detractor. He sums up the character of his subject thus:

Jefferson's faults of character, which first became manifested after his French experience—dissimulation, intrigue, adroit management, a certain art of drawing the chair from under a foe instead of striking him down, "a knack of shunning danger," as enemies expressed it, and a disposition to exonerate himself from blame under all circumstances, and even though employing others to detract—may be detected in acts of his later career while the responsible chief and organizer of the Republican party and immersed in political strife. In political methods and temperament he grew to be more of the French than of the English school—plausible and diplomatic rather than curt and offensive. But while in responsible authority Jefferson threw his meaner weapons aside. He was sound in his native faith, sincere and attached to all followers, remarkably tolerant except toward such as had provoked his revenge, and these he spared not on opportunity. His innermost wish was to be friendly with the great majority—a friend of the people; and the love of popularity disposed him in public conduct to temporize. He was an idealist, but enough of a statesman besides to understand that mankind are more won by facts than theories.

The book has a few blemishes due to hasty writing or to a failure to refer to recent publications which have thrown additional light on certain controverted points. Thus it has been shown beyond dispute that John Dickinson wrote all of the "Statement of the Causes of Taking Up Arms," and that Jefferson's claim to the authorship of part of it was due to a defective memory. Mr. Conway's defense of Edmund Randolph is so good that it is not proper to take it for granted, as Mr. Shouler does, that Randolph was a guilty man. Nor was Gouverneur Morris a relative of Robert, the financier of the revolution. They belonged to two unconnected families. ("Makers of America"—Thomas Jefferson, by James Schouler. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"The Private Life, and Other Stories," by Henry James.

Whatever interest Mr. James' late stories may have as "human documents," as naratives they are not exactly thrilling. Of late Mr. James appears to be taking less and less interest in human nature as a whole, and greater and greater interest in its rarer and more obscure phenomena. Nowadays one meets such queer people in his stories that one feels as though one had been visiting a museum of "freaks."

There is nothing outwardly "queer," indeed, about the principal personages in "The Private Life." They are introduced with all the circumlocutions, qualifications, parentheses, and shadings that have become so marked and so tiresome a feature of the author's style, but on the surface even Lord Mellifont and Mr. Clarence Vawdrey, the two people with a "private life," suggests nothing remote from ordinary experience. Yet each of them has a mysterious gift, the one of melting into thin air at will, the other of being in two places at once, like Sir Boyle Roche's bird. Mr. James has brought into play all his powers of allusion, periphiasis, and finesse in order to give a semblance of reality to the story, or at least to carry one lightly over its improbabilities. Yet the impression remains that the occult is not his element; that his temper is too skeptical, too analytical for permanent success as a mystery-monger; although, to be sure, he wrote a capital ghost story not very long ago.

"Lord Beaupré" is a comedy much more to one's taste. The wiles and audacities of the British husband-hunter have made poor Beaupré—formerly Guy Firminger, three lives removed from the title—well-nigh desperate. In his helplessness he has recourse to an expedient which proves him badly wanting in chivalry and tact. He and his old friend Mary Gosselin pretend to be engaged, whereupon the pursuing horde of matrons and maidens are fain to follow another trail. The position is an odious one for Mary, who, to her justice, was entrapped into it by a despicable trick of her mother's. When Mr. Bolton-Brown of New York asks Mary to be his wife the situation has plainly become intolerable, and the only honest course is to end it at once. One has little pity to spare for sophisticated Mrs. Gosselin, and Lord Beaupré's fatuity clearly invites the retribution which actually befalls him in the shape of his cousin Charlotte. The situation has been worked out with admirable thoroughness by Mr. James, of whose delicate irony the story is a masterpiece.

In the sad little tale of "The Visits" the treatment is hardly sympathetic enough. Mr. James apparently does not think it "good form" to betray a tender emotion when telling a story, and his reticence may be defended on artistic grounds. But there is a Mephistophelian as well as an Olympian indifference, and traces of the former seem to be visible in some of this author's writings. This story is supposed to be told by a lady, and, although she is certainly not indifferent to poor Louisa Chantry and her mental sufferings, one misses the note of womanhood as one listens to her carefully-chosen words. Yet the closing scene is beautifully given:

I bent over her more closely to kiss her, and when I raised my head her mother was on the other side of the bed. She fell on her knees there for the same purpose, and when Louisa felt her lips she stretched out her arms to embrace her. She had the strength to draw her close, and I heard her begin again, for the hundredth time: "Mother, mother——" "Yes, my own darling." Then for the hundredth time I heard her stop. There was an intensity in her silence. It made me wildly nervous; I got up and turned away. "Mother, mother!" the girl repeated, and poor Helen replied with a sound of passionate solicitation. But her daughter only exhaled in the waiting hush, while I stood at the window, where the dawn was faint, the most miserable man in the world. "I'm dying," she said articulately; and she died that night, after an hour, unconscious.

For the rest, Mr. James' admirers will find an abundance of clever, half-epigrammatic remarks and characterizations in his latest volume. But his artificial "society" manner is beginning to impair one's pleasure in his talent. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

The Railroad Question.

Ex-Gov. Larrabee of Iowa has written a highly meaty book on the railroad question. It is a topic he is well qualified to handle, seeing that he was no small part of the movement in former days to repress railroad abuses in the West and particularly in his own State. He takes up the history of transportation from the beginning, treating the caravan of Arabian climes, the wagon roads of India, Greece, and Rome, the ocean traffic of Phœnicia and Carthage, the canal and river transportation of Egypt and other countries, as introductory to a sketch of the commerce of the Middle Ages and the great revolutions due to the discovery of a new world and new routes to countries in the old one. From the first American turnpike in 1790 to the canal and railroad development of our day was a long step, the story of which is well told.

The author shows that the great commercial organizations of the past when left to follow their instincts invariably used their power to oppress the public by exacting excessive charges for their service or discriminating against the many by extending especial privileges to the few. As recent instances in point he sketches the histories of the Camden and Amboy railroad and the Standard Oil company, both of them being "typical representatives of the Rob Roy policy which organized wealth has pursued since the dawn of civilization when not prevented by the wisdom and strength of a good government." And for the claim that under the trust the price of petroleum has been constantly decreased to the consumer he says: "The reductions were brought about not by the trust but in spite of the trust. The price now maintained is an unnatural one. The Standard Oil company never lowered the price of its oil except when compelled to do so by competition. The largely increased output, improved methods of refining, and greatly lowered cost of transportation would have lowered the price without the philanthropy of the Standard Oil company. Iron, steel, calico, woolen goods, and a thousand other commodities have within almost the same period suffered much larger reductions than coal oil, and even if the Standard company had voluntarily lowered the price of its products the American people could never approve of its methods." And of the great railroad monopoly on the Pacific coast he says not a business-man there comes in contact with it who does not feel its iron hand, unless it be those who for various reasons are recipients of its special favors. "It has become notorious that the Legislature, Board of Railroad Commissioners, and some of the Judges of the courts of that Sate are as servile to the demands of this company (the Southern Pacific) as are its own employés."

The first railroad acts of England had contemplated to make the roads highways, like turnpikes and canals. Necessarily this idea was departed from, but the principle of free competition was not willingly ignored, and the people of the United States depended on it for the regulation of railroad charges. But the policy of commercial freedom was thwarted by the railroads. Speculative men were attracted to the new field and abuses increased. The cardinal ones are discrimination, extortion, combinations, and stock and bond inflation. "When these are once effectually eradicated other abuses of railroad management which have been the subject of public complaint will not long survive them." Congress never assumed the rôle of Providence by attempting to equalize those differences among individuals which superior intellect, greater industry, and a thousand other forces have ever created and will create. It has been reserved to railroad managers to demonstrate to the public that a power has been allowed to grow up which has assumed the right to counteract the dispensations of Providence, to enrich the slothful, impoverish the industrious, curtail the profits of remunerative industries, and revive by bounties those languishing for lack of vitality, to humble proud and self-reliant marts of trade, and to build up cities in the desert." And the managers soon discovered that their power might be used to further their own private interests as well as those of the roads, while unscrupulous patrons were not slow to offer considerations for favors which they coveted. When such favors were once granted by the officials of one road rival lines would grant similar ones in self-protection. And thus the vicious system grew till the payment of a regular tariff rate was rather the exception than the rule, and special rates became an indispensable condition of success in business. Many cases of this discrimination are given, and the sworn testimony of railroad officials cited as proof that some of them were practiced knowingly and with malice aforethought. One of these was the building up of A. T. Stewart & Co.

Gov. Larrabee is emphatic in the statement of his conviction that the interstate commerce act was a great benefit to the country, and that the granger legislation of twenty years ago was in no case an injustice to the lines affected. He pays his respects to the men who have grown rich by the inflation of stocks and bonds, by which the railroads have been capitalized enormously in excess of their real value or cost of construction. He says very few lines in the United States are free from it. The fact is notorious that the stock of a large number of railroad companies represents little or no value, having either been sold at a mere nominal price or donated as a premium or bonus to those who purchased a large amount of the bonds. He shows how the Pacific iniquities were built up by a series of frauds upon the people. He says, and gives figures to prove the assertion, that stock and bond inflation has created from $5,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000 of fictitious railroad capital, that $25,000 per mile is a liberal estimate of the average cost of American roads to the stock and bond holders, and that their capitalization represents $38,000 of water per mile. The total net earnings of the railroads of the country in 1891 were $356,250,000, on an actual investment of only about $4,250,000,000. This is a return of 8½ per cent, and shows the force of Mr. Poor's statement that if the water were squeezed out of railroad securities no better paying investment could be found in the country.

The book takes strong ground against the permission of railroad pooling and claims that State control of transportation is as essential to the welfare of the companies as to the public, since the dissensions of managers are paid for by the stockholders, and it is putting it mildly to say they do not often inure to the damage of the managers themselves. If these officials were shorn of the power to practice abuses they would be at the same time deprived of the many advantages they now have to speculate in railroad securities and enrich themselves at the expense of the public and of other railroad stockholders. And the writer thinks that unless a revolution shall change our system of government a dual system of railroad control will always be necessary in the United States. (Chicago: The Schulte Publishing company.)

Brief Mention.

"The Pursuit of Happiness: A Book of Studies and Strowings," by Daniel G. Brinton, A. M., M. D., LL. D., author of "Races and Peoples," etc. The subject is a wide one, apparently too wide to admit of definite discussion. But the author has succeeded in making quite a readable book on his broad theme. The volume embraces five parts. Part I. discusses, in five chapters, happiness as the aim of life. Part II. considers how far our happiness depends on nature and fate, in three chapters. Part III. inquires how far our happiness depends upon ourselves. Part IV. answers the question, how far our happiness depends on others, and is divided into five chapters, on what others give us, what we owe to others, business and society, fellowship and friendship, and love, marriage, and the family. Part V. is devoted to the consolations of affliction, in three chapters on the removal of unhappiness, the connection of pleasure and pain, and the education of suffering. The book may be considered as in part a contribution to moral science. It will be read by many with profit as well as pleasure. But the author's views on some subjects, especially the dissolution of the marriage tie at the discretion of the parties, will be generally disapproved. (Philadelphia: D. McKay.)

"Temperance in All Nations. Vol. I." This is "a history of the cause in all countries of the globe." It will be followed by another volume containing papers, essays, addresses, and discussions of the World's Temperance Congress, held by the National Temperance Society in Chicago, Ill., June, 1893. The volumes are edited by J. N. Stearns, publishing agent. The present volume gives a full outline of the work in North America, Great Britain, Europe, Switzerland, Australia, and histories of the cause in other countries. The work when completed will afford the fullest presentation of the facts developed in the progress of the temperance cause that has ever appeared in print. (New York: Temperance Publication House.)

Literary Gossip.

In England a fourth edition of the Rev. Henry Van Dyke's "Poetry of Tennyson" has been called for.

Mr. William Winter's biography of Edwin Booth will not be ready until October, when it will be issued with many illustrations.

"Octave Thanet," the storymaker, makes her first appearance in another range of work in a volume entitled "An Adventure in Photography."

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish Sept. 1 Mr. Stevenson's sequel to "Kidnaped," entitled "David Balfour," after the hero of that successful story.

"My Dark Companions and Their Strange Stories," by Henry M. Stanley, with numerous illustrations by Walter W. Buckley, will be published this fall.

"Montezuma's Daughter," a new novel by Rider Haggard, illustrated by Maurice Greiffenhagen, will be issued in the autumn by Longmans, Green & Co.

Count Tolstoi has completed another novel, which he has called "The Kingdom of God Within Us." It is a passionate defense of his favorite doctrine, "Resist not evil."

With the completion of their new novel, "Ebb Tide," it is understood that the literary partnership of R. L. Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne, his stepson, will be dissolved.

There is a report that Thomas Hardy is severely bitten with the theatrical mania and has seriously in mind the idea of letting novel-writing rest for a period and devoting himself to the drama.

Pierre Loti is about to make a journey to the East. In November he expects to leave Cairo with a caravan of Egyptians and Arabs, and following the desert will reach Jerusalem in time to spend Christmas there.

Early numbers of the *Century Magazine* will contain an unpublished diary of the secretary of the Admiral in charge of the ship which conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena, thus checking Las Cases' Memoirs for the same voyage, and supplementing the magazine's recent account of the deportation to Elba.

The complete novel in the September number of *Lippincott's Magazine* is entitled "A Bachelor's Bridal," by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron. Capt. Charles King, in "Uncle Sam at the Fair," describes the Government exhibit at Chicago, and tells how that part of it which relates to the army is thronged by visitors, while those which display the arts of peace are comparatively neglected.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce a long list of forthcoming books—"Some Old Puritan Love Letters," by the Rev. Joseph Twichell; a translation of Maxime de la Rochetterie's "Life of Marie Antoinette," "The American Girl at College," "Irish Idylls" by Jane Barlow, Austin Dobson's Memoir of Horace Walpole, "Elsie at Ion," Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" and a series of Miss Edgeworth's novels in twelve volumes.

Mr. Leslie Stephen, who married Thackeray's daughter, presented, in 1892, to Harvard College the original manuscript of the "Roundabout Papers." Of this manuscript Mr. Russell Sullivan has made a careful study, and has written for the September *Scribner* an article which reveals the delightful personality of Thackeray, as shown by the changes and omissions he made in revising his work. Mr. Austin Dobson will also describe in the September *Scribner* the home life of Samuel Richardson, Fielding's great rival.

Mr. Arthur Waugh writes from London to the *Critic*: "A few letters back I was speaking of Mr Stead's new venture in what Americans call (do they not?) 'occult literature'—his quarterly review of ghost-lore. Now we get an announcement of another book dealing with the history of mysticism in the shape of a new history of the life and work of the prophet Thomas Lake Harris, which, it is said, will throw fresh light on the influence of that person upon Laurence Oliphant. This book will be published in the autumn by a Glasgow house."

Among the forthcoming autumn publications by Macmillan & Co. are the following works by American authors: "A Theory of Development and Heredity," by Prof. Henry B. Orr of Tulane University; "The Distribution of Wealth," by Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Indiana; "Genetic Philosophy," by David J. Hill, President of the University of Rochester; "Notes on Electromagnets and the Construction of Dynamos," by Prof. Dugald C. Jackson of the University of Wisconsin; a "History of Mathematics," by Prof. Florian Cajori of Colorado College; "The Resistance of Ships and Screw Propulsion," by D. W. Taylor of the United States Navy Yard at Mare Island; a novel, "Marion Darche," by F. Marion Crawford; an illustrated edition of William Winter's "Shakspeare's England;" and "Bay Leaves," a collection, by Prof. Goldwin Smith, of translations from the Latin poets.

Harper & Brothers have published the long-looked for and eagerly expected work of Lew Wallace, "The Prince of India; or, Why Constantinople Fell." They have nearly ready the "Letters of James Russell Lowell," in two handsome octavo volumes, edited by Charles Eliot Norton—these familiar letters cover a wide range in Mr. Lowell's friendships and career; also "The Cliff Dwellers," by Henry B. Fuller, a novel of Chicago life, having its entire scene in one of Chicago's mammoth business buildings; "Our Great West," by Julian Ralph, which is one of the freshest and most comprehensive of recent estimates of the Western country; a new volume of three short stories by Henry James, called "The Wheel of Time," from the initial story, the other two being entitled "Collaboration" and "Owen Wingate"; and "Nowadays and Other Stories," by George A. Hibbard.

A new book which deserves closer attention than can be given at present is "An Introduction to the Study of the Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes," by Charles Richmond Henderson, A. M., D. D., who is assistant professor of social science in the University of Chicago. The publishers are D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston. The book is adapted for use as a text book for personal study, for teachers' and ministers' institutes, and for clubs of public-spirited men and women engaged in considering some of the most grave problems of society. It shows the organic relations of the classes named; presents, in compact and systematic form, the views of many of the most eminent specialists; suggests the most important accessible books, and indicates where exhaustive bibliographies may be found. It is more than a bare syllabus, and yet does not profess to be exhaustive. It is an introduction. In a field too vast for any one mind to master, it offers a systematic and reasoned collection of results of studies and experiences of authorities, and often in their own language, so that the original authorities may be quoted.

Writes Dr. Edward McGlynn in the September *Forum*: I had never seen Leo XIII. before. I was not overawed by his majesty, which is great, but was rather won by his evident desire to show to me truly paternal kindness. I remained kneeling during the interview, close to him, and leaning with my hands on his chair. I was impressed with his dominant intellectuality, which seems to be accompanied with equal vigor of will, although he is very thin and white, his face being nearly as white as his hair and his cassock. I thought him all mind and soul, in a body that one might almost call transparent. It is matter of rejoicing for all the people of the church and for all right-minded men, who cannot but commend the broad and liberal policies of the aged Pontiff, that he seems to grow in breadth and vigor as he ages. It is matter of bitter regret that any of those who hold high office by his favor and who should be foremost in seconding and promoting his benevolent desires should add to his cares and burdens by their petty intrigues to thwart him. They may take my word for it that there was a resonance in his voice and a flash in his eye in parts of his conversation with me that made it perfectly clear that they cannot oppose his wishes except at the greatest peril to themselves.

Books Received.

DE GENERE HUMANO. By Herbert Walcott Bowen. Boston: J. G. Cupples & Co.

FACTS AND FICTIONS OF LIFE. By Helen H. Gardener. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

THE BOOK OF THE FAIR. Part Two. The Bancroft company, Chicago and San Francisco.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF THOUGHT. By S. S. Hebberd. Revised Edition. Madison, Wis.: Tracy, Gibbs & Co.

INFORMATION FOR NURSES IN HOME AND HOSPITAL. By Martin W. Curran. Illustrated. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE DEPENDENT, DEFECTIVE, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES. By Charles Richmond Henderson, A. M., D. D. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SUBSCRIBER, Chicago: A woman whose husband is dead is a widow, and not, strictly speaking, a married woman.

W. B. L., Clinton, Ia.: A copper plate on which was engraved the death warrant of Jesus Christ would be a priceless relic.

B. C. L., Chicago: There are many copies in existence of papers describing the funeral of George Washington. A Bible printed in 1540 is a curiosity, its value depending on the edition, binding, condition, etc.

CONSTANT READER, Chicago: Andrew Johnson was "impeached" by the House of Representatives. The Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, tried and acquitted him. To "impeach," in this sense, is simply to declare that the officer in question should be tried. The trial is a subsequent proceeding.

G. L. K., Chicago: A marriage between cousins is illegal and void in Illinois. If the cousins, however, are married in a State where it is legal they may remove to Illinois and the marriage would hold good. Two cousins living in Chicago cannot be married here, but they could go to some other State, be married there, return, and live legally here as man and wife.

F. E. C., Chicago: When an independent military company is mustered into the State militia it loses its individual name so far as the records are concerned. It may, however, still be called unofficially by the old name. Under a strict construction of the law it probably could be compelled to drop any individual flag, at least while acting as part of the general organization.

A. S. B., Chicago: Laws enacted by any Parliament, Congress, or Legislature go into effect at some time specified by the organic law. When an emergency exists the law is frequently made operative when it is approved by the Chief Executive. Congress declared frequently that certain States or sections of the country were in a state of insurrection. It could not declare war against the South without recognizing that section of the country as a separate nation. Inasmuch as the Federal Government carried on the war on the principle that the Nation could not be divided, it could not possibly recognize the South as a separate government without yielding the very principle to maintain which the war was waged.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please advise which of two iron balls five and ten pounds in weight if dropped from a point 500 feet high will reach the ground first? Will they vary, providing of course that they be dropped at the same time? At the same time please give the rule for the same. H. W. BLUNCK.

It may be supposed the correspondent means that the balls shall be supposed to be solid, or if hollow that the outer diameter shall be proportional to the cube roots of the weights. In such case both would reach the ground at the same instant if falling through a vacuum. But the resistance of the air would retard the velocity of the smaller ball more than that of its companion, for the reason that the smaller ball has the greater surface in proportion to its mass. The resistance of the atmosphere increases nearly as the square of the velocity, but the rule cannot be stated in the type ordinarily used in THE TRIBUNE.

What a Southern Paper Says of State Wildcat Banks.

It is announced that a majority of the House Committee on Banking and Currency is against repeal of the tax on State banks, and there can be no doubt that in this attitude they correctly represent the majority of the people. Even in the South, where the sentiment in favor of the change was expected to be strong, it seems to be losing ground, and some of the ablest Democratic newspapers in that section are waging an earnest warfare against it. The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* recalls the fact that in his message to Congress after the panic of 1857 President Buchanan said that it was the duty of the government to "insure the people a sound currency," but "unfortunately this important and delicate duty has been transferred to more than 1,400 State banks, acting independently of each other and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interests of their stockholders." The *Dispatch* says that if the State-bank system were now in force there would be about 5,000 such banks, and says: "Think of 5,000 different kinds of circulating notes, not one of them known to be good 300 miles from home."

A Georgia View of Currency Matters.

A few days ago the business-men of Rome, Ga., sent the following message to J. W. Maddox, who represents that section in the Lower House of Congress: "After carefully watching the finances of our section we deem it a necessity for an immediate repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which, together with the passage of the bill *allowing national banks to issue the full amount of currency for the bonds deposited* with the United States Government would immediately furnish relief. We will be ruined in our section without some immediate relief and we feel this is what we need. The price of cotton depends upon relief from the passage of these laws."

[These are common sense requests. Most of the Georgia papers are "demanding" a repeal of the Federal tax, which prevents Southern State banks from inundating this country with wildcat shinplasters, which they dub "a measure of relief"—yes, for spoliators.]

Silver Monometallism.

"Does any silverite in Congress," says the Savannah *News* (Dem.), "admit that he favors a ratio that would make a silver dollar worth intrinsically as much as a gold dollar? If any one of them has made such an admission the fact has not got into print. The conclusion cannot be avoided that they are silver monometallists masquerading as bimetallists. They should take off the mask and stand before the country for what they are."

One Trade That Suffers Not in Maine.

The liquor trade seems to suffer less from the business depression than any other, and this is as true in a State with a local prohibitory law as one under the license system. Biddeford, Me., is a town of only about 15,000 people, and yet the authorized liquor agency there recently made 2,470 sales "for medicinal and mechanical purposes" within a period of ten days, while on the busiest days the average reached thirty-eight for every hour the place was open. The Lewiston *Journal*, which believes in prohibition, is authority for these figures, and it says further that "the names of well-known drunkards are on the agent's records." Such a travesty on the theory of "the Maine law" is on the whole more discreditable and demoralizing than the open saloons of Bangor.

Untidy Queens.

Queen Elizabeth and Mary Stuart always handled their meat with their fingers.

"New Series" Souvenirs.

A new series of art souvenirs from water color sketches of odd nooks at the World's Fair will begin tomorrow.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.'S

BULLETIN OF NEW BOOKS.

SEPTEMBER, 1893. NO. 306.

Containing Only New Books, American and Foreign, Received During July and August.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE FROM CHILDHOOD TO MANHOOD. By Georg Ebers. Translated by Mary J. Safford. With portraits. 12mo, pp. 382. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25

EDWARD THE FIRST. By Professor T. F. Tout. 12mo, pp. 238. "Twelve English Statesmen." Macmillan & Co. Flex. cloth, 60 cents; cloth ....75 cents

EDWIN BOOTH. By Laurence Hutton. Portrait. 24mo, pp. 59. Harper & Bros. ....50 cents

PHILLIPS BROOKS IN BOSTON. Five years' editorial estimates. By M. C. Ayres, editor of the Boston "Daily Advertiser," with an introduction by the Rev. W. J. Tucker, D. D. 18mo, pp. 119. G. H. Ellis & Co. ....50 cents

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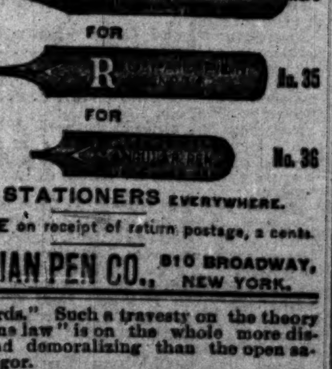
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STOCKS ON THE RISE

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The Buoyancy in Stocks Does Not Extend to the Produce Markets—Deliveries of Wheat on September Contracts Well Taken Care of—Support Feeble, However, and Prices Sag—Corn Wanted by Eastern Purchasers—Provisions Apathetic—General Markets.

A comparison of local stocks as recorded yesterday with the prices that these same stocks sold at a week ago shows some remarkable advances. West Chicago street railroad stock has advanced in seven days from 105⅛ to 137, a gain of 32 points or 30 per cent. North Chicago has advanced from 163½ to 200, a gain of 36½ points or 22 per cent. City Railway has advanced 75 points, a gain of 20 per cent. Strawboard has jumped from 25 to 34, a gain of 9 points or 36 per cent. Calumet Dock has advanced from 36 to 44, a gain of 22 per cent. Brewing and Malting common has advanced from 24 to 30, a gain of 25 per cent. Gas Light 5s have advanced 10 points, from 72 to 82, a gain of 14 per cent.

Running over this list it will be seen that the advance in the last week has, to say the least, been a generous one. An average gain by the most prominent stocks of over 30 per cent ought to have some material improvement in general conditions behind it. There is no doubt but what such material improvement exists. There is, however, possibly room for difference of opinion as to whether it is marked enough to warrant continued bouyancy after such a remarkable gain as has already been recorded.

The stock market yesterday was fairly active and extremely strong. The West Side and North Side Street railway stocks advanced the most sharply, and they held the advance. The buying was well distributed, but was chiefly of a speculative character. On their merits from investment point of view there would probably be few operators who would not say that North Side stock offered the greater attraction. The most active trading, however, was in West Side stock, and it was trading for a speculative rise. The public has taken the market in its own hands and has run away with it, leaving the people who have been in control quite out of the situation. The advance has perhaps been aided a little by some short coverings, but there has been little short stock in the market, and that feature has not been important.

The course of the market for City Railway stock indicated that the extra dividend which was announced yesterday morning had been pretty fully discounted. The stock opened at 350. There were some fractional sales at that price, but the stock dropped before the close to 335, and the supply was greater than the demand.

Diamond Match was one of the decidedly strong stocks. It jumped to 117. The industrials were all strong. New York Biscuit advanced to 27. Strawboard remained firm at 34, and advanced slightly at the close. The breweries continue strong.

Trading in Lake Street elevated stock keeps fairly active and the price is firm. It is said that the company will certainly begin operating the road some time this month and some of the friends of the stock are predicting excellent results. Quotations advanced to 22 yesterday. There is likelihood that hereafter there will be active speculation in Alley Elevated stock. So long as the control was tied up with the City railway no one has cared to trade in the stock much because of the uncertainty as to the disposition of this control. With the stock distributed among the stockholders of the City railway company that objection will be removed and there is little doubt but active trading will be seen in the stock. In connection with this distribution of Alley Elevated securities to City railway stockholders it is well to note that the bonds which are to be distributed are not the first mortgage bonds of the company, but a portion of the issue which was authorized early this year and which are a lien on the line south of the main trunk, which is known as Sec. 1 and ends at Sixty-third street.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

20 Am Strawbd Co	34	50 N C S R R Co act	198
10 C & C C & D	42	121 C P & P Co pfd	45
50 New York Bis Co	26	15 St's W C L	21
52 Chi City Ry	350	18 W C S R R	128
50 N C S R R Co act	197	50 do	129
50 do act	197¼	1 do	130
3 do	195	10 do	129½
10 do	197	20 do	130

BONDS.

$3000 W C S R R 1st mtg 5s 95

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

6 N C S R R Co	197	75 C Brw & Malt Co	30
50 do act	199	50 W C S R R act	130
50 do	198	100 do act	130¼
50 do	198	5 do	130
100 do act	199	50 do act	130
5 do	200	72 do	130
50 do	200	50 do act	131¼
10 do	199	50 do act	131
50 do act	200	100 do act	131
50 do act	200¼	6 do	131
50 do act	201	50 do act	132¼
5 do	199½	10 do act	131
3 do	199	11 do	131
15 do	199½	15 do	130½
6 Chi City Ry	350	50 do act	131¼
1 D Match Co Ill	113	85 do	130
50 do act	117	50 do act	131
15 do	116½	25 do	132¼
25 do	116	10 do	132
50 do act	117	25 do act	133¼
10 do	116½	50 do act	131
50 do	116	100 S's W C L	20½
50 do act	117	17 do	21
50 L St El R R act	22	125 Am Strawbd Co	34
50 do cash	21½	17 New York Bis Co	27
10 do	22	50 C & C C & D	42
50 do act	22	50 do act	42¾
50 do	22	5 do	43
20 do	21½		

BONDS.

$1000 C G L & C Co 5s 82 | $500 C B of T 5s small 96

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

2 Chi City Ry	350	50 W Chi S R R	135
23 do	348	10 do	135
10 do	346	25 do act	134¾
5 do	345	55 do	134½
15 do	344	150 do act	135
4 do	345	100 do act	136
35 Chi B & M Co	30	35 do	135
10 N C S R R Co	200	5 do	134¾
12 W Chi S R R	132	100 do act	136
50 do act	134¾	50 do act	137
5 do act	135	50 do act	137
4 do act	135	50 do act	136¼
10 do	135	15 Street's W C L	21¼
10 do	134¾	10 do	21¾
5 do	135	3 do	22
1 do	134¾	20 M & C B Co pfd	36
10 do	134¾		

BONDS.

$2000 Chicago Gaslight & Coke Co 5s 82

SALES AFTER CALLS.

10 Chi B & M Co pfd	41	15 D M Co Ill	117
7 Chi City Ry	344	10 do	116½
5 do	340	50 L St E R R act	21½
74 do	345	10 do	21¾
50 C & C C & D act	43¼	100 N C St R R Co s5	200
50 Am Straw Bd Co	34¾	62 do	200
20 do	34¾	50 do act	200
2 do	35	100 W Chi S R R act	136
10 do	34¼	50 do act	135½
10 D M Co Ill	117	10 do	135
50 do act	117		

The tone at the local banks grows more and more cheerful. Some of the bankers are getting extremely optimistic. They say it is not a panic that we have gone through after all, but merely a spasm and that there is not to be the long slow process of recovery that has followed other panics but a quick jump back to as active a condition of business as we had before. They believe money is to become more and more plentiful and that it will soon be in ample supply for every purpose. Not all the bankers are so optimistic as that, but there has unquestionably been a great change in the general temper in the last ten days.

New York exchange yesterday sold at par to 25 cents discount. Philadelphia exchange continues at heavy discount, quotations yesterday being $2.50. Exchange on Boston is normal. The bank statements of some of the smaller Eastern cities are interesting. The bank statement of Boston, for instance, shows that all the banks of that city have cash on hand of $11,300,000. A single Chicago bank has considerably more than half that amount in its vaults. A comparison of the Boston bank statement with the statement of a year ago shows some remarkable changes. Loans have decreased from $165,000,000 to $149,000,000. Individual deposits have decreased from $96,000,000 to $80,000,000. Circulation has increased from $4,909,000 to $8,502,000. A year ago the banks held nearly $17,000,000 cash.

The sterling market showed little change. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	482½	487
Actual	482	486¼
Documentary	479½	483½

Flower & Co. wired Jamieson & Co. as follows: "The day was a very quiet one from a speculative standpoint. The old bear crowd was active and determined in their efforts to put down prices, but failed to accomplish much. The market showed a good deal of rallying power. The main point is that money is loosening up and the banks and trust companies are letting out some of their surplus funds. It is more than probable that the sugar people will declare the usual 3 per cent for the quarter. The sensational rumors concerning the affairs of the General Electric did not materialize; bonds were in good demand and showed further substantial recoveries."

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 1.	Aug. 25.
New York	$74,096,510	$60,343,555
Chicago	12,887,000	10,488,000
Boston	9,320,009	8,485,054
Philadelphia	9,211,209	7,984,260
St. Louis	2,411,530	2,176,802
Baltimore	1,746,991	1,614,790
New Orleans	600,806	548,002

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday; Chicago, par to 25c discount; Boston, par; St. Louis, 25c discount.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—By far the most encouraging development in today's stock market was its tendency to discriminate between the different sections of the list. The movement of the day in the main particularly logical. As a rule prices advanced, but the really sound stocks advanced most steadily. The suspension of a large Western mortgage company checked for a time the movement of recovery, but the check was temporary, and the closing marked by activity and buoyancy. The curious fact regarding companies in this business has been the lack of failures during the season's panic. This is explained solely by the fact that the collapse of two years since so thoroughly cleared out rotten concerns. The earlier buying of stocks today, though strong, was cautious. Distilling certificates, for instance, were prudently avoided by everybody except a few covering shorts. Various statements, most of them false and all of them conflicting, were telegraphed on from Chicago and Peoria regarding the company's condition. But they were unnecessary. The whisky combination makes no weekly statement of earnings, but the government's internal revenue department does, and the weekly decrease in this branch of revenue during August has been upwards of $600,000. Little of this tremendous shrinkage moreover is attributable to contraction of business in the tobacco trade. Reading stock, too, was handled with particular precaution, as might have been expected from its extremely bad statement of earnings for July published elsewhere on this page. Some unpleasant talk was current, too, about the Lehigh Valley, and though the worst of these rumors were probably untrue they had sufficient basis to reflect the situation in the anthracite trade. The managers of this industry have for years been victims of delusions that increased prices and increased sales can at all times go hand in hand. McLeod carried this fallacy furthest into operation policy, but the coal sales agents who a few days since voted to maintain prices unchanged in the face of the industrial breakdown, and to make virtually no reduction in September's output, were hardly more reasonable. Such financiering is certain partly to inflict its own retribution. The collapse in New England stock during the afternoon was nothing but the puncturing of a windbag. The astute financier who has lately posed as sponsor for the company's discredited President had doubtless hoped to use that functionary, as he was used elsewhere last year, to start a movement on which unprofitable investments may be unloaded. If so, it is very likely, in the present public temper, that the financier in question will find his confidence misplaced.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 3 to 4, last loan at 3, and closing offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper 8@12 per cent. Bar silver, 73¼. Mexican dollars, 58¼. Sterling exchange is firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at 481⅛@482¼ for 60 days and 486@486½ for demand. Posted rates, 482½@487. Commercial bills—Government bonds have been stronger; State bonds dull. Silver at the Stock Exchange today was neglected.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were irregular during the greater part of the day, but closed firm. The sales aggregated $1,157,000. Oregon Short Line 6s rose 4½, to 39; Chicago and Northern Pacific 1sts, 1½, to 44½; Fort Worth and Denver City 1sts, 3½, to 77½; Green Bay incomes, 2¼, to 13; Jersey Central 5s, 3, to 108¼; Peoria and Eastern 1sts, 3, to 63; St. Paul, B. and D. 7s, 5½, to 116; Toledo and Ohio Central 1st, 3¼, to 103½; Union Pacific 1sts of 1899, 2, to 104; New York and Pennsylvania 2s, 2½ to 22⅜@21⅜; and Western Union 5s, 2, to 99. Edison Illuminating 1sts fell 2¼, to 97½; Erie consols, 2s, 4½, to 70; General Electric debenture 5s, 2¼, to 67½; Nashville and Chattanooga 1sts, 3, to 119; People's Gas and Coke of Chicago 2s, 3, to 95; and Reading 4s, 1½, to 67½@68. Mahoning Coal, 5s, brought 101, a decline of 8 from the last reported sale. St. Joe and Grand Island 1sts dropped 3, to 75. Minneapolis and St. Louis 2ds were 82 bid against 110, the last transaction.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Sep. 1.	Ag. 31.
Atchison	3,108	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	17¾
Am. Cot. Oil pfd	235	64	64	64	64¼
Am. Sugar	31,532	85	82	85	82¼
Do pfd	2,620	83	82¾	83	84½
Am. Tobacco	195	69	69	69	70
Balt. & Ohio	200	68¾	68¾	68¾	......
Cent. Pacific	200	21½	21½	21½	21½
C., B. & Q.	6,575	80⅛	79¾	80⅛	78¾
C. & N. W.	2,189	98⅞	97¾	97⅞	97¼
C., M. & St. P.	26,605	59	56½	58⅜	56⅜
C., R. I. & P.	3,125	62¾	60½	62¾	60¾
C., St. P., M. & O.	400	32	31⅞	32	30½
Can. So.	820	46½	45	46½	45¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,020	17	16¾	17	16¾
C., St. P., M. & M.	110	102	102	102	......
C., C., C. & St. L.	511	36	35¾	36	35¼
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	316	100	99¾	100	100½
C. & E. Ill	100	54	54	54	55
Do pfd	150	89	89	89	......
Columbus & H. V.	100	17	17	17	......
Chicago Gas	11,540	54¾	52¾	54¾	53¼
D., L. & W.	1,200	136½	135¾	136½	135½
Del. & Hud.	294	111¾	111¼	111¾	111
Dist. & C. F. Co.	9,995	19¾	18¾	19¾	19
E. & T. H.	1,220	90	89	89	90
Edison	187	87	87	87	85¼
Gen. Electric	14,920	39¾	37¾	39¾	37¾
G., B., W. & St. P.	110	70	70	70	......
Lake Shore	470	119	117½	119	117½
Louis. & Nash.	2,925	54¾	53¾	54¾	53¾
Long Island	810	92	90	92	94
L. E. & W.	1,100	16½	15¾	16½	......
L., N. A. & C.	300	13¾	13	13¾	......
M., K. & T. pfd	900	17¾	17	17	17¾
Manhattan	525	118	116¾	116¾	118¾
Missouri Pacific	380	23	22½	23	22⅜
Minn. & St. L.	400	12½	11½	12½	11
Do pfd	1,100	30	27½	30	29¾
N. Y. & N. E.	7,450	22¾	20	21¾	21¾
Northern Pacific	3,327	6	5¾	5¾	5⅜
Do pfd	2,321	22¼	20½	22¼	20⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W	920	14½	13½	14½	14¼
Nor. & W. pfd	50	23¾	23¾	23¾	......
N. Y., Sus. & W.	752	12½	12¼	12½	14½
Do pfd	240	41¾	41¼	41¾	42¾
N. Y., Ont. & W.	615	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
Nat. Linseed	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16
National Lead	2,070	29½	28	29½	28
Do pfd	558	67½	67¼	67¾	69½
National Cordage	410	21½	21	21½	20½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	200	12½	12½	12½	12¼
Phil. & Reading	3,220	17¾	16¾	17¼	17¾
Pacific Mail	720	12	11½	12	11½
Pullman	571	155	155	155	......
Peo., D. & E.	325	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
P., C., C. & St. L.	862	14½	13¼	14½	......
Southern Pacific	300	20¾	20½	20¾	20¾
St. Paul & Dul.	100	24½	24½	24½	......
Do pfd	100	92	92	92	......
Texas Pacific	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
T., A. A. & N. M.	110	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	......
Tennessee Coal	500	14½	14	14½	14¼
Union Pacific	4,080	23	21½	23	21¾
U. P. D. & G.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
W. & L. E.	400	12¾	12	12¾	11¾
Wabash	600	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
Do pfd	1,110	15½	15⅛	15½	15¾
Western Union	11,509	79½	78¾	79½	78¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	135	Fargo	125
American	104	United States	47

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	110⅜@111⅜	U. S. 2s, bid, 1891	98
U. S. 4s, coup	111⅜@112⅜		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

50000 Atch 4s	72@72⅛	3000 N P 1st cp	104¼@105
1000 A T & S F 2d 4s Class A	40	2000 N P 1st rg	100¾
1000 CS 1st gt	102¼	11000 N W cn cp gd bds	120
6000 CS 2d	93¼@94½	1000 NYC 1st cp	119¾
27000 CNJ gm 5s	108@108¼	10000 NYC&StL 4s	92¼@93
3000 C&O 6s-1911	110@112	10000 NYL&W 1st	130
3000 C&O gn 4½s	67@67¾	27000 NYLE&Wn 2d c	70
5000 C&O-R&Ad 1st cn 2-4s	76¾@77	10000 NPcon 5s	33@34
		1000 N W cn	120
		10000 NW sf 6s	118
31000 CB&Q 7s	115@115¼	34000 OSL 6s	84½@89
4000 C&E I gn 5s	95	7000 Or Imp cn 5s	45½@46
5000 CaN P 1st	44@44½	4000 OS gm 5s	90
100000 CRI&P 5s cp	99¼@99¾	3000 P&E 1st	
13000 CB&Q Nebex 4s	88½	5000 P&E inc	15@15¼
7000 CHV&Ggen 5s	78¾	48000 P&R 1st inc	30@30¾
7000 CHV&T gm 6s	82¾	7000 P&R 2d pf in	19@19¼
5000 Col Mid 4s	38¾	39000 P&R 3d pf in	15¼@16
5000 D&H cp of 1894	103½	18000 P&R rm 5s	65@68
5000 Edison 1st 5s	97¾	2000 PCC&StL 4½s-SA	99½@99½
4000 EL&B 5s			
32000 FW&DC 1st	74@77½	2000 PCC&StL 4½s-SB	99
11000 GBW&St Pin	17@18	2000 P & W 1st	
5000 GEdb 5s	87¼@87½	2000 RdDs	103¼
10000 KP 6s DD asst	109¾	10000 R&WP 1 trs tr r	40
7000 Kings C El 1st	100	11000 RG&W 1st	75
1000 L & W W 1st 5s	108	5000 SJ&G I 1st	75
10000 L & W B cn asst	102	1000 StL&IM 1st ex 5s	97@98
1000 L I gm 4s	91¼@92¼		
1000 LNA&Ccn	92½	22000 SP&NP 6s	108
1000 LNA&Ccn	93	5000 SA&AP 4s	50
8000 LE&W 2d 5s	95¼@96	3000 TC&I 6s-BD 1st	75
27000 LacG 1st 5s	73@73½	4000 T&P 1st 5s	68
14000 M&N 1st 1913 cn	105	20000 T&P 2d	16¾
5000 Met El 1st	113	15000 T&O Cls	102@103½
4000 Met E 2d	103½@104	2000 UE 1 1st	100¾@101¼
10000 M O cn 7s	117½	5000 UPD&G 1st	47¾@48
5000 M&SP 1st-I&Ddv	112	1000 UP 1st of '99	104
1000 M&SP 1st-SMdiv	108	10000 Wabist 5s	98¼
11000 M&SP 1s-H&D 7s	116	8000 Wab 2d	66@69
1000 M&SP 1s-SW div	105	25000 WNY&P 2d	21¼@22½
1000 M&SP 8s 1st	110¾	2000 WNY&P 1st	95
35000 MK&T 1st 4s	73¾@73⅜	6000 WS gtd 4s	98
9000 MK&T 2d	37¾@38	5000 WS gtd 4s reg	95
2000 NC&StL 1st	119	2000 WU cl tr 5s	99
2000 NYS&W 1st rf 5s	99		

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Adams Consolidated, 25c; Deadwood, $1.00; Eureka Consolidated, 20c; Gould & Curry, 25c; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $2.00; Iron Silver, 10c; Mexican, 50c; Ontario, $6.00; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 45c; Savage, 25c; Standard, $1.10.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—Allouez Mining company (new), $40.00; Atlantic, $7.50; Boston & Montana, $19.50; Calumet & Hecla, $265.00; Franklin, $9.00; Kearsarge, $5.50; Osceola, $24.00; Quincy, $100.00; Tamarack, $130.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—Alta, 10c; Bulwer, 15c; Best and Belcher, 60c asked; Bodie Consol., 20c; Chollar, 30c asked; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.30 asked; Crown Point, 30c asked; Gould and Curry, 30c asked; Hale and Norcross, 60c asked; Mexican, 60c asked; Navajo, 10c asked; Ophir, 85c asked; Potosi, 60c asked; Savage, 45c asked; Sierra Nevada, 30c; Union Consol., 40c; Utah, 10c asked; Yellow Jacket, 60c asked; Belle Isle, 10c asked.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

September delivery day proved tame, and within the first half hour the trade had settled into a quietude which was little disturbed during the remainder of the session. The deliveries on contracts were confined chiefly to wheat, and these finally rested in firm hands, yet the bull markets anticipated by many of the brokers who went home long the night before were not developed. The signal service map showed cool and clear skies throughout the Central valleys, with the weather in the Northwest favorable for harvest and thrashing operations. The feeling after the close was steady. Puts on December wheat sold early at 67⅝c, later at 67⅜@67¼c, and were finally quoted at that. Calls sold at 68¾@68⅜c early, and later in the afternoon were 68⅜c. Puts on May corn sold at 40⅛@40⅝c and calls at 40¾c, and finally at 40⅜@40⅝c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 108 cars; corn, 750 cars; oats, 385 cars; and 13,000 hogs.

The local stock of flour was reported at 67,830 brls, against 70,500 brls one month ago and 111,543 brls at the opening of May.

The New York Produce Exchange will observe both Saturday and Monday as holidays.

St. Louis was credited with making a great play in this market. Two days ago it was a prominent buyer of wheat futures here. Thursday cash wheat was reported higher and wanted at that market and on these moves St. Louis quietly sold out at a good profit.

New York wired Baldwin-Farnum; "Spot wheat moved up 1@1¼c, this checking the export business, which was fair early in the day. Sales 192,000 bu, all to shippers and ten boat loads at outports. Spot corn very dull. Sales 80,000 bu, all to home trade, also five boat loads at outports."

Wheat deliveries were about as expected, or if anything rather smaller. In the morning about 750,000 bu went around and in the afternoon 400,000 bu. Most of it finally centered in such houses as Armour, Poole-Sherman, Counselman, and Geddes-Kirkwood. Deliveries of corn were practically nothing, as the cash was a premium over the September all day. In provisions about 10,000 brls pork were delivered and 100,000 lbs short ribs.

Aiken was in the corn pit with a specimen of new corn, consisting of a half dozen ears, which were practically worthless. The letter accompanying the corn, which was sent from Ulysses, Neb., said that while many fields looked as though they would yield 60 bu to the acre, a close examination showed that only one ear in ten is good. The corn shorts were not frightened.

Returning from New York Harry Lester says export houses there claim the exports of wheat are on old orders as a rule, and that the big stocks abroad are against further business of magnitude; that in the stock market an undertone of increasing confidence is discernible, largely on the belief that the Senate will unquestionably follow the action of the House in repealing the silver purchase law.

The *Indiana Farmer*, dated today, advises farmers to hold their clover until the present rush of new seed is over. It says that owing to the prolonged dry weather clover is being rapidly harvested and marketed, and charges the sharp declines to the fact that Toledo receipts for last week alone were 2,230 bags, against 34 bags for the corresponding week a year ago.

"The bears are ingenious in their line of arguments," said a grain merchant, "if not logical. They sell the wheat market off when there is a lull in the exports; then they sell it off again because the amount on ocean passage naturally shows an increase; finally they sell it off because, after shipments of something like 20,000,000 bu from the United States during the last four weeks, the Liverpool stocks show an increase of a million and a half during August."

Linseed oil shows further weakness, and the latest declines have established the market on the basis of 40c for raw in quantities, although this figure is little better than nominal. Some of the independent crushers have shown a disposition to work off stocks while the consumptive season lasts. At this the trust is credited with cutting under just enough to thwart the efforts of the first named. Stocks are regarded as only moderate with the output locally small.

WHEAT BULLS DISAPPOINTED.

Demand Proves Indifferent—A Negative Corn Market—Pork Higher.

Wheat was poorly supported and a dull and heavy market closed at the bottom, showing nearly ⅝c decline in cash and 1¼@1⅜c in December. The last named opened 68⅞c to 68⅛c, sold off to 67⅝c, and closed at the split above, with September steadier at 62⅝c. Deliveries on September contracts were relatively small and well taken care of, as had been anticipated, but there was not enough in the news at hand to encourage good buying, and some wheat which had been taken on sentiment the night before was offered and found rather indifferent reception. With money easier, exchange on a normal basis, and the difference between the cash and December narrower, the longs looked in vain for renewed export business, and the morning deliveries settling into strong hands suggested to many of them that there is no intention of moving out the wheat quickly. This in turn induced some realizing, as the cables brought little encouragement. Liverpool stocks were reported at 7,400,000 bu, or 1,600,000 bu greater than a month ago; a relatively small increase considering the immense shipments to Western Europe, yet an increase with that market ruling dull. Outside domestic markets were weaker and selling wheat here. Liverpool was ¼@½d higher after the local 2c advance the day before, but was unable to sustain this. There was considerable business in the way of changing over, the September-December spread narrowed to 5c, closing about 5⅛c. The day passed without reported export business, operators claiming the market 2c out of line; no vessel room was taken. The final weakness was due in part to the news of a large financial embarrassment in New York. Ream and Pardridge were conspicuous sellers a part of the day. The Illinois crop report, indicating a yield of only 18,900,000 bu, was given a bullish interpretation. The exports made a fair showing at 550,000 bu wheat and flour and New York reported 80,000 bu taken. Berlin came in higher. The receipts at western points were 410,000 bu and shipments 344,300 bu. Inspected in were 175 cars against 118 expected; withdrawn from store, 74,000 bu. Sales to go to store were at 63¼c for No. 2 red winter, 57½@59c for No. 3 do, and 63¼c for No. 2 spring. Free on board sales were at 52@57c for No. 4 red winter, 57@58c for No. 3 hard, 57@60c for No. 3 spring, and 54@55c for do white.

In corn the recent characteristics were again noticeable, and the only novelty was the absence of deliveries on September contracts, while even this had been foreshadowed by the fact that cash is at a premium. The current news with the exception of continued activity in shipping circles was either negative or against the price, and final figures showed about ⅜c net loss. The receipts were as large as anticipated at 605 cars, and the out-inspection fell away to 99,144 bu. Liverpool was a farthing higher, but reported stocks slightly larger for the month, and outside domestic markets were generally weaker. Speculative orders were light and business was chiefly among the professionals. The excellent cash demand was favorable to the bulls, however, and served to offset the large movement from first hands and the apathy in the neighboring wheat pit. Shipping houses were well disposed toward the near futures, and reported interior markets in the East lightly supplied. Charters were again large at 429,000 bu. September closed at 37¼@37⅜c, after selling early at 37⅞c. May opened steady at 40⅞@41c, sold down to 40½c, and rested at 40⅜c. No. 2 cash was ⅛@¼c over the September. Exports were larger than a recent average at 192,697 bu. Receipts at Western points, 487,500 bu; shipments, 391,000 bu. The estimate for today, 750 cars, was against the price. Sales in store and to go there were at 37⅜@37⅞c for No. 2, 39¼@39⅝c for do yellow, 37⅛@37⅜c for No. 3, and 39@39⅜c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were at 37@37¼c for No. 4, 38@38⅛c for No. 3, 39⅛@40c for do yellow, and 38c for No. 3 white.

It was a dull and featureless day in the oats market, with futures at ⅛c lower at the close. The business consisted chiefly in changing near to more deferred months. Deliveries of September were about 100,000 bu, sent out chiefly by the elevators. That future opened at 23⅞c, ranged at 23⅞@24c, and closed ⅛c lower at 23⅞c, while October closed with the same decline at 24⅛@24¼c, and May at 29⅛@29⅜c. Samples were nearly steady, but closed easy owing to heavier offerings and only fair demand. Free on board sales were at 26@27¼c for No. 3, 25@25½c for No. 2, and 27½@28c for do white.

Rye was quiet, with few shipping orders and an apathetic speculative demand. The offerings were again light. No. 2 in store sold sparingly at 41c, a decline of 1c. There were sellers of September at 43c, October at 45c, and November at 48c, the last named being ½c lower. The barley market made a little better showing. Some demand existed for good, uniformly sound malting grades, but none was offered, most of the supply being poor grade. No. 3 sold sparingly at 37c. Good to choice was quotable at 40@52c, with extra quality at about 55c.

Millstuffs were dull, owing to tame demand, with sales of bran at $11.50@12.00, and middlings at $12.50.

"After the call is over" was the song of the provision brokers yesterday; at least there was only one transaction in the regular market before the 10:30 call, and this indicates the spiritless condition of the trade from first to last. No new features were developed, operators apparently preferring to await the publication of the stock sheet, the small character of the reserves in local warehouses preventing any short selling except by packers against holdings. Speculative offerings were restricted throughout, and at the close Armour bid up pork, the September closing 35c higher at $15.00 on scattered and small sales; the opening was lower at $14.15. October advanced 50c, to $14.80, and closed at $14.75 asked, with cash $15.00@15.05 and January $12.80. September lard remained at $7.90@7.95, with October easy at $7.75@7.77½. Cash ribs were in good demand at 15@20c over the September price, which was quiet but 5c higher at $8.70, with October at $7.85@7.87½. Shippers and packers were favored with liberal buying orders for spot product, and this was the feature of the day, although not a new one. Domestic markets were lower and Liverpool weaker. The weakness in live hogs exerted little effect on the finished product. Cash sales included 1,900 tcs lard at $7.95@8.00, 225,000 lbs short ribs on private terms, and 75 tcs tallow at 5c.

Flaxseed was again dull, while prices ruled about steady under a moderate demand and ample offerings. No. 1 on track sold at 98@98½c, closing steady at the inside, while sales to arrive were at 97½@98c, the outside being for cars on the St. Paul and Burlington. September went at 97½@98c, closing at 98c bid. A 30,000 bu lot of October sold at 99c. Receipts were 51 cars; shipments, 2,200 bu. There were lighter offerings of timothy and the demand was moderate. In general prices held fairly steady, with prime nominally a shade higher, at $3.25. Common to fair lots sold at a former range of $2.75@3.10, while $3.12 was paid for choice. For September $3.05 was bid, with October nominally $3.10, showing no change. Clover-seed was stronger and offerings and demand were increased. Common to good sold at $8.00@9.00 and choice mammoth at $9.50, while alsike went in a small way at $10.75. Prime and October were quotable at $9.15.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
Sept.	$ 63⅜@63½	$ 62⅝@63⅜	$ 62⅝@62¾
Dec.	69⅛	67⅝@68⅛	67⅝@67¾
CORN.			
Sept.	$ 37¾	$ 37¼@37½	$ 37⅜
Oct.	38⅜	37⅞@38¼	37¾@37⅞
May	40⅞@41	40⅜@41	40⅜
OATS.			
Sept.	$ 24	$ 23⅞@24	$ 23⅞
Oct.	24½	24⅛@24⅜	24⅛@24¼
May	29⅝	29⅛@29⅜	29⅛@29⅜
MESS PORK.			
Sept.	$ 14.65	$14.50@15.00	$ 15.00
Jan.	12.90	12.60@12.80	12.80
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Sept.	$ 7.95	$ 7.90 @7.95	$ 7.92½
Oct.	7.80	7.75 @7.77½	7.77½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Sept.	$ 8.65	$ 8.70 @.......	$ 8.70
Oct.	7.87½	7.87½@7.90	7.87½

CLOSING PRICES CORRESPONDING DAY LAST YEAR.

	September.	October.	January.
No. 2 wheat	$ 73⅞	$ 74½	$.......
No. 2 corn	47	47½	....
No. 2 oats	33¼	33⅜	....
Mess pork	10.25	....	11.95
Lard	7.47½	7.52½	6.77½
Short ribs	7.77½	7.72½	6.15

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	23	93	24	140
Spring wheat	23	10	2	35
Corn	426	144	35	605
Oats	265	89	4	358
Rye	7	1	....	8
Barley	....	1	2	3
Total	744	338	67	1,149

By canal: 3,400 bu wheat, 9,600 bu corn, and 8,000 bu oats.

Inspected out: 51,916 bu wheat, 94,144 bu corn, and 23,000 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 108 cars wheat, 750 cars corn, 385 cars oats, and 13,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.
Flour, brls	10,987	11,099	10,491	46,935
Wheat, bu	58,907	381,133	73,302	363,042
Corn, bu	372,275	459,405	293,327	262,031
Oats, bu	335,430	364,400	287,016	270,867
Rye, bu	11,030	16,865	....	1,424
Barley, bu	4,400	19,900	1,999	5,074
T. seed, lbs	374,850	175,300	169,140	181,556
C. seed, lbs	52,306	6,400	1,100	2,745
Oth. sd., lbs	154,345	400	130	44,800
F. seed, bu	20,355	32,600	21,936	2,690
B. corn, lbs	....	....	17,556	10,985
Cheese, lbs	345,943	220,361	202,705	176,900
Butter, lbs	574,355	505,826	498,423	456,933
Hides, lbs	67,015	522,901	523,375	497,675
Wool, lbs	....	118,262	8,855	86,581

The following were the stocks of provisions in this city on the dates named:

	Aug. 31, 1893.	July 31, 1893.	Aug. 31, 1892.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls	30,283	58,425	163,844
Mess pork, old	....	....	7,862
Other pork, brls	311,394	14,113	6,508
P. s. lard, "contract," tcs	4,649	35,546	34,453
Other kinds lard	4,898	3,970	3,889
Short rib mid., lbs	8,642,891	17,455,748	31,367,968
S. clear mid., lbs	1,240,434	1,205,981	432,548
Ex. s. c mid., lbs	2,200,936	738,032	4,874,328
L. clear mid., lbs	803,920	695,187	1,066,137
D. salted shoul., lbs	1,791,929	2,640,834	1,918,487
S. p. shoulders, lbs	3,345,786	5,702,657	2,024,020
S. pickled hams, lbs	18,566,539	20,406,635	13,443,559
Dry salt bellies, lbs	1,619,406	1,775,841	4,345,151
S. pick'd bellies, lbs	962,197	1,449,134	2,775,001
S. p. picnic hams, lbs	3,783,361	3,562,154	1,313,480
S. p. Boston shoulders, lbs	694,394	736,838	449,700
S. p. skinned hams, lbs	1,764,857	2,197,706	939,500
Other cut meats, lbs	5,413,378	5,933,412	9,123,795

Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, furnishes the following official report of the exports of breadstuffs:

	July, 1893.	July, 1892.
Flour, brls	1,474,108	1,237,324
Wheat, bu	11,784,286	7,825,166
Corn, bu	5,330,649	2,212,524
Oats, bu	1,080,706	188,772
Rye, bu	31,377	161,642
Barley, bu	686,569	108,894
Cornmeal, brls	26,587	23,712
Oatmeal, brls	673,560	509,490

Also the following exports of provisions:

	July, 1893.	Nov. 1, 1892, to July 31, 1893.	July, 1892.	Nov. 1, 1891, to July 31, 1892.
Pork, lbs	4,593,553	35,804,752	5,427,361	62,106,019
Lard, lbs	36,352,797	265,115,466	35,355,301	374,413,691
Hms, lbs	6,890,801	60,405,261	7,332,065	60,401,092
B'c'n, lbs	27,165,138	248,851,505	48,696,792	416,741,627
P. Bf, lbs	13,084,526	142,718,017	20,186,515	171,990,724
S. Bf, lbs	4,274,367	41,273,664	5,400,766	51,193,494
C. Bf, lbs	3,408,193	51,217,234	7,062,036	66,489,691
T'lw, lbs	7,942,294	46,186,125	6,116,844	69,965,484

In lake freights there was a moderate demand for tonnage on the basis of 1¼c for wheat and 1⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 429,000 bu corn and 65,000 bu oats.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The General Markets Show Improvement—Country Produce Rather Slow.

More activity was noticeable in such goods as groceries, drugs and chemicals, and oils, while prices in some instances declined. Linseed oil was lower than for some time, at 41c. The demand for granulated sugar continued active, but the opinion prevailed generally among the trade that the local stock, although well cleaned up, will prove ample. The leading wholesale houses were taking steps to prevent anything like a famine, and prices remained steady. Street produce was moderately active, with the markets a trifle unsettled under increased arrivals. Eggs and poultry ruled easy, the receipts being somewhat burdensome. Muskmelons were considerably less plentiful and commanded higher figures all around.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 24@24½c; fine, 22@23c; fair to good, 19@21c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 19@21c; medium to good, 17@18c; packing stock, fresh, 13@14c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 17½c per lb; fancy creamery, 17c; extra dairy, 14c; dairy, 13c. rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies and pea beans, hand picked, $1.75@1.85 per bu; medium, hand picked, $1.60@1.70; poor to common lots, $1.00@1.50.

BROOMCORN—Green hurl, 4½@5c per lb; red or yellow tipped hurl, 4@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 4⅞@5c; green self-working, 4⅞@5c; inside and covers, 4½@5c; crooked, 2@3c. Less than carloads ½c higher.

COAL—The retail price is $7.00 per ton for large egg and $7.25 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car lots: grate, $5.85; egg, stove, and nut, $6.10. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.25; Indiana block, $2.70; Blossburg, $4.50; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.25; Wilmington, $1.60@1.75 at the mines.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 8@8½c per lb; twins, 8½@9c; Young Americas, 9@9½c; slightly skimmed, 5@6c; imitation Swiss cheese, 11½@12c; brick cheese, 9@9½c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 54@57c; tartaric, powdered, 37@39c; carbolic acid, 20@25c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.20@1.28; balsam tolu, 39@40c; Tonka beans, $2.00; cubeb berries, 27c; calomel, 92c; camphor, 50@57c; cantharides, $1.00@1.05; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 60c; glycerine, 14½@24c; gum arabic, 20@65c; morphine sulph, $2.05@2.45; gum opium, $2.50; quinine, 19@35c; refined alcohol in brls, $2.14 per gal.

EGGS—Good Northern stock, 13½@14c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $2.00@3.00 per brl, and fair to good, $1.00@1.75; bananas, $1.00@1.50 per bunch; lemons, $4.50@6.00 per box; peaches, Michigans, per basket, 20@30c; Delawares, per ⅓-bu basket, 75c@1.00; blueberries, $1.20@1.40 per case of 16 qts; grapes, Concords, 8-lb baskets, 25@35c; Delawares, 2-bu stands, $6.50.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Oranges, $2.25@3.50 per box; pears, 40-lb boxes, $1.75@2.25; peaches, 20-lb boxes, 90c@$1.25; plums, 20-lb boxes, $1.00@1.35; egg plums, 90c@$1.25 per half crate; gross prunes, $1.00@1.25 per half crate; Muscat grapes, $1.10@1.25; Tokays, $1.25@1.75.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 6.01c per lb; cube 5.82c; powdered, 5.82c; granulated, 5.57c; confectioners', 5.45c; extra C, 5⅛@5¼c; yellow, 3⅞@4⅛c. Coffee—Java, 29@35c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 21⅞@22⅛c; fair to good, 19@20c; common Rio and Santos, 17@19c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 5¼@6¼c per lb; choice, do, 4⅞@5⅛c; fair, do, 3@4c; Japan, 4⅛@5⅛c. Syrups—Corn, 17@25c per gal; standard sugar, 18@25c; fancy, 29@41c; New Orleans molasses—O. K., 35@45c; centrifugal, 21@30c.

HAY—The market was fairly active and prices steady. Sales were: On track—9 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@10.50; 16 cars upland prairie at $6.00@9.00. Receipts were 778 tons; shipments, 173 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3¼@3⅞c per lb; No. 2 do, 2¼@2¾c; No. 1 calfskins, 5¼@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¼@3½c.

MELONS—Muskmelons: Osage, 50@70c per crate; nutmegs, 40@50c per crate; gems, 30@40c per basket; watermelons, $60.00@80.00 per 100.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7¼c; prime white 150 deg., 7¾c; snow white, 150 deg., 7¾c; headlight 175 deg., 8¾c; Eocene, 9c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13¾c; benzine, 6¼c; 74 degree gasoline, 9c; 87 degree gasoline, 13c; linseed, raw, 41c; and boiled 44c; turpentine, 32½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 68c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 46c; salad oil, 60c; paraffine, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black summer, 6¼c; 25 cold test, 7c; do, 15 cold test, 8c; do, zero, 9¼@10¼c.

POTATOES—Early rose, 55@60c per bu; early Ohio, 50@60c per bu; home grown, 75@80c per 1½-bu sack.

POULTRY—Live hen turkeys, good to choice, 10½@11c per lb; gobblers, 10c; hens, 9c; spring chickens, 9@10c per lb; roosters, 5½@6c; live ducks, 8@9c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—New cabbage, home grown, $1.00@1.50 per crate; yellow and red onions, New Orleans, $1.75@2.25 per brl; new turnips, 50@60c per bu; cucumbers, home grown, 75c@$1.00 per brl; green onions, 10c per doz bunches; lettuce, 50@75c per box; radishes, 20@25c per doz; spinach, $1.75@2.00 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; watercress, 20@25c per dozen bunches; peas, $2.00@2.25 per sack; cauliflower, $1.00@1.10 per box; tomatoes, home grown, 50@60c per bu; egg plant, 50@75c per doz; green corn, 35@40c per sack; celery, 15@20c per dozen; string beans, $1.25@1.50 per sack; wax beans, $1.25@1.50 per sack.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.12.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 24@26c per lb; good medium tub, 28@30c; fine unwashed fleeces, 13@15c; medium unwashed, 17@19c; quarter blood unwashed, 17@18c; coarse unwashed, 15@17c; quarter blood washed, 23@25c; fine washed fleeces, 21@23c; medium do, 25@27c; coarse, 23@24c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 12@14c; medium do, 15@16c; coarse, 14@15c.

THE LUMBER MARKET.

There was a better feeling in the lumber market. Arrivals were exceedingly light, and the inquiry more active, but values showed no material change. Cargo prices were about as follows: Piece stuff, long, $9.50@10.50; short, $8.50@9.00; mill culls, inch, $8.50; hemlock, piece stuff, $7.00@7.50; Star A shingles, $2.00; cedar shingles, $1.90@2.10; pine lath, $1.50@1.75.

Quotations at the yards:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$43.00@51.00
Inch finishing, uppers	46.00@51.00
Siding, first and second clear	24.50
Common and cull boards	14.00@15.00
Flooring, A and B	37.00@38.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft	17.00
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	14.50@17.00
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8, 12 to 24 ft	14.00@18.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	15.00@18.00
Shingles, choice to extra	2.50@2.60
Lath, dry	2.50

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Desirable Native Cattle Sell Higher—Hogs Go Up and Then Down.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Aug. 28	17,295	1,252	38,428	16,936
Tuesday, Aug. 29	7,331	720	20,849	13,150
Wednesday, Aug. 30	17,355	1,361	34,596	11,547
Thursday, Aug. 31	10,712	1,455	25,438	12,419
Friday, Sept. 1	5,000	600	22,000	3,000
Thus far this week	57,693	5,288	141,311	57,052
Same pe'd last w'k	63,591	4,483	121,231	60,397
Same period 1892	76,804	6,232	88,065	46,895
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 28	2,939	15	9,236	1,564
Tuesday, Aug. 29	1,561	7	3,029	2,799
Wednesday, Aug. 30	2,754	8	6,781	2,101
Thursday, Aug. 31	3,563	103	7,319	2,587
Friday, Sept. 1	2,000	....	6,000	2,000
Week thus far	12,817	133	32,365	11,045
Same pe'd last w'k	17,098	87	34,299	4,606
Same period 1892	18,234	1,008	30,285	6,675

Chicago receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep for August and the year to date, with comparisons:

Dates.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1893	269,224	509,929	278,555
July, 1893	265,742	519,507	230,138
August, 1892	318,551	515,741	183,599
August, 1891	260,765	394,499	160,349
August, 1890	294,433	574,207	185,174
August, 1889	297,276	337,626	174,366
Past eight months	2,024,851	3,820,230	1,951,479
Same period 1892	2,224,830	5,287,189	1,417,038
Same period 1891	1,948,305	5,382,095	1,478,227
Same period 1890	2,228,281	4,698,934	1,385,601
Same period 1889	1,904,843	3,595,143	1,112,667

Today's receipts are estimated at 13,000 hogs, 1,500 cattle, and 1,000 sheep, against 10,984 hogs, 794 cattle, and 3,858 sheep one week ago, and 6,925 hogs, 5,122 cattle, and 1,340 sheep one year ago.

This week's receipts of hogs are the second largest of the year. The number will reach about 152,000, or nearly 60,000 more than a year ago.

CATTLE—Of the 5,000 cattle received 3,000 were Texans, including 1,000 consigned direct to slaughterers. The few desirable natives on sale sold 5@15c higher, but undesirable natives were barely steady, and Texans sold 5@10c lower. The market closed quiet with some Texans left. Native sales included some 1,503-lb shorthorns at $5.15, a load of 1,735-lb steers at $5.05, 1,492-lb cattle at $4.90, 1,145-lb steers and heifers $4.00, 1,304-lb steers $3.70, and a good many light grassers at $2.90@3.50. Western rangers sold at $2.25@3.75, Texans at $2.00@3.10, and native butcher stock at $1.25@3.50. Quotations:

Fancy native steers, 1,550@1,750 lbs	$4.90@5.30
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.55@4.95
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs	3.80@4.60
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.20@3.85
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.75@3.40
Common to good butchers' steers	2.85@3.45
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.45@3.10
Fair to good cows and heifers	1.75@2.40
Inferior to good canning cows	1.00@1.75
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,150 lbs	2.00@3.25
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@5.75
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs	2.00@3.05
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.40@2.50
Western rangers, steers	2.50@3.90
Western rangers, cows	1.50@3.00

HOGS—The market opened firm to 5c higher, but later heavy weights declined 10c and closed weak, while other grades closed steady. All outside markets quoted hogs strong and higher. Only 3,000 of the 29,000 on sale here were carried over. Heavy sold at $4.95@5.65; bulk, $5.25@5.45; mixed, $5.10@5.75; bulk, $5.40@5.55; light, $5.45@6.00; bulk, $5.75@5.95; pigs, $4.50@5.60; bulk, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP—Desirable sheep generally sold a shade higher, while common were barely steady. The lamb trade was barely steady at Thursday's closing figures, which were 50@60c lower than the first of the week, especially on medium lambs. Some extra good lambs averaging 83 lbs sold at $4.90, and a lot of 101 in very good condition, averaging 66 lbs, sold at $3.00. A bunch of 768 Utah, 114 lbs, sold at $3.15; Western mostly $2.25@2.75, and natives from $1.35@4.00.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts of beeves were 2,405 head, including 20 cars for export, 53 cars for the market, and 71 cars direct to slaughterers. Trade dull and barely steady. Poorest to best native steers sold at $3.37½@4.80 per 100 lbs; Texans at $3.50; bulls and dry cows at $1.40@2.35. Dressed beef steady at 7@8½c per lb for native sides. Latest cable from London quotes American steers dull at 9½@10½c per lb, dressed weight and American refrigerated beef lower at scant 8½c per lb. Shipments today 1,400 qrs beef; tomorrow 766 beeves and 1,660 qrs. Receipts of calves were 450 head. Market steady. Veal sold at $5.00@7.50 per 100 lbs; grassers and buttermilk calves at $3.75@4.00. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 2,630 head. Sheep dull; lambs steady. Sheep sold at $2.00@3.75 per 100 lbs; lambs at $4.25@6.25. Dressed mutton dull at 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs steady at 8@9½c. HOGS—Receipts were 3,086 head consigned direct to slaughterers. Nominally firm at $5.75@6.50 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1.—HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; strong; pigs and lights, $5.55@5.75; medium, $5.20@5.45; heavy, $5.00@5.30. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; steady; native steers, best, $4.10@4.70; fair to good, $3.20@4.05; cows and heifers, best, $2.15@2.60; fair to good, $1.20@2.10; bulls, $1.25@1.75; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.25; calves, $4.00@7.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 200; steady; Western, $2.00@2.40; stockers, around $2.25; mutton, $2.75@3.00.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; active, strong; feeders, $3.00@3.25; cows, $2.00@2.75; common, $1.00@2.00. HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; closed strong; best, $5.50; light mixed, $5.25@5.50; heavy, $5.10@5.35; pigs, $4.00@5.00.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; market active and strong. HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; market 5@10c higher; heavy, $4.90@5.40; mixed, $5.00@5.60; light, $5.25@5.75. SHEEP—Receipts, 900; market steady.

MONEY AND PRODUCE ABROAD.

Prices and Movement of Securities and Grain in England.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Bank of England bought today £11,000 in bar gold. Forty thousand sovereigns were withdrawn for Bucharest. The suspension of the Equitable Mortgage company of New York interests many small Scotch people, but does not affect credit here. The failure on the Paris Bourse chiefly depressed Italians. The stock markets here were dull today. Americans partly rallied towards the close on indefinite rumors of the issue soon of an American gold loan. Silver was down to 34 pence and rupee paper to 65¼ pence.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—PROVISIONS—Beef—In fair demand. Pork—In moderate demand. Hams—In fair demand. Bacon—In fair demand; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lbs, steady, at 55s 6d; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lbs, steady, at 37s. Lard—Spot in moderate demand; futures, in no demand. GRAIN—Wheat—In fair demand. Flour—In moderate demand. Corn—Spot and futures—In fair demand; mixed Western spot, steady at 3s 11½d; September steady at 3s 11½d; October steady at 4s ½d; November steady at 4s 1⅛d. Hops—At London, Pacific coast—In moderate demand. COTTON—Spot, in moderate demand at 1-16d advance in quotations. Middling uplands, 4s ⅜d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Future deliveries were steady at partially 1-64d advance on some positions on yesterday's values. A further intermediate advance of 2-64d was subsequently advised, from which practically there was no change, closing firm.

MOVEMENTS IN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Prices, Quotations, and Sales at the Various Leading Exchanges.

New York, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—COTTON—Declined 1 to 3 points, but recovered this and advanced 18 points on September and 24 to 28 points on the other months, closing steady at a net advance on the day of 18 to 22 points, with sales of 200,000 bales. Liverpool advanced 2½ to 3 points, closing 2 to 2½ points higher than yesterday and firm, with spot sales of 7,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were quiet but firm and cloths were quiet. The receipts at the ports were 2,867 bales, against 2,256 this day last week, and 3,681 last year. Total for the week 17,702 bales, against 13,271 last week, and 25,501 last year. Spot cotton here 3-16c higher. Sales of 336 bales for spinning. Middling uplands 7 13-16c. Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Savannah advanced ⅛c. Receipts at the interior towns 4,864 bales, against 3,060 last week, and 5,882 last year. Shipments 6,724 bales, against 6,451 last week, and 9,160 last year. Interior stocks 60,958 bales, against 64,246 a week ago, and 108,168 last year. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
September	200	7.57	7.50	7.54@7.56
October	25,200	7.80	7.53	7.74@7.75
November	25,700	7.96	7.68	7.89@7.90
December	41,100	8.05	7.78	7.99@8.00
January	100,800	8.17	7.87	8.09@8.10
February	3,200	8.23	8.02	8.17@8.19
March	2,500	8.30	8.09	8.27@8.28
May	500	8.34	8.22	8.45@8.47

COFFEE—Advanced 5 points on near months, but closed dull, with sales of 1,750 bags. Havre declined ½f to ¼f, and London 3d on some months. Hamburg ¾ pfennig higher. Rio Grande 200 reis lower. Santos firmer. Rio exchange 12¼d. United States warehouse deliveries, 6,508 bags. Rio on the spot was dull; No. 7 16¼@16⅜c. Sales of 1,500 mats interior Pedang at 23c; and 450 bags Central American on private terms. Receipts at Rio 10,000 bags, and at Santos 10,000 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	1,550	15.50	15.40	15.45@15.50
December	500	15.35	15.35	15.30@15.40

GRAIN—Wheat declined ⅛@1⅛c. Spot sales, 120,000 bu, including 72,000 bu for export; No. 1 Northern at 5⅛c under December; for local account No. 2 red Detroit at ⅛c over September, or 69⅛c; ungraded red at September price and also at 5⅛c under December. Option sales, 4,015,000 bu. Corn declined ⅛@⅜c. Spot sales, 45,000 bu; No. 2, 45⅛@45⅜c afloat, or ⅜c over September. Option sales, 515,000 bu. Oats declined ⅛@⅜c. Spot sales, 85,000 bu, including 10,000 bu for export; No. 2 white at 33@33⅜c; ungraded No. 3 white at 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 31⅛c afloat. Option sales, 325,000 bu.

BUTTER—Choice, 22½@26c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 9@9½c.

EGGS—15@18c.

SUGAR—Raw nominal; 89 test, 3c; 96 test, 3⅝c; refined firm and fairly active.

DRY GOODS—The situation remains unchanged in the dry goods market. Demand maintains the somewhat enlarged feature of the week, but with nothing doing beyond the pressure of the season and of the scantiness of stocks in distributors' hands, except in a few instances where buyers have been willing to double their orders on some concession in price or terms. The feeling continues to be hopeful, but lacks the more buoyant expressions apparent in affairs of the financial centers. The fact, however, that jobbers are having a steadily enlarging business must be reflected on the market in the near future. There is no change from the more recent details of transactions.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Dull. Engagement, 16,000 bu to Antwerp at 3⅛d.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat shade weaker under lower reports from other grain centers and closed dull, ⅛@⅜c lower; cables generally firm, but foreign demand only moderate; No. 2 red September 66⅝c bid, 66⅞c asked; October, 68⅛c bid, 68⅜c asked; November, 70⅛c bid, 70⅜c asked; December, 72⅛c bid, 72⅜c asked. Corn—Ruled firm and prices of spot and September deliveries advanced ⅛c under light offerings and better inquiry for export; later futures nominally unchanged; local carlots scarce and firmly held, but ruled quiet; No. 2 mixed September, 45⅛@46c; October and November, 45⅛@46⅛c; December, 45@46c. Oats—Fair local demand for carlots and prices ruled steady under moderate offerings; in futures nothing doing and prices wholly nominal; No. 2 white September, 33⅛@34⅛c; October and November, 34@35c; December, 34⅛@35⅛c. PROVISIONS—Steady, with fair jobbing demand; beef, city family, per barrel, $9.00@10.00; pork, new $17.00@20.00, family, $19.50@20.00; hams, 10½@13c; sides, ribbed, in salt, and smoked, 9¼@11c; shoulders, pickle-cured and smoked, 7½@9½c. Lard—Pure city refined, 10@10½c. Sugar—Refined, steady and in fair demand; quotations unchanged. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 30,400 bu; corn, 17,700 bu; oats, 13,600 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 27,100 bu; corn, 37,700 bu; oats, 7,600 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1.—WHEAT—Bids for round lots of wheat were 1c to 2c lower today, while car lots sold by sample ½c to 1c higher. As much as 57c river was paid yesterday for round lots of No. 2 hard and the same people bid 54½c to 55c today. The demand for car lots was fairly active, though some buyers did not get any at all. There was no trade in September wheat. Toward the close 10,000 bu No. 2 hard out of store was sold at 55c, river. Receipts today were 123 cars; a year ago 175 cars. Corn was firm. Local prices were ½c higher. Not much corn is now selling to arrive. Receipts today 85 cars; a year ago 67 cars. Oats were firm. No. 2 mixed selling from 22c to 27c, according to quality. Receipts today 33 cars; a year ago 33 cars. Receipts of grain today were: 123 cars of wheat, 85 cars of corn, 33 cars of oats, 1 car of bran, 2 cars of flax, and 23 cars of hay. The elevators took in today 28,176 bu of wheat and 8,493 bu of corn; loaded out 13,316 bu of wheat and 7,734 bu of corn, leaving in store 335,157 bu of wheat, 10,094 bu of corn, 4,239 bu oats, and 2,024 bu of rye.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 1.—WHEAT—September delivery day was awaited with some interest by the trade, for it was not known what Chicago would do, but it soon developed that there was to be nothing exciting in the transactions. The local delivery was given at about 350,000 bu, not enough to arouse any interest. The market was barren of news that could be expected to influence prices and the trading settled into a dragging condition that was unchanged to the close. There was a very gradual decline from the opening and otherwise the market was without feature. September opened at 58c and closed at 57⅝c, the highest and lowest prices. December opened at 63c and closed at 62⅝c. There was a light business. Cash wheat alone showed snap. There was a good sale at the higher figures of last night and most of the wheat was disposed of at top prices. New No. 1 Northern sold at 59@59⅛c. Receipts of wheat were 154 cars.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 1.—WHEAT—The market ruled dull and weaker today. It was particularly dull for futures. December showed a steady decline, with very small trading throughout. After noon the market was stagnant and the tendency was lower. The close was steady at the decline and ⅜c lower than yesterday for cash, ⅜c lower for September, and 1@1⅛c lower for December. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 61⅛c; September, 61⅛c; December, 67⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, September, 59⅛c; December, 65⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 56⅛c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 59⅛c.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat lower. September, 59⅛c; October, 61⅛c; December, 65⅜c; May, 72⅛c. Corn—Lower; September, 34c; October, 34c; December 33⅞c; year, 33⅛c; May, 36⅛c. Oats—Lower; September, 23⅛c. PROVISIONS—Pork—New selling at $15.50; on orders, $16.00@16.25. Lard—Prime steam quoted at 8c nominal. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 7⅜c; longs and clear ribs, 9⅛c; shorts, 9⅜c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 8⅛c; longs, 10⅛@10⅜c; clear ribs, 10⅛@10⅜c; shorts, 10⅜c.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 1.—BUTTER—Is advancing; Western creamery, extra, 23⅛@24⅛c, and Northern, 25@25⅛c; receipts light. CHEESE—Steady at 8⅛c for Ohio, and 9@9⅛c for Vermont. EGGS—In more demand; fresh Michigan, 16@17c, and good Western, 15@15⅛c. WOOL—Sells a little more freely, at firmer prices; sales for week, 1,304,800 pounds domestic, 105,800 pounds foreign; receipts, 3,774 bales domestic, and 528 bales foreign.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 1.—GRAIN—Corn firm, steady; No. 2, 37c; No. 3, 36c. Receipts, 22,100 bu; shipments, 8,100 bu. Oats steady, inactive; new No. 2 white, 25⅛c; new No. 3 white, 25⅛@25⅛c. Receipts, 72,600 bu; shipments, 72,600 bu. RYE—Nominal; shipments and receipts, none. WHISKY—Market steady on the basis of $1.12 for high wines. Receipts, none; shipments, 607 brls.

Toledo, O., Sept. 1.—WHEAT—Cash, 62⅛c; September, 62⅛c; October, 64⅛c; December, 68⅛c. CORN—No. 3 yellow, cash, 41⅛c. OATS—No trading. RYE—Cash, 45c. CLOVERSEED—Cash, $5.80; October, $5.95.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 1.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 24c.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

OLD-STYLE MERCURIAL ALARMS ARE NOT RECOGNIZED.

The Tennessee Insurance Report for the First Half of This Year Does Not Show Large Premiums—New Rating on Private Barns to Be Made by the Local Board—September Grain Insurance Rates for Lake Traffic Agreed On—General Insurance Notes.

There are about 250 buildings in the city equipped with the old style mercurial fire-alarms. The owners of these buildings are naturally interested in the recent action of the underwriters regarding fire-alarm rebates. A number of letters have been received by the inspection department from owners stating that they have the apparatus introduced by the Western Electric company and asking that the premises be inspected with a view to a rebate in rates. The new apparatus of the electric company which has been approved by the board is radically different from the old mercurial alarm made by the same company. In fact the designs differ so widely that but little of the old equipment can be used in the newer outfit. The design which has received the approval of the board is entirely new, having been been brought out and perfected since July 1.

Tennessee Forbidden Fruit.

The following from *Once in Awhile* would indicate that the managers of the Traders' Insurance company do not coincide with the views of the Attorney General of Tennessee on the subject of "domestication" of corporations in that state:

Quite a long list of companies which have moved their domicile to the State of Tennessee by compliance with the laws of that State is published, and, strictly speaking, we presume it will be in order hereafter to speak of each them as of Tennessee, not of Connecticut, New York, or London. There will be a rattling of the dry bones one of these days when the stockholders and directors of these companies wake up to the fact that their officers have moved their companies into Tennessee.

The Insurance Commissioner of Tennessee has made a report of the amount of premiums received by the various companies doing business in the State during the first half of this year. Tennessee has never been considered a profitable State for underwriters and the haste with which certain companies arranged to resume business has been a surprise to many prominent insurance men. The following list includes practically all of the companies represented in the State and the small premiums received by each:

HOME COMPANIES.			
Factors', Mem.	$ 3,939	Fire & M'r'n', Nash	$ 10,537
Home, Nashville	15,582	Equitable, Nash.	35,430
State, Nashville	15,870	Knoxville Fire	35,484
INTER-STATE COMPANIES.			
American Central	$ 4,826	Williamsburg	$ 6,030
Phœnix, Hartford	40,983	Westchester	10,064
Ins. Co. N'rth Am'r	14,858	New Hampshire	1,180
Pennsylvania	8,730	Fire Association	12,895
N. National	4,128	American, N. Y.	13,625
Farragut	2,287	N. Y. Bowery	530
Home, N. Y.	39,768	Greenwich	6,255
Niagara	7,902	G'rm'n-A'can, N. Y	30,491
Atlanta Home	7,804	Vir. Fire & Marine	14,567
Manfgs. & Build'rs	946	Ætna	28,304
National, Hartford	8,800	Oakland Home	10,725
Germania, N. Y.	10,229	Providence, Wash.	615
Teutonia, N. O.	7,111	Phœnix, Brooklyn	11,489
Continental	50,236	Springfield	8,129
Mechs. & Traders	11,755	Georgia Home	23,022
Queen	16,640	Hartford	29,429
Home, N. O.	13,724	Columbian, Lo'svil	3,221
Fireman's Fund	7,994	Glens Falls	5,270
Han'v'r & Citizens'	12,860	Sun Mutual, N. O.	8,581
United Firemen's	4,412	Mil. Mechanics'	3,984
Delaware	10,321	American, Pa.	4,047
Connecticut	7,366	St. Paul	6,876
FOREIGN COMPANIES.			
British-America	$ 7,990	Western, Canada	$16,175
Guardian	6,832	Hamburg-Bremen	14,749
Caledonian	6,962	Lancashire	16,483
N. British & Mer.	23,773	Royal	42,830
Northern	3,166	Norwich Union	9,639
Lion	7,421	Imperial	5,143
Scottish Un. & Na.	10,829	Commercial Union	12,331
Sun Insur. Office	9,742	Phœnix	6,171
Atlas	7,538	Transatlantic	5,626
Brit. & For. Marine	5,335	Liv. & Lon. & Globe	22,901
Lon. & Lancashire	2,680	Manchester	14,959

That Indianapolis Bond Matter.

This explanation is offered regarding the failure of the plan recently outlined for placing the defaulted bonds of Indianapolis:

The New York Life Insurance company made an agreement with the city to take up the bonds as they were presented for payment, but the insurance company, through its brokers, wanted to make a number of contracts with large bondholders, by which they were not to present the bonds until a certain time. One of the largest holders, to whom a letter was sent, declined to make any arrangement of this sort. This bondholder is a woman. She even refused to answer letters written to her about the matter. This does not accord with the agreement which the life insurance company made with the city, for by it the company was to take up the bonds as they were presented for payment. Controller Woollen was to have the privilege of advertising in all the papers that people who held the bonds could present them for payment and get their money.

Proposed Rating of Private Barns.

The following circular letter to members has been issued by the local Board of Underwriters:

You are hereby advised of the proposed tariff for rating barns and stables, action on which will be taken at the next meeting, as follows: Private brick barns and contents shall not be less than twice the schedule rate on brick dwellings, and on frame barns and contents and outhouses not less than twice the schedule rates on frame buildings. Barns having accommodation for six horses, horses used for business purposes, shall be considered special hazards and must be rated by Superintendent of Surveys before writing, adding 75 cents to the basis rate of all commercial schedules for occupancy and 25 cents for contents over building rate.

Lake Marine Insurance Rates.

The Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters adopted the following rates on grain insurance for September per $100: To ports on Lake Michigan, Georgian Bay, and Lake Erie, 40 cents; Lake Huron and Sarnia, 35 cents; Lake Ontario and Ogdensburg, 50 cents; and Lake Superior and Montreal, 60 cents.

General Insurance Notes.

John R. Triplett of St. Louis was in the city yesterday.

Compact manager Brant has succeeded in bringing a majority of the companies doing business in Minneapolis into line, and there are said to be but few outside of the fire insurance combination at present.

The New York City premiums for the first half of this year were as follows: Local companies, $1,879,968; agency companies, $1,432,762; foreign companies, $1,632,695; total, $4,885,426. As compared with the first half of 1892, these figures show an increase of some $500,000.

A California paper in commenting on a recent fire said: "It is a significant fact that since the fire every interested insurance company has been served with five or six garnishments. If there be nothing worse in this condition of affairs it must be confessed that the fire seems to have occurred at an opportune time."

The Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association has passed a resolution to the effect that in case the executive committee brings certain non-board companies into line within thirty days on the maintenance of rates and kindred subjects the members of the association shall be absolved from any allegiance to the Philadelphia compact.

The Virginia Farmers' Insurance company has been granted a charter at Norfolk. Its capital stock is to be $25,000 with privilege of increasing it to $100,000. T. H. Stiff is President; H. F. Harrison, Secretary; J. W. Gibson, Treasurer. L. C. Ware, J. F. Shackelford, and the three officers named constitute the Board of Directors.

Jalonick's Rating Bureau has issued specific rates on all the Texas compresses which as a rule are higher than last year's rates. In 1891 the average rate on open frame compresses was 3 per cent, in 1892 it was 3½ per cent, and this year the rate averages 4½ per cent in first and second class towns and 5½ per cent in third and fourth class towns.

Food for the Hungry.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As there are so many persons out of work and many needing provisions, it behooves us to cast about us for every assistance possible, be it great or small. I do not know how many people take their lunch with them to the Fair—you can probably make a very good estimate—but we all know that many hundreds take their lunch to the Fair every day and almost every lunch basket contains lunch sufficient for one or two persons more than actually partake of it. Now could not the Fair officials contribute their mite to the necessity of the day by placing placards in the various buildings where lunches are generally taken, asking parties having lunch left over to leave their boxes in a certain place where they could be easily collected and at the same time the contents kept clean and fresh. The Fair officials could then supply a wagon or two to take them to some general distributing place. From what I have seen I have no doubt that good, clean, and substantial food sufficient to feed several hundred needy persons could be thus collected and distributed daily and at comparatively small expense.

I do not know if this suggestion would be considered practicable by the "powers that be" at the Fair, but as it is merely a suggestion no harm can be done by it at all events. MARY A. BENNETT.

Suggests Labor Day at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is no class of our citizens that did more to make possible and perfect the grandeur of our Exposition than that class designated as the laboring people. From the designer and architect in his office to the commonest hod-carrier with his load of mortar ascending the ladder, all who did service in creating the World's Columbian Exposition are entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the people. It is too often said that money built the World's Fair. Men, thousands of men built. The cost of the buildings and grounds does not represent by a hundredth part the cost of the Exposition. Millions have been spent by thousands of exhibiters, but all of the beauty and grandeur of the Exposition has been created by the laboring people. Thousands of people were drawn to Chicago to do service in this respect, and today, in the midst of all this glory and achievement, there are thousands of men in Chicago who are unable to earn sufficient to buy food for their dependents. It does not stop hunger to blame any one for this state of affairs. The conditions exist and must be met.

The Mayor has appointed a useful committee of the best and most prominent citizens to devise and secure means to support the worthy who are now in this evil hour unable to support themselves.

I suggest that during the first week of September a day be set apart and designated as Labor day at the World's Fair, and that the entire gate receipts for that day of the Exposition be donated to the committee appointed by the Mayor to be used as seems proper; that all passholders on that day be requested to leave their passes at home; that all stores in the city be requested to close their respective places of business and allow their employés to attend the Fair, and that the Exposition management be requested to provide a program unrivaled for originality which will attract to Jackson Park the biggest crowd of the year.

If this is done a graceful compliment would be paid the men who built the World's Fair, and a small contribution thus made by every one would in the aggregate give meat and bread to hungry thousands that are now among us. C. S. HARDY.

"New Series" Souvenirs.

A new series of art souvenirs from water color sketches of odd nooks at the World's Fair will begin tomorrow.

Telegraphic Markets.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, spot, 66⅛@66⅜c; month, 66⅛@66⅜c; October, 68⅛@68⅜c; December, 72⅛@72⅜c; steamer No. 2 red, 63⅛@63⅜c; receipts, 63,002 bu; shipments, 174,736 bu; stock, 1,768,347 bu; sales, 234,600 bu, milling wheat by sample, 65@67c. Corn—Dull; mixed spot, 46⅛@46⅜c; month, 45⅛c asked; October, 45⅛c asked; year, 46c asked; receipts, 4,236 bu; shipments, 74,857 bu; stock, 86,730 bu; white corn by sample, 50c; yellow corn by sample, 50c. Oats—Steady to firm; No. 2 white, Western, 33⅛@34c; No. 2 mixed, Western, 30@30⅛c; receipts, 25,595 bu; stock, 508,300 bu. Rye—Slow; No. 2, 51@52c; receipts, 761 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu; stock, 23,865 bu. Grain freights—Steady, unchanged. Provisions—Firm, unchanged. Coffee—Quiet; Rio cargoes fair, 19c; No. 7, 16⅛c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 hard, 68⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 65⅛c. Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, 65⅛c; No. 2 white, 66c. CORN—Cash dull; No. 2 yellow, 44⅛c; No. 2, 43⅛c; No. 3, 42⅛c. OATS—Dull; No. 2 white, 31⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 27⅛c asked. RYE—No. 2, 50c. Canal freights dull; wheat, 4⅛c; corn, 3⅛c asked. Receipts—Wheat, 108,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu.

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" Demand Certificates, 2%
" Time " 3%

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Over the New Railroad to

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TODAY (SATURDAY), SEPT. 2, 2 P. M.,
The CHICAGO CENTRAL R. R.

Special free excursion train leaves Grand Central Passenger Station, corner 5th-av. and Harrison-st., 2 p. m., Saturday, Sept. 2, stopping at Halsted-st., Blue Island-av., Ashland av., and Englewood-on-the-Hill, returning 5:30 p. m. Free tickets—Above stations, our office, the Harvey Land Association, 819 The Rookery Bldg., 217 La Salle-st., or at train.

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Seven 3 foot and two standard gauge locomotives. One Marion steam shovel. Twenty-five ton of 30-lb. steel T rails. Thirteen 2 yard 3 ft. gauge contractors' dump cars. Hoisting engines and contractors' machinery.
THOMAS CARLIN'S SONS,
Allegheny, Pa.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE FERRIS WHEEL COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has received from said Ferris Wheel Company an amount sufficient to pay an installment of 25 per cent of the amount of the bonds mentioned in the trust deed from said Ferris Wheel Company to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank dated May 5th, 1893, together with interest thereon, and that in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed the undersigned, as Trustee, will on the 15th day of September, 1893, at its office in the Rookery, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, pay to the holders of all of said bonds which are presented, to be properly indorsed, 25 per cent of the amount of their respective bonds, together with interest on said installment from December 1st, 1892, to September 15th, 1893.
ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,
Trustee.

KALISPELL, MONT.

KALISPELL, MONT., September, 1, 1893.
Bids will be received at the office of the City Clerk until October 15, 1893, for the sale of $30,000 Sewer Bonds. The bonds shall draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, due and payable in 20 years in gold coin.

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The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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22 to 28 pages...........................4 cents
Over 28 pages...........................5 cents

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

ONE MAN'S OPINION.

From Printer's Ink, Rowell's Trade Paper.

We recently asked a man who, we thought, ought to know: "Which is the best paper in Chicago?"

"THE TRIBUNE," was the reply.

"Do you mean it?"

"Yes, I do; and further than that it is the best newspaper in the United States."

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

The series of water color sketches of the World's Fair issued by THE TRIBUNE proved a greater success than was anticipated. Thousands of subscribers saved each of the ten pictures and now have a souvenir portfolio of the great Exposition such as cannot be purchased in any of the stores. The first series ended a month ago, but since that time this office has been besieged with requests for "more pictures." To meet this public demand, and in spite of the large additional expense, THE TRIBUNE has signed the contracts for another series of colored souvenirs, even more attractive than the first. The first picture of the new series will be issued tomorrow and one will be folded into every copy of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, the subject being one of the most picturesque corners "In Cairo Street." If you are not a regular subscriber leave an advance order to get the paper while the pictures last. Save each picture carefully and in the end you will have a collection of water color views worth treasuring up for your children. These views are painted by Charles Graham expressly for THE TRIBUNE and are not for sale anywhere or at any price. If you want them you must take the paper.

The summer is over, the nights are getting cool, and the tramps are returning from their summer in the country. This, with the hard times, has had its influence on the denizens of the city bridewell, which institution is greatly crowded just at present. How the prisoners are treated and how they live, work, sleep, and eat will be shown in an illustrated article in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

"Gath" has been looking up the record of the Democratic Senators with a view to discovering a possible successor to Grover Cleveland. His letter will be published in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

A reporter was sent out to pawn a watch, ring, pin, coat, and a "kit" of tools. He couldn't get much money, to be sure, but his trip among the pawnshops furnished the material for a good story for tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Next week there will arrive in Chicago the famous choir from the Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City. The organization will be written up for tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

While in India Kellar, the magician, was tricked by a fakir who seemed to perform wonderful feats. The secret of the trick, as exposed by the camera, will be a secret no longer to those who read tomorow's TRIBUNE.

Extensive preparations are being made for the celebration of the centennial of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington. The beautiful building had a varied history, which will be given in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

In the city parks are many specimens of the "carpet gardens." For these are used millions of plants of the coleus, or "hen and chickens." The artistic results produced by the professional gardeners will be described in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Sir Richard Burton made his famous trip through the East as a real dervish. He adopted the Mohammedan religion, at least in part, and thus had many curious experiences, as will be seen by consulting tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

AS TO fads we hope the school authorities know when they've fad enough.

THE chances are that Senator Hill will remain uncorrupted by patronage for several years to come.

WHEN it has worked off its entire job-lot of shelf-worn eloquence the United States Senate doubtless will proceed to business.

IF contempt for a drunken Judge is contempt of court the greater part of the population of Chicago is in danger of being sent to jail.

IN her calmer moments Mrs. Lease should endeavor to come to some definite conclusion as to whether it is the women or the farmers that are to save the country. They can't both save it.

THE case of the rioter who claimed to be suffering for want of bread when he had $2.40 in his pocket is likely to convey a wrong impression as to the price of a loaf of bread in Chicago.

IF the female Anarchist, Emma Goldman, should become so thoroughly disgusted with the United States as to move on to some other country we believe the United States could survive the shock.

WHILE the rest of the country has been preparing as of old to tender sympathy and help to Charleston as soon as telegraphic communication should be reopened, the old city by the sea has been digging itself out of the wreck, has concluded it doesn't need any help, and now says there is nothing like a cyclone for quickening the wheels of commerce, providing employment for everybody, and putting money into circulation. This is a cheerful way of viewing the situation, and in the light of Charleston's experience it looks as if the whole country were ripe for a cyclone.

THE *Frankfurter Zeitung* of Aug. 12 displays a curious ignorance of the national banking system of the United States. It says that for every million dollars in gold that flows into the banks they are allowed to issue four million dollars' worth of notes, because the law only requires that these should be covered to the extent of 25 per cent. The London *Financial Times* is sufficiently well posted to be able to detect the error and supply the correction. It says our national banks can only issue up to 90 per cent of the face value of the bonds deposited, and that the statutory reserve of 25 per cent is required to be held against deposits. It has nothing to do with the note issue.

THE New York stock market was dull early in the day and advanced rather sharply just before the close. The local market was extremely buoyant. The most active speculative stocks have advanced on an average over 30 per cent in the last week. New York exchange sold at par to 25 cents discount. Sterling rates were unchanged.—The leading produce markets were disappointing to those who favored higher prices, and general quietude prevailed. Large stocks and lack of export business depressed wheat, while corn was easy through continued liberal receipts. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed 1⅛ cents lower, May corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye 1 cent lower, barley firm, flaxseed steady, September pork 35 cents higher, lard 2½ cents lower, and ribs 5 cents lower.

HOW TO RAISE MORE REVENUE.

According to the Washington dispatches the daily expenses of the government now exceed its receipts about $300,000, and it is evident that Congress will have to take some steps speedily to increase the latter, or the gold reserve now being drawn on will melt away. It is stated that—

> The alternatives before Congress seem to be limited to a new issue of government bonds, an income tax or some other new impost, or an increase of rate in one or more of the existing forms of taxation.

For two reasons the income tax might as well be left out of consideration. One is that the additional revenue is needed at once. But before an income tax law could be framed and passed and the complicated machinery required for the assessment and collection of the tax could be put into operation in every Congressional district in the United States fully a year would have elapsed. That is too long to wait. In the next place an income tax law cannot be passed by the old Confederate South. The Republicans will be unitedly against it. So will be most of the Democrats from the Eastern and Middle States, who will yield to the South in many things but not as regards what they look on as injurious fiscal legislation. If the Southern wing of their party were to bring in a bill for such a tax the first thing the Northern Democrats would do would be to move to lower the exemption to, say, $500, so that the average Southern planter might have a taste of the sweets of direct income taxation. The bill thus amended would lose its attractiveness in Southern eyes, for it would not hit the North alone, And even with such an amendment the Northern Democrats, knowing how their constituents would feel when they saw Uncle Sam thrusting his fingers into their pockets and investigating their incomes, would vote against and defeat the bill.

It may be difficult for the Democrats to agree on an increase of rate in one or more of the existing forms of taxation, whether it be custom-house duties or internal revenue taxes. And if they did agree substantially, it might take some time, even though there is a Democratic majority in both Houses, to pass the law they had determined on. Nothing will seem easier to many of them than to pass a short bill putting duties on coffee and sugar. From these two sources it would be quite easy to derive a revenue of fifty or sixty millions per annum, and as the sugar bounty tax would be abolished, that would save a Treasury expense of more than ten millions a year. The tax on sugar would furnish all the protection needed for sugar.

But such duties would involve a ripping up of reciprocity agreements entered into with European and American countries, and would be opposed strenuously by the Republicans for that reason if for no other. Still, the Democrats have votes enough, if united, to pass such a bill. One of the simplest methods of adding something to the revenue without interfering with business of any kind would be to double the beer tax and increase the whisky tax to $1.25 per gallon, but that might not meet with Democratic approval among the constituencies.

The most feasible plan, therefore, for procuring the money which the government needs so that it may not be obliged to pay out all its redemption fund gold is by the sale of bonds. It will not take long to pass a law for their sale. Few, except the Populists, will vote against it. Three per cent bonds can be disposed of at once to any reasonable amount required. The government will have the cash to tide it over its present difficulties, and the bonds, if the banks see fit to buy them, can be made the basis for the issue of more national bank notes, thus furnishing the country an increased supply of a safe currency. Therefore Congress should drop less important matters and proceed to supply the Treasury with funds and to strengthen the redemption fund in order to support public confidence that parity of the currency will be maintained at the gold standard according to the public pledges of both parties.

ALTGELD'S ANARCHIST INTERVIEW.

The full text of the Springfield interview of Gov. Altgeld confirms the abridged statement of its contents already printed. The substance of it is that "all talk about Anarchists is malicious and sensational," that "there never have been fifty of them in the State of Illinois or in all America," and that the press of Chicago has slandered the city by what it has printed concerning these interesting and much-abused citizens.

Gov. Altgeld's assertion that there are not fifty Anarchists in the State of Illinois depends for its truth entirely upon what he calls anarchy. The other day at the labor mass-meeting one Steiner, the editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, made a speech in which he declared himself an Anarchist, from which it is to be inferred that his paper is an Anarchist organ. Mr. Steiner has made a good living out of his Anarchist patrons and those who sympathize with them. But fifty subscribers to his daily paper would not be enough to provide him with a comfortable living. It would take fifty times fifty to do it.

It is only a man like Altgeld, who refuses to see or recognize an Anarchist and who deliberately belittles and slurs over everything connected with that pestiferous class, who would talk as Altgeld does.

The Anarchists are those members of the Socialist element of foreigners who are impatient to have the principles of their cult put in force. They cannot wait for the exceedingly slow process of the ballot-box. They are the intense and radical part of the Socialists who are in favor of inaugurating the social revolution at once, and who want to set their doctrines in operation speedily by the use of dynamite and terrorism. They are not willing to wait until they can overcome the inborn "prejudice" of society in behalf of personal liberty and personal possession by reason or gather sufficient numerical strength to vote their doctrines into force at the ballot-box. How does Altgeld know there are but fifty of them in Illinois or in the United States? The question shows how absurd the answer must be. It may not be that there are fifty Anarchists who have committed murder, but how does he know how many there are who would do so if they felt themselves secure in overthrowing law by force?

Gov. Altgeld cooks up an absurd statement as coming from an apocryphal Chief of Police to the effect that there was not much anarchistic talk at the time of the haymarket riot and that there were prominent police officials who got up bogus anarchistic conspiracies to keep the public in a state of alarm so that they might get personal advantage out of it, and that the same tactics have been resorted to by detectives since that time. The Governor knows this is untrue. He knows that the evidence shows there was a large crowd of these fellows in 1886; that their organ, which openly advocated incendiarism, bomb-throwing, and murder, had anywhere from two to three thousand subscribers; that in their meetings the social revolution was agitated and that the members of the various groups were incited to throttle the law, to fight society, to kill the police, and to bring in the millennium with dynamite. It is the height of absurdity to assume that less than fifty persons could have done all this and plunged the City of Chicago into consternation and confusion with the outcome of the murder of the police at the haymarket, and a situation which required the whole police force reinforced by militia to control.

The interview which the Governor has given out to the public, through his Springfield Democratic organ, is only a weak attempt to justify his recent attack on the Supreme Court and Judge Gary. He has concealed the facts, misrepresented the conditions, and should be ashamed of the position he has taken. If he is in sympathy with the doctrines of the Anarchists why does he not say so and have done with it? An out and out Anarchist like Steiner is more manly than a socialistic sympatizer who seeks to slur over the doctrines of anarchy with false assertions and misrepresentations.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

The speech made Wednesday by Senator Sherman covered twenty years' time—from 1873 to date. He availed himself of the opportunity to disprove a batch of falsehoods which have been revived of late by reckless advocates of free coinage of short dollars. He showed that there was nothing "stealthy and treacherous" about the demonetization legislation of 1873 and scoffed at the ridiculous story that Ernest Seyd, a strong bimetallist, had bribed Congress with half a million dollars to demonetize silver! He referred with deserved contempt to the letter of some French Anarchist, with its alleged disclosures of "conspiracies" of European capitalists. Not satisfied with being on the defensive he assumed the offensive, and quoted the following from speeches made by Senator Stewart twenty years ago:

> I want the standard gold, and no paper money that is not redeemable in gold. By this process we shall come to a specie basis, and when the laborer shall receive his dollar it will have the purchasing power of a dollar. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows that.

Coming to the so-called Sherman law the Senator said that he took no pride in it, and favored it when it passed only out of dire necessity, because it was better than either the House or Senate free coinage bill. That it was better than the free coinage measure of the latter no one will deny unless he be a friend of the silver standard of depreciated money. That it was better than the House bill in that it had an emphatic declaration in favor of keeping the silver money at parity with gold is unquestionable. Whether the omission of the qualified power to redeem in silver Treasury notes in silver bullion at its gold value which was in the House bill was wise may be questioned.

Nor is he ready to admit that the silver purchase law was in itself an unmixed evil. He thinks the currency issued under it enabled the country to bear with comparative ease the shock of the Barings' failure and of Australian financial convulsions. Nevertheless he says he was satisfied a year ago that all the good possible had been gotten out of that law and introduced a proposition to suspend it. But Democratic Senators were unanimously against a measure which many of them declare now to be absolutely necessary, and his attempt was a failure.

The Senator was for the suspension of the law a year ago. He is for its repeal now, though he is of the opinion that the loss of gold has been due in part to the sending back of American securities after the Barings' failure, and also to the adverse balance of trade during the last fiscal year. He hoped that this year's crops would be so good and the foreign demand for them so large that the balance of trade would be the other way during this fiscal year. He said further:

> The President, in the midst of the panic, appeals to us to repeal this law, and he will not make this appeal to me in vain. I have no sympathy with him in politics, but I believe that in this matter he is right, and that it is my duty to respond to his call. I will coöperate in any measure that will tend to maintain the harmonious use of silver and gold as standards of value. I hope that the next measure of relief which my friend from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) will provide will be a broad, liberal measure authorizing the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, whichever he prefers, to exercise the power if necessary to sell securities in order to maintain the parity of all our currency.

It is to be hoped that the Democrats will pay more attention to Senator Sherman's advice than they did last year, and give the Secretary of the Treasury power which should have been bestowed on him long ago.

Those 58-cent dollar free-silverites who pretend to be bimetallists, while they are nothing but silver monometallists, can learn from this speech that, while Senator Sherman is in favor of the repeal of the purchase and issue sections of the law which bears his name, he has not the least wish nor desire to demonetize the 550 millions of silver now in the United States, but wants it to remain in use and retain its present parity with gold and purchasing power unimpaired; and in order that such may be the case he insists on a larger gold reserve. As regards adding to the 550 million stock of silver he says:

> I would say that we prefer to wait awhile until the skies are clear, until we see the effects of the suspension of silver coinage in India, and see what arrangements can be made for another international monetary conference. In the meantime let the United States stand on its strength and credit.

No honest man can find any fault with his position.

SENATORIAL "TALKING FOR BUNCOMBE."

The speech delivered by Senator Wolcott of Colorado day before yesterday may be looked on as that of an ingenious lawyer who makes the best argument on a weak case for his client.

Looking at the matter from that point of view it is easier to understand why the Senator should claim that the effect of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be to raise the intrinsic value of the short dollars all over the earth to parity with gold dollars. The lawyer might make such an assertion on behalf of his Colorado clients. The Senator must know in his own mind that it is absurd. As the advocate of the silver miners of Colorado it is not surprising that Senator Wolcott should call on the rest of the country to give free coinage on the 16 to 1 ratio to those whom he represents. But being an intelligent man he must be aware that the great majority of the American people, believing that such a concession, while ruining them, would not benefit Colorado in the least, will not make that concession. He knows that that majority is firmly convinced that the United States would lose more than the whole assessed value of the Rocky Mountain States if the country were to adopt free coinage and change its standard to silver 58-cent dollars. He must know that conviction cannot be changed, but he also believes that it will please his constituents to see him thundering away on the edge of the last ditch for silver monometallism.

Nor does the Senator at the bottom of his heart expect that any votes will be changed by a threat that Colorado will cut loose from the Republican party or cease to advocate its principles. Because in this case the deed has preceded the word. Colorado did cut loose pretty effectually last fall when she cast her Electoral vote for Weaver, standing on a platform filled with non-Republican and lunatic doctrines.

And if the Senator were not talking purely as an eloquent advocate who knows that his speech will please his unreasoning clients though it cannot convince the great jury, he would not have waxed so pathetic over the "dethroning" and "degrading" of silver. If an American Congress, with the coöperation of a President, is able to accomplish such a feat as that it approaches dangerously near omnipotence. The Senator knows if a 371-grain silver dollar is "dethroned" it has dethroned itself. That many grains have ceased to be the commercial equivalent of more than a dozen grains of gold the world over. The American Congress has not lowered the price of silver. Nor is it to be held responsible for what Europe and India have done in the last twenty-two years. Congress has not reduced the purchasing power of that metal any more than it degraded copper when it quit coining the old-fashioned cent so dear to our Revolutionary sires, but this wail over "dethronement and debasement" pleases Buncombe, and as the speech was made for that special purpose it would not be right to criticise it too severely. And we only add that if the Senator will measure the wages paid labor in terms of gold he will find that gold has increased 50 per cent of its value in the last fifty years. That is the record. And after all the price of labor is the real standard of value.

SOMETHING FOR SILVERITES TO REFLECT ON.

Let the single standard silverites reflect on this point: How is hard money to be made more plentiful, counting its value as a money or purchasing medium in the aggregate of the Nation, by expelling the gold and accumulating more silver? It is clear it would lose in worth of gold what it gained in bulk of silver, if not more. How would we increase the aggregated buying power of the circulating medium by expelling our 550 millions of gold, when at the same time we should pull down the present 550 millions of purchasing power of the silver that is supported by the gold 70 per cent above the actual value of the silver? The act would scale down the buying power of our legal tenders, and also that of our national bank notes, so that instead of a buying power of 1,600 millions for our whole currency we should have the 1,600 millions lessened by the withdrawn gold and the remainder divided by two. The result would be a volume of money having the purchasing power of some 600 of gold instead of 1,600 millions. In order to restore the money function to the same volume as before the change it would be necessary to add on a billion dollars of 58 cent cheap silver. As the actual stock of silver in the world would not be increased by changing from the gold to the silver standard we should have to purchase silver from those countries in which it is the standard of money values, such as India, Mexico, etc., and the extra demand would put up the price at first perhaps 5 to 10 cents per ounce. Then, as the void became filled by this importation and the increased production of silver in this and other countries the augment of price would be lost and a decline back below 60 per cent dollars would occur and we should be "out" by the fall to the tune of something like 100 millions from this cause alone, besides the tremendous loss directly accruing from the conversion.

Then how could we as a nation be any better off by dropping down to the 58-cent silver dollar standard of money values and expelling our gold? How could we get any more real money power for purchasing and paying thereby than we have now? In changing the standard we should not obtain any increase in the amount of real money in the world, but simply effect a shifting of the holdings of the two metals, the gold going from this to the other side of the broad Atlantic and the silver shifting over to this country to take the place of the departed gold. The process could not add one iota to our wealth or our money value. The great fact would remain that the things which are bought with money must be paid for with their value in money, and the substitution of cheap for dear money would only render it more difficult for honest people to buy what they needed to consume, as it would require more of the cheap stuff. In dropping gold for silver we should fare little better than did the dog, which let go a substantial piece of meat to grasp at its shadow.

GIVING THE PEOPLE WRONG IDEAS.

Ex-Gov. Murphy of Arizona says:

> There is no excuse for the present lack of circulating medium. There is plenty of silver in the Treasury that could easily be put into circulation and relieve the country of a great deal of the present contraction. The Treasury people say that the silver cannot be gotten into circulation, yet it seems to me that if the pension money was paid out in silver dollars they would be distributed throughout the entire country and would not find their way so quickly back to the Treasury vaults.

It is to be regretted that any man of prominence should make such statements, for multitudes who are more excusable for ignorance than he is will take what he says as gospel and will get a fixed idea that if the Secretary of the Treasury chose he could put an abundance of money in circulation and relieve the present distress, and that by not doing so he shows he is an enemy of the country.

There are 354 millions of silver dollars in the Treasury. But Mr. Murphy ought to know that for every one of them there is a silver certificate in circulation which must be redeemed in silver coin on demand. There is not a dollar coined under the Bland-Allison law which is not pledged. For the government to pay out those dollars while the certificates which represent them are outstanding would be an act of gross dishonesty. Those dollars do not belong to the United States but to the holders of the silver certificates.

As for the bullion bought under the Sherman act it is not available for a variety of reasons, one of them being that it is not coined. Another is that technically it is available only for the redemption of Treasury notes, and that only after it has been coined into 371-grain dollars, for which no one will exchange his Treasury notes, preferring gold.

Before Mr. Carlisle can issue the dollars he has piled up in his vaults he will have to redeem the certificates, but the holders of them would rather have the paper than the clumsy silver coins. Suppose, however, that there were no certificates outstanding and the Secretary of the Treasury had 346,000,000 silver dollars at his disposal. He could get rid of them within a year, for the government spends annually about half a billion. He could pay them out to pensioners, to soldiers and sailors, and civil employés, and for supplies purchased. But they would come right back again as in other years. They would be paid in for customs duties, internal revenue taxes, postage, and public lands. The people do not want to use them for their ordinary exchanges. The banks do not care to fill up their vaults with them. So they would flow back inevitably to the Treasury.

Thus it will be seen that the ex-Governor of Arizona talked unwisely when he said that it was in the power of the Treasury people to relieve the present contraction by paying out silver dollars, when they do not belong to the Treasury to pay out, and when the Treasury cannot make payments of any kind more rapidly than now. When it owes any man money it pays it to him, and it cannot anticipate those payments in order to put more money in circulation at this moment.

BRENTANO REFUTES GOGGIN.

Judge Goggin stands by his decision of Thursday in the Clingman World's Fair injunction case. He further declares that he was driven to taking his action, which he admits to be arbitrary, by the "cowardly and shameful action" of one of the Judges whom he had invited to sit with him en banc—Judge Brentano. This "cowardly and shameful" action of Judge Brentano, he declares, consists in this: He and his associates had agreed that Judges Goggin and Brentano should find for an open Sunday and that Judge Dunne should dissent. Judge Brentano then learned that certain German papers were in favor of a closed Sunday, broke faith with Judge Goggin, and decided to concur with Judge Dunne.

This, of course, is a flatfooted charge that Judge Brentano decided to please the German papers instead of deciding according to the law and evidence in the case.

In reply Judge Brentano makes a perfectly clear and satisfactory statement. He says, first, that there was no such compact between Judge Goggin and himself. Being personally in favor of Sunday opening he told Judge Goggin that if Judge Goggin could show him the law that would sustain a Sunday opening decision in the face of the authorities cited by the Exposition's lawyers he would concur. Judge Goggin promised to write an opinion that would satisfy Judge Brentano. But Judge Goggin put him off day after day. Judge Brentano urged Judge Goggin, but up to the very day of the rendering of the decision Judge Goggin had not shown Judge Brentano a line. Thereupon Judge Brentano informed Judge Goggin that he must decide according to his understanding of the law—for Sunday-closing. As to the charge that he decided to please the German papers Judge Brentano simply says: "It is absurd."

Judge Brentano's statement is a complete refutation of the charge made by Judge Goggin. Judge Goggin did not furnish Judge Brentano with the evidence that the law was as he claimed. Therefore Judge Brentano was obliged to decide against his personal feelings and according to his understanding of the law. Judge Brentano's statement will be accepted by all as leaving nothing more to be said.

NO FEAR OF GOLD FAMINE.

One of the statements made frequently during the financial agitation of the last few years is that the world is in danger of a gold famine. It is claimed that the present annual supply is not equal to the wants of the world and that the supply promises to decrease, so that it will be absolutely necessary to use silver as legal tender money for want of gold. If the facts were as stated they would not form a reason for putting into legal tender silver coins a much smaller quantity of the metal than is sufficient to make their intrinsic value equal to their nominal value. But what are claimed to be facts in the case are open to severe question. Is there any cause to apprehend a greater scarcity of gold in the future than for the recent past?

The world's production of gold during the last five centuries is estimated to be equal in value to about 8,700 million dollars. It is not easy to form an intelligent guess as to the amount that has disappeared. Gold coins lose by abrasion in use more rapidly than silver. A great deal of gold has been lost by shipwreck on the ocean and buried in the ground by persons who left no clew for its recovery by others, while considerable quantities have been buried with other remains of those who had patronized the dentist while living. The amount of gold now in use is estimated at about four billions, being at the rate of some $10 for every man, woman, and child in the gold-using nations of the world. We have no right to reckon in this connection the barbaric peoples, nor such nations as the Chinese and Mexicans, who use silver money to the practical exclusion of gold, nor is it necessary to include India, since the people of that country will continue to use silver, though there is little doubt it will be on the basis of gold values for the future. Silver will always remain as the highest form of actual currency among the barbaric races, and by the time they will become civilized there will be gold enough and to spare for all of them, if present indications are to be depended on.

The world's production of gold for 1892 is reported as nearly $132,000,000. This is an addition of 3.3 per cent per annum to the present stock, and the ratio of increase is much greater than that in population. The inhabitants of the United States only increase in number at the rate of 2¼ per cent per year, and that rate includes gains by immigration from other countries, mostly those the people of which use gold. For the whole world the annual increase in population does not much exceed 1 per cent. After allowing 40 millions for use in the arts (and no small proportion of that is subsequently remelted down for coinage), the coin-gain is at the rate of 2¼ per cent, and it should be remembered the loss by abrasion, shipwreck, and hiding in the ground is very small compared with what it used to be. The first is obviated by the use of paper which represents the gold, and allows the metal to lie untouched for perhaps years together. The second cause of loss is vastly reduced by the fact that only trade balances are now sent across the ocean, while the transportation is performed in vessels which hardly ever suffer shipwreck. And scarcely any gold is now hidden in the ground, because there are banks to take care of it, and interest can be drawn for the use of the money. So if the rate of production now observed were to be continued for the next few years there would not be in that time any occasion to complain of growing scarcity, since each year the available use of each gold coin is augmented by an increasing resort to transfers of credits by means of paper.

But the truth is the annual supply of gold is on the increase, and it promises to augment at a rapid rate in the near future. It is now 30 per cent greater than ten years ago, and last year the United States sunk to second place as a producer, its 33 millions being surpassed by the $33,870,000 of Australia. In 1892 the African gold fields produced two-thirds as much as our total. And Africa promises to yield enormously in the next few years. Recent explorations show that the Witwatersrand district alone, with an area of less than 13,000 square miles, contains more than a thousand times as much gold as is now in circulation as money all over the face of the earth, and a great deal of it can be mined at low cost. Recent explorations within a few score miles of Denver have resulted in the estimate that a comparatively small tract there contains more than enough gold to pay off our national debt, and prospectors are now looking to the western slope of South and Central America as destined to yield other vast quantities of gold, perhaps before the close of the present century. Besides this it is ascertained that not more than half the gold was extracted from the immense heaps of "dirt" that were handled by the California miners in the fifties, and modern devices can be made available for the taking out of all this gold almost to the last grain if the process should be relatively cheaper than those employed in other fields. California produced $12,571,900 of gold last year and in the same time the mines of Alaska turned out more than a million.

The fact is that gold is found in nearly every country on the earth. It does not now pay in all of them to extract it, but the question is only one of relative scarcity at the present, and in the future the consideration may be vastly changed by new discoveries lessening the cost of production. The new processes introduced since the last census year alone have done so much in that direction as to make it profitable to operate many mines that had previously been closed, not because they were exhausted, but for the reason it had not been profitable to work them. The indications are that within the next few years gold will be produced more abundantly than at any other time since the fifties, and perhaps even more plentifully than then. So there need be no apprehension in regard to a coming scarcity of gold.

THE DECAYING POPULISTS OF KANSAS.

The ranting Madam Lease told those present at the Labor Congress the other day about "the strength of the Populists in Kansas" and said that "it would rest with them to bring order out of the chaos which now exists in the labor world."

It is quite true that last year Weaver got the Electoral vote of Kansas, receiving in that State 163,000 votes to 157,300 for Harrison, or 5,800 more than Harrison did. But not all those who cast Weaver ballots were flat Weaverites by any manner of means. The Democrats knew that if they ran a Cleveland Electoral ticket in the State the Republicans would win with ease and get the ten Electors. So they used Weaver as a club to beat Harrison out of those votes. They threw their strength to Weaver for the purpose of lifting him up, knowing that if the election should happen to be thrown into the House Cleveland would have two-thirds of the State delegations and would be sure of the Presidency. Their partisan game was to keep Harrison from getting the vote of Kansas, knowing that it would do Weaver no good to get it. It will be observed that it required the whole available strength of the Cleveland Democrats and the utmost efforts of the Populists all combined to beat the Republicans in Kansas.

Nearly all of the 107,000 Democrats who voted for a Democratic candidate for President in 1888 voted for Weaver last year, but that was for reasons given above. Having accomplished all they desired by that fusion they are now Democrats again, ready to fight both Republicans and Populists.

Were an election to be held today which brought out a fair, full, honest vote the showing would be something over 160,000 Republican, a trifle over 80,000 Democratic, and under 80,000 Populist. The last-named party, instead of having a majority of the voters, ranks third—with only the Drys below it. Before another year has gone by it will not be able to muster even 60,000 votes. The less crazy members are being cured all the time and returning to their former party affiliations.

So in reality this great party which Mrs. Lease says will bring "order out of chaos" is a minority party and only half as strong as the Republican. It is a discredited and decaying organization which two years from now will be little more than an unsavory reminiscence, surviving in some of the interior or remote counties in the arid belt of Kansas. Its lunatic platform and the calamity screeching of Madam Lease will probably never elect another Congressman after the Democrats reorganize their party.

THE English *Agricultural Gazette* publishes a summary of returns from more than 500 points in the United Kingdom, showing that 65 per cent of the wheat and barley, 70 of oats, 86 of beans, 58 of peas, and 94 of hay was below the average. As the crops in Scotland and Ireland are not only fairly good, but in some cases excellent, the percentages only inadequately represent the real poverty of the crops in England itself. Only once in the last six years have the wheat statistics come out so badly, and no such failure of the hay crop is on record. The southern counties have suffered most. From the point of view of the British farmer 1879 was the "black year," and the present set of estimates are described as being the worse received since that dismal period.

A FEATURE of more than ordinary interest in the session of the Labor Congress will be the appearance this evening of Mr. Booker T. Washington, President of the Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala. Mr. Washington is a colored man who was graduated at Hampton and was regarded by the late Gen. Armstrong as one of the ablest colored men in the South. He is now engaged in educating 1,000 pupils in his institute, in the black belt of Alabama, and is performing a work in the face of many obstacles which should commend itself to the consideration of all humane and philanthropic persons in the North. His subject will be "The Progress of Negroes as Free Laborers," and certainly no one is more competent than he to discuss that problem, which is fraught with such important results to his race and to the section whence he comes. He will speak in the Hall of Washington at 8 p. m.

The "Groggin" Case.

THE TRIBUNE did not give currency to the reports which filled Judge Goggin's court room and spread all round out of doors, that he was in a state of intoxication when he delivered his incoherent decision overruling and rejecting the joint opinion of the two consulting Judges whom he had called to assist him en banc in disposing of the Clingman injunction case against the World's Fair. The language of the decision showed on its face that it proceeded from a maudlin mind and mouth. But our city contemporaries were less indulgent. Some of them call him Judge Groggin. The *Herald* says:

> Nothing like it ever occurred in the courts of record of Cook County nor anywhere else in courts where dignity, courtesy, sobriety and good order prevailed. The general opinion is that Judge Goggin's course was caused by a lamentable temporary infirmity of temper or by a personal condition not favorable to judicial propriety and good conduct.

The *Journal* remarks: There was no hint of corruption about the conduct of Judge Goggin, but in every act and word of his shameful performance there was proof of intoxication. The scene in his court-room yesterday was the culmination of a prolonged spree. For several days it has been apparent that he was struggling with an infirmity that incapacitated him from judicial calmness and wisdom. Whether this was the effect of over indulgence in liquor, or the strain of revolving vexed legal problems in his mind led him into excessive recourse to alcoholic stimulants is not for us to determine. We can only deplore the result, shameful and pitiable for him and humiliating for the community which elected him to the high office he has disgraced.

The *I. O.* says: One of the Chicago organs of the party which is responsible for his nomination called him, in bitter and suggestive jest, Groggin. . . . Now that he has himself proclaimed his true character it is to be hoped that all good citizens, without regard to party, will unite in demanding his resignation.

The *Record* puts it stronger, viz.: It is time for the Cook County bench to be de-Gogginized. . . . Justice has been smirched by this mess of unutterable foulness. The local bench, once held in high honor, is made a thing for laughter. The ribald tongue of the ruffian and the leer of the loafer sodden with liquor and swinish in his appetites grow full of gravity by comparison.

The *Evening Journal* remarks:

The *Record* gives this brief account of his subsequent movements:

At Kunz' wine cellar on Randolph street it was said that Judge Goggin had been there about 12:30 o'clock. "He drank a glass or two of mixed ale and then went away," said the man in charge.

"Has Judge Goggin been here?" the bartender at McGarry's was asked.

"Yes, about 3 o'clock," was the reply. "He had a little claret, but didn't stay long."

At Moran's, on Randolph street, the same question was asked.

"The Judge was here about half an hour ago," was the answer. "He drank a glass of sherry, talked awhile, and then strolled out."

At Jansen's wine cellar the Judge had some more wine and then left for home.

Judge Goggin lives on Superior street and late last evening he had not returned to his home.

THE TRIBUNE advises Judge Goggin to quietly resign and step from the bench; and then consult with Dr. Keeley and strictly follow his advice.

A NEGRO woman in Pittsburg was fined $10 a few days ago for abusing a mule. The animal must have injured itself by kicking her on the head.

THE Kansas City *Star* ridicules the idea that there is a sugar famine. It points exultantly to the fact that Julia Marlowe has returned from Europe unmarried. We look upon the case of the *Star* editor as hopeless.

FRANK LAWLER has hopes of being Postmaster even yet. If at first you don't succeed try, try, try, try, try, try again.

THE people will be glad to learn that the work of applying the cold-storage fund to the relief of the families for whom it was intended is making progress. Discussions are how held for the purpose of arranging plans for some future meeting at which an endeavor will be made to suggest a scheme to be agreed upon for the appointment of a committee who will proceed to outline a method of operations, to be submitted at another meeting later on, at which it is expected a motion will be introduced for the investment of the fund in some kind of annuities, to be decided upon at the proper time.

AN Arkansas gambler is said to have become almost completely ossified. He must be a hardened sinner.

TOMMY MORGAN will leave his apron off next time.

GROUND has been broken for the San Francisco Midwinter Fair. Its stock will not be in that condition, let us hope, when the Fair is over.

TEN thousand members of the Smith family held a reunion at Peapack, N. J., a day or two ago, and the average of Smiths in other localities was not perceptibly lessened, either.

YOU or any man living may be drunk at some time, man.—*Iago.*

WHEN the Illinois Central trains have to carry a larger crowd than usual from the Fair grounds the block system is sometimes a blockade system.

EVERY storm center should be provided with a good storm-scenter.

ANY good location for the Columbian Museum will suit the people of Chicago provided they can visit it and return home the same day.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Partners in Misery.

"Have you got anything for a hungry man to eat?" inquired the unwashed tourist in the frazzled trousers, plaintively.

"I don't know, my friend," answered the man of the house, who was reading his morning paper on the back porch. "I called the girl forty minutes ago and she hasn't got down yet. I don't believe it will pay you to wait to find out. You don't have to wait and I do. Good morning. Don't step on the cat as you go."

How He Collected It.

"If you think you've got such a dead sure thing on that claim against me, why don't you sue me for it?" asked the man with the double chin.

"I could sue you and collect it easily enough, and you know it," replied the man with the bushy eyebrows, "and I would have done it long ago but for the reason that it would have brought your other creditors down on you like a thousand of brick. I don't want to break you."

"I—I'll pay it this afternoon, every cent," said the other, rubbing his jaw thoughtfully. "But that won't go with the next man that tries to work it on me, by George!"

PERSONALS.

Michael Razarin, an attaché of the Russian Interior Department at St. Petersburg, is in California investigating the prison system of that State.

Eleazer C. Shaw of Portland is said to be the oldest drummer in Maine. He is 86 and still beats everybody else down to the store, arriving daily at 6:45 a. m.

Watchdog Holman as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs doubtless will "object" to ghost dances, or at least will endeavor to make them less expensive than formerly.

Nelse Philips of Barre, Vt., when he got to be 80 years old thought he was old enough to begin work, and so started in as a reporter. That was a year ago. Now he writes like an old hand.

The Rev. Oliver Hopson, who had been for eighteen years the last survivor of the first class graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., died Saturday last at his home in Tivoli-on-the-Hudson in the 89th year of his age.

Dr. Johannes Gad of Berlin has accepted the associate professorship of physiology in the Western Reserve University Medical School at Cleveland. Prof. Gad is known as one of the best scholars in his department in Germany.

Baron Edouard de Rothschild has given the total sum of the money prizes won by his yacht, the Bettina, to the St. Michel Orphanage at Fécamp. This establishment provides for the free bringing up and education of the children of sailors who have perished at sea.

Ex-Minister Robert T. Lincoln says that there is not a word of truth in the story which has been widely published that Abraham Lincoln, his father, was a Spiritualist or that he is one himself, nor any foundation for the accompanying assertion that Mr. Lincoln had a medium living in the White House while he was President.

J. A. Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, says: "There is no real movement in Canada in favor of annexation to the United States. The fact that a large number of French Canadians come to this country is no evidence that a sentiment in favor of the United States exists, either. They come because they can find more work and higher wages here. That is all."

CURRENT NOTES.

When money grows timid it makes the rest of us shy.—*Elmira Gazette.*

When lightning strikes it admits of no arbitration.—*Burlington Free Press.*

In these days of bank stringency it takes an artist to draw money.—*Atlanta Journal.*

"She's as pretty as a picture." "But not as her photograph. They never are."—*Puck.*

A great man is one who knows how to make somebody else paddle his canoe for him.—*Galveston News.*

The highest form of sincere flattery at the present time is to ask a man if he can change a $10 bill.—*Memphis Appeal.*

How is it such numbers of young men starting out to make a name for themselves in life hit on Dennis?—*Philadelphia Times.*

"Say, Dick, do you really think Tom is in love with Fannie?" "Well, it looks like it. He goes to church every Sunday."—*Boston Beacon.*

He—"And are you kind and affectionate to your mother?" She—"Indeed I am. Why, the only dresses she ever gets are my old ones."—*Truth.*

Husband (anxiously)—"You should not carry your pocketbook in your hands." Wife (reassuringly)—"O, it isn't at all heavy."—*New York Weekly.*

Tramp—"Madam, have you an ax?" Lady of the House—"No." "Have you a saw?" "No, I have no saw." "Then give me a little something to eat, please."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Truly, Job was a patient creature! Doubtless it was in the dry goods store that he murmured to himself, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Splendid Triumph of Western Journalistic Enterprise."

Aurora Beacon: That splendid triumph of Western journalistic enterprise, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which has startled its competitors with so many strokes of managerial brilliancy, made another dash on the homestretch Sunday and came under the wire with a number of complete and elaborate diagrams of the big exhibition buildings of the World's Fair, from which it is possible for any visitor to locate any exhibit in the entire Exposition. THE TRIBUNE is easily the "Nancy Hanks" of modern journalism.

"New Series" Souvenirs.

A new series of art souvenirs from water color sketches of odd nooks at the World's Fair will begin tomorrow.

REFUTES THE CHARGE

KEELEY TREATMENT NOT PRODUCTIVE OF INSANITY.

False Allegations of Dr. Evans Exposed by a Prominent, Fair-Minded, Truth-Loving Physician—Dipsomania Is Itself a Variety of Insanity, and Insanity Often Accompanies Inebriety—Keeley's Treatment Cures the Liquor Habit, but Does Not Cause Insanity Nor Promise to Cure It—Where an Inherited Taint of Insanity Exists It May Develop Among Reclaimed Dipsomaniacs as Well as Among Persons Who Have Led Temperate Lives—Equally as Fair and Logical to Charge Insanity to Temperance as to the Keeley Cure of Alcoholism.

One of the most eminent and widely-known physicians in the Western States submits the following article to THE TRIBUNE for publication. The writer is justly indignant at an atrociously unfair and misleading article of a certain doctor in the Philadelphia *Medical News*, which alleges that Dr. Keeley's cure of inebriety causes insanity.

The writer of this refutation is a member in high standing in the medical profession, and a subscriber to the code of medical ethics, and what he writes is not in the interest of Dr. Keeley, but of suffering humanity. He objects to maliciously keeping inebriates from being cured by doctors, telling them and their friends that the Keeley treatment may render them insane, and then cites the Evans article in alleged proof of it. The purpose of "Medicus" is to show up the ridiculous nonsense and falsity of such statement.

In a personal note accompanying the article and signed by him, the writer says that "at present he desires to withhold his name, but in the near future he may make the authorship known." What he has to say below is submitted to the careful consideration of all fair-minded physicians.

Following is "Medicus'" statement:

It occurs to my mind in view of the frequent, unjust, and absurd allegations that are made against the Keeley treatment of inebriety that the time has certainly arrived when some professional friend of the doctor's should advance to the front and champion his cause. I am aware, as a member in good standing of the medical profession and an honest indorser of the "American Code of Medical Ethics," that I will be severely criticised and that I will have nothing to gain but much to lose in attempting to defend the Keeley treatment in the teeth of professional prejudice; however, when the interests of suffering humanity are at stake, and the assertion as well as vindication of many convictions is involved, based upon what my eyes have seen and my ears have heard, I do not hesitate to proclaim the truth. And in this I am encouraged by the words of Dr. Newman, who in his "Apologia pro Vita Sua" declared "that he loved honesty better than name and truth better than dear friends." At present it is almost impossible to read a secular paper or a medical periodical without encountering references to "another Keeley victim" or of alleged cases of insanity attributable to his practice. These charges are so unfair—not to say libelous—to one acquainted with his brilliant successes and to one who has sent him hundreds of physical and moral wrecks to be returned in four short weeks, restored to their helpless families, splendid specimens of vigorous manhood, with reëstablished will-powers, living monuments to his skill and sources of astonishment to all acquainted with their previous degradation, that it would be wanting in humanity and liberality—nay, even cowardly—not to meet the issue of his antagonists boldly and without hesitation.

Positive Assertions.

This opinion I dare assert, yes, conscientiously assert, in the face of Dr. B. D. Evans' article, in a recent number of the Philadelphia *Medical News*, who closes with the following paragraph: "That any physician who allows himself to indorse the Keeley cure, either in words or by advising a patient to take it, not only commits an act unprofessional but forfeits his right to the respect of his professional brethren." To a neurological mind the criticisms of the Keeley treatment are so specious, puerile, and unscientific that they may be characterized as reductio ad absurdum. The statement that insanity frequently results from the treatment is nothing but a sophistry without a shadow of foundation.

Let us for a moment take a cursory survey of the field of disputation in this respect and submit to the crucible of logical analysis some of the arguments which are constantly used to ignominiously overwhelm the useful work and startling achievements daily wrought in the vineyard of "God's unfortunates" at Dwight, Ill. That dipsomania, or vinomania as it was formerly termed by more classical authorities, is a disease or recognized variety of insanity is a fact too well established in alienistic literature to be for one moment questioned and was in no manner first promulgated by Dr. Keeley. In this connection it must moreover be admitted that until the results of the Keeley treatment astonished the world dipsomania was relegated to the domain of "incurable diseases."

In dealing with the startling facts of Dr. Keeley's success—and facts speak louder than mere words or theories—we have naught to do with persons who through misfortunes, accidents, surroundings, vicious self-indulgences, luxurious gratifications, predisposing occupations, self-formed habits, and dalliance with dangerous conviviality have plunged themselves into the sea of dissipation, but we simply allude to individuals with minds diseased, with wills paralyzed, and born with neuropathic temperaments, and with "the worst of all tyrannies, the tyranny of a bad organization."

Anstie's Opinion Quoted.

We might quote a host of classical authorities regarding the hopeless nature of dipsomania, but we will content ourselves with citing the opinion of one who, facile princeps, is recognized as a leader in this field of medical literature—namely: the immortal Anstie, who, in his article on "Alcoholism," in "Reynolds' System of Medicine," plainly states that "prognosis of oinomania is in one way very hopeful, in another almost entirely hopeless. The attacks of the acute affection may occur any number of times without any serious result; the patient, after a variable number of hours, days, or weeks, returns to his sober senses and resumes his usual course of life. The hopelessness of the case lies in the *taint of insanity*, which almost always lies at the foundation of the complaint, and which makes it almost impossible that the patient can effect a thorough reformation of his habits. However virtuous his intentions may be, and however strongly he may be urged by every consideration of prudence or affection for those whose interests may depend upon his conduct, it appears as if he were impelled by a really irresistible force to yield himself at certain intervals to the temptation of drink. When the outbreaks become, as they usually do in the end, greatly more numerous than at first there is no reason to apprehend the *speedy supervention* of confirmed insanity." (Italics in this quotation our own.)

From Anstie's standpoint therapeutics would be utterly hopeless in these cases, and with an experience of thirty years of practice and as a medical superintendent of an inebriate asylum for over twenty years I can fully confirm the above deliberately expressed prognostic opinion of Anstie; yet it is in this very field that many of Dr. Keeley's brilliant achievements have been attained. I am willing to waive the alleged fact that he has cured over 100,000 inebriates, but let us modestly assume, with Talmage, that he has cured from 20,000 to 25,000, a statement that one will hardly deny or question. Such results would render him more than illustrious, and I challenge any one in this special field of medicine to point to such brilliant therapeutic success.

Words of Praise for Keeley.

I shall say nothing now of the immense amount of good that Dr. Keeley has accomplished; of the moral aspect of the question; of the wrecked homes that the Keeley treatment has rehabilitated; of the manhoods restored; of the broken hearts assuaged; nor shall I enter a protest against the financial success of his institution. "The laborer is certainly worthy of his hire," and whilst the opulent may well rejoice that they are able to pay for their liberation from a terrible and degrading thralldom the fact still remains, with which I am perfectly cognizant, that few men in the United States or elsewhere perform more acts of unostentatious charity amongst the poorer and worthier classes than Leslie E. Keeley.

But to return. Anstie admits that "the taint of insanity" in dipsomaniacs renders their cases desperate and hopeless and that it is simply a question of time when "the speedy supervention of confirmed insanity" necessarily occurs. If Anstie's dictum be correct, and no experienced physician will question it, the dipsomaniacs subjected to the Keeley treatment do not become insane as the *result* thereof, but are *actually so* when they arrive at Dwight.

Heretofore having baffled all previous professional tentative efforts at their amelioration they are de facto insane patients, and no one can doubt who has personally watched the practical results of four weeks of the Keeley treatment that a temporary breakwater is at least directed between them and the ocean of insanity towards which they are irresistibly drifting. In this short space of time the most dreadful physical wrecks are restored to manhood, their paralyzed wills reinstated, and their morbid craving destroyed.

Fact to Be Remembered.

In this connection it may not be improper to state that neither the Keeley treatment nor any other treatment will retain them in the paths of rectitude if again they deliberately expose themselves to the atmosphere of their old haunts and vicious associates. The Keeley treatment will not forcibly haul them out of a saloon, but it simply places them, as all know who have studied the practical results of the treatment, in the virgin condition in which they were before they tasted the bitter sweets of the forbidden cup. Leaving Dwight they will still find it advisable on bended knees to repeat earnestly night and morning before their Maker the words of the Lord's Prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," and never to forget that "he who exposes himself to the danger will perish therein." It must also be remembered that these dipsomaniacs are not only actually insane, but, as is incontestibly proved by medical literature, descend from an ancestry but too often tinctured with insanity with all its protean phases; insanity which is known from a study of the family records, insanity which is unknown from ignorance thereof; insanity which is frankly admitted in some instances and but too frequently denied in others with a foolish desire to bury what is improperly considered a disgrace, leading many to withhold the truth and utter direct falsehoods; and yet, forsooth, with all these facts before us we are told that the Keeley treatment produces insanity, and if this be the truth, then truly, to speak paradoxically, it must produce insanity among the insane.

Transmutation of Nervous Diseases.

Moreover, there is another pathological element, well established in many of these cases, which it is but fair to consider before implying insanity as a result of the Keeley treatment—namely: what in current medical phraseology is known as "the transmutation of nervous diseases," meaning that nervous disease in one generation may be transmitted to the next or the second generation, but with a change in the form, and may also be productive of insanity. Hence we observe chorea in the children or grandchildren of epileptics, and vice versa, and these diseases not infrequently result in insanity. It sometimes happens that the transmission of nervous disease will take a different form for each member of a family—neuralgia in one, alcoholism in another, epilepsy or hysteria in the third, and in the fourth insanity. How many patients who are alleged to have become insane as the result of the Keeley treatment were not already insane, may be asked before undergoing such treatment, being the victims of dipsomania in consequence of their suffering from the effects of "transmutation of nervous disease" and other varieties of neurotic affections. I think from what has already been stated that if dipsomaniacs go into Dwight first with an insane temperament, by reason of a bad descent, born with a predisposition to insanity, having a native constitution of nervous element which is unstable and defective; secondly, with neuropathic tendencies, subject to a "transmutation of nervous disease," and with a "taint of insanity," which almost always lies at the foundation of their complaint, and which, according to Anstie is a reason to apprehend "the speedy supervention of confirmed insanity," and lastly, with lives wrecked physically, morally, and mentally by many years of excessive dissipation, it is highly absurd to attribute the above disorders to the Keeley treatment, since they already existed in these cases before entering upon treatment.

Charges Made Unjustly.

This being so, is it just to impute subsequent but occasional development of insanity to this treatment? With equal force one might also charge Dr. Keeley with causing Bright's disease, softening of the brain, cirrhotic livers in those who apply to him for relief. Because, forsooth, following the treatment there may be developed certain diseases is no argument which proves that their existence was caused by the treatment. The argument, post hoc, ergo procter hoc, is exceedingly poor logic, and is a mode of reasoning which in proving too much proves nothing.

Without doubt comparative statistics would show that Keeley's cure prevents suicide and insanity. I do not know of any class of people, no matter how classed, of an equal number, that will not show as large if not a larger proportion of suicides and lunatics. That our asylums contain some of the so-called "victims" of the Keeley treatment is beyond question; but is it not an astonishing fact how comparatively few these unfortunates are, representing a mere minimum of cases, when we consider the immense number of patients who remain permanently cured? Again, should it be a source of amazement to find that a few of the Keeley patients eventually land in an asylum, when the best modern statistics, both European and American, incontestably prove that alcoholism is the most common of all the physical causes of insanity. Indeed, it is but too well authenticated that alcoholism, per se, stands as the primordial etiological factor in the production of insanity.

As a matter of simple fact, however, as a recent writer observes in the *Catholic World*, not a week passes without witnessing men legally convicted of capital offenses on evidence far less conclusive than that which proclaims the genuineness and efficacy of the Keeley cure for drunkenness; and a thorough scrutiny of the vast array of the testimony in its favor would extort a verdict of indorsement from either the most intelligent or the most ignorant body of twelve honest citizens that ever sat in a jury box.

Asserts the Cure Is a Success.

There is certainly evidence to my mind that the Keeley cure is a success in numberless cases, and we should not be too ready to criticise the methods if the results are beneficial, and it is an indubitable fact that the Keeley cure is doing an immense good, and the medical profession ought to be just and liberal enough to admit its results. Men should not deny the evidence of their senses to comply with obstinate conservatism, nor allow prejudice to render them blind to the irresistible logical effects. Is it not better to receive these medical movements with a more dignified spirit of inquiry and weigh their value and true relation to society and the profession?

Habitual prejudice, the humor of the moment, is the turning point which leads us to read a defense in a good or bad sense. We interpret it by our antecedent impressions. The very same sentiments, according as our jealousy is or is not awake, or our aversion stimulated, are tokens of truth or of dissimulation and pretense. Controversy should be decided by the reason. Is it legitimate warfare to appeal to passion or to make use of sophistry? Whilst I have sincerely championed the Keeley cure based upon multiplying experiences of daily observation, still I am free to criticise what I consider is in Dr. Keeley reprehensible—namely: the careful guarding of a secret. In our noble profession there should exist no nostrums—all progress in medical science should be freely promulgated to the entire world for the benefit of suffering humanity. The only charitable explanation that suggests itself to my mind in connection with Dr. Keeley's position in this respect is that he has not as yet satisfactorily perfected his treatment in all its details to justify its promulgation, or he may fear that a potent treatment promiscuously and indiscriminately administered might prove injurious. Had the illustrious Koch more maturely deliberated over the effects of "tuberculin" before giving his investigations publicity, perhaps his well-directed efforts would not so unfortunately have defeated themselves.

In conclusion I will state that after much study, mature deliberation, and carefully prolonged personal observation I emphatically profess my faith in the Keeley cure of inebriety and boldly declare that while I do not consider it a panacea nor even a specific in all cases it is nevertheless a marvelous success in the great majority of cases and if no other good were obtained from it than the radical destruction of the morbid craving for alcohol or narcotics this alone should merit for Leslie E. Keeley recognition and renown.

MEDICUS.

UNITED PRESS' HOME.

NEW OFFICES WHENCE NEWS OF THE WORLD IS DISTRIBUTED.

Handsome Apartments in the Western Union Building at Gotham in Which Are Combined Comfort for the Workers and Every Facility for the Great Work to Be Done—Telegraph Wires Reaching Out to All Points, and a Large Force to Put News in Shape for Papers.

The *Journalist* (New York): The United Press moved this week to their new quarters in the Western Union Building. The entire third floor and three large offices on the fourth floor have been completely overhauled and fitted with pneumatic tubes, telegraph and telephone wires, and every convenience known in a modern office building and many more for the special purposes of the press association. The new executive offices are the ones formerly occupied by the late Dr. Norvin Green and other officials of the Western Union company, but they have been overhauled, decorated, and furnished with a degree of elegance which was never dreamed of by the old Western Union managers. The offices are decorated in cream and buff tints and furnished with desks, chairs, and cabinets of polished oak. They are carpeted with luxurious rugs over tile flooring. The electroliers are of special designs, made by Oxley, Giddings & Enos, and are very handsome.

Facing the main entrance is an ironwork partition, with hammered glass panels. In the center of the main panel, which is eight feet square, is this inscription in gold letters:

THE UNITED PRESS.
C. A. DANA, *President.* W. M. LAFAN, *Vice-President.*
JOHN R. WALSH, *Treasurer.* WALTER P. PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

The big square room to the left of the entrance and which was Dr. Green's private office is now occupied by C. H. H. Cottrell and F. G. Mason, cashier and auditor of the United Press, and their assistants. The room has three large windows on Broadway, and is the most imposing of any of the new offices. An oak counter surmounted by an artistic iron railing extends across the room and gives one the impression that he is in a bank. The room directly facing the entrance is that of W. T. Loper, news manager, and his assistants. The corner room is occupied by F. N. Bassett, Eastern manager. It has windows on Broadway and Dey street, and is a light, airy room, very tastefully furnished. All of the offices have connecting doors, and a private passageway extends from the rooms of Mr. Bassett and Mr. Loper to the operating room. All of the desks in the executive offices are connected by wire with each other and with the operating room, and the talking is done by telegraph.

Secretary Phillips' Office.

Mr. Phillips' private office is on the fourth floor. It is furnished in the same general style as the other offices. The mammoth roll-top desk and the carved high-backed chairs lend an air of additional impressiveness to the room. Adjoining it is another large, handsome room, occupied by Col. Finley Anderson, who looks after the contracts with newspapers.

The operating room was formed by turning half a dozen offices on the third floor into one. In it sixty men work very comfortably, and, though the noise of the telegraph instruments, typewriters, and telephone bells make a din that gives one unaccustomed to it an impression that he is in a boiler shop, yet the operators hear only their own instruments; the telephone boy shuts himself in a sound-tight booth, and don't care, and the managers, editors, copy readers and others would feel lonesome without it. Barring the noise, the room is a beautiful one to look at. The desks and operators' tables are all of oak and were made expressly for the places they occupy. The manager sits at a big flat top oak desk in the center and from his seat commands a view of the entire room. His desk is six feet square and has places for an assistant on each side. There are four news desks for editors and copy readers. These desks are 9x5 feet. There are three sextet operating tables, 9x4 feet, built like desks, with glass partitions between the operators, and fitted with the latest make of telegraphic instruments. Other desks on the same general plan are provided for the cable and marine departments. Beneath the flooring of the room, which is a layer of cement six inches deep, several miles of telegraph wires are laid in conduits connecting the desks with the switchboard in one corner of the room. The operating tables are fitted with twenty single-line instruments, one duplex which is used on one of the Washington wires; two quadruplex, used on the Canadian circuit, and two Phillips' automatic repeaters.

The wires in the office include six Western loops, some by way of Washington and Pittsburg and some through Buffalo; four New England loops, two New York State wires, two cable loops, two to the new *Herald* building, one to each of the New York City papers supplied by the United Press, one to Brooklyn, one to Long Island, one marine wire to City Island in Long Island Sound, and another to Quarantine and Sandy Hook; and three loops which may be thrown on any of the Western Union duplex or quadruplex instruments. In addition to the telegraph lines there is a private telephone line to the ship news office at the Battery, a private telephone between the distributing room and the United Press delivery room in the basement of the building, and the regular exchange telephone. Each operator who receives has a typewriter on a small oak table by his side and makes thirty copies of the story as it comes from the wire.

Distributing the News.

A force of ten manifolders sit with their machines on long tables at one side of the room, and suggest by their appearance a school in typewriting. They copy local stories and special dispatches not received over the main wires, but written out in the Western Union or Postal Telegraph offices. Each operator when he finishes a page of copy presses a button and a boy removes the book of thirty sheets. He takes them to copy-readers who correct errors and the story then goes to the distributing-room and is distributed for the different city papers and the South, East, West, State, Canadian, and other wires. The distributing-room adjoins the operating-room. It has pneumatic tubes to the Western Union operating-room and return, to the delivery-room in the basement, and to the State press-room on the fourth floor, with return tubes from each. The boys who deliver copy to the city papers have a room in the basement and make quicker time taking the copy from tubes than if they were to use the elevators.

Beyond the distributing-room on the third floor is the New England room, where all Eastern matter is received and sent. Next to this is the West press room and on the fourth floor is the State press room. These rooms are furnished with desks for the day and night managers and tables for operators and typewriters in the same general style as the main operating room. Opening off of the West room is the private office of Richard Smith Jr.

Across the hallway from the rooms mentioned are storerooms, wash-rooms, rooms with lockers for all the employés to put hats and coats, and Electrician Weiney's den. The whole arrangement forms the largest and most complete news association quarters in the world. The latest modern appliances are in use in every department. The electric lighting is so well done that all the desks at night are as well lighted as during the day time. The tastefulness of the decorations and furnishings throughout, and the convenience of all the arrangements make these offices marvels even in these progressive times.

STATUS OF PRESS AFFAIRS.

Correspondence Between the Heads of the Two News Associations.

The difficulties standing in the way of the permanent restoration of peace between the United Press and Associated Press have been made the subject of the following correspondence which passed yesterday between I. F. Mack, the late President of the Western Associated Press, and Charles A. Dana, President of the United Press:

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 30, 1893.—The Hon. Charles A. Dana, President the United Press, New York—Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press held at Chicago Monday last Richard Smith of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, Mr. Houser of the St. Louis *Democrat*, Mr. Bunker of the Kansas City *Journal*, and myself were appointed a special committee to meet the representatives of the United Press with a view to an honorable adjustment of the differences between the two associations. None of these gentlemen as you will observe is a member of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press. Will you please name time and place when this special committee can meet your representatives for the purpose named. Very respectfully yours,
I. F. MACK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1893.—I. F. Mack Esq.—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of Aug. 30, wherein you advise me that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press Mr. Richard Smith of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, Mr. Houser of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Mr. Bunker of the Kansas City *Journal* and yourself were appointed a special committee to meet the representatives of the United Press "with a view to an honorable adjustment of the differences between the two associations." In addition I note that you invite my attention to the fact that none of the gentlemen just named is a member of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press and that you ask me to make an appointment for a conference.

The United Press holds in high respect and esteem the gentlemen composing your committee, and by no means the least of them yourself; but permit me to inquire if they are clothed with power to proceed to a practical conclusion in the direction you have indicated. If they are, it will afford us much pleasure to make an appointment that will suit your convenience, but if they are not so clothed and are, on the contrary, under the necessity of reporting back their judgments and conclusions to the Board of Directors of the Associated Press, or to the Executive committee of the Associated Press, then I must beg leave to decline, for the reason that dealings of any description, however indirect, with either of the latter are for us wholly out of the question. May I add in conclusion that the United Press is prepared to serve the news of the day to any of the papers now receiving the Associated Press service at the same rates that those papers were paying before the present Board of Directors increased the assessments. I have the honor to be, my dear sir, very faithfully yours,
C. A. DANA, President.

WALKER COMPANY BOOKS ARE SHOWN.

Witness Magoon Refers to Them in His Examination—News of the Courts.

When the attorneys who are conducting the examination before Master in Chancery Bass into the affairs of the J. H. Walker company arrived at the Master's office yesterday morning Witness Charles H. Magoon complained of feeling indisposed and did not know whether he could stand a long examination. It was agreed to go on with the understanding that the examination should be adjourned if the witness could not continue.

Attorney Remy's examination of Mr. Magoon follows:

"Who was in the employ of the J. H. Walker company representing C. R. Cummings and J. A. Howard?"

"Morris Cummings, a nephew of Mr. Cummings, was a cashier, and C. C. Cummings, a brother, was buyer in the house for some years. W. D. Howard, a son of Mr. Howard, was in the house for a short time."

"How much capital stock in the J. H. Walker company did Mr. Mason and Mr. Lay hold?"

"Mr. Mason held $100 worth and Mr. Lay $500."

The witness said Mr. Cummings had only once indorsed paper for the concern to the extent of $50,000. Asked about the amount of profits drawn out of the firm of J. H. Walker & Co., Feb. 1, 1892, by Messrs. Walker, Cummings, and Howard Mr. Magoon said the amounts were as follows:

James H. Walker, 30 per cent of profits	$47,589
C. R. Cummings, 38 per cent	62,628
W. B. Howard, 31 3-20 per cent	49,413

This was a division of profits which had accumulated since 1887. Since that time the witness said there had been no division of profits. In addition to these profits the witness said Messrs. Cummings and Walker drew interest on their capital at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The books of the corporation over which there has been so much wrangling were brought in at this juncture and turned over to the witness, whose examination continued:

"State accurately the amount of liabilities assumed by the J. H. Walker company from the old firm."

"About $1,868,000."

"What were the assumed assets?"

"About $2,150,000 in the wholesale and the retail stock was worth about $550,000."

"Of what did these assets consist?"

"Among them merchandise is placed at $970,000, real estate, $67,374; horses and wagons, $8,648; James H. Walker personal account, $25,615."

"What is this Walker item?"

"Mr. Walker had overdrawn his account this amount at that time. Mr. Walker had also borrowed $20,000, for which he had given his note."

"What did Mr. Walker's overdraft amount to at the time of the failure?"

"It was $51,578, the addition of the $20,000 making a total of $71,578."

"What is the item among the assets of $6,027 of the McNamara dry goods house?"

"It represents $5,000 of stock in a Denver firm. We have had it for some years and computed interest on it, but as we have never received any interest we stopped and carried it in this manner. We never received any dividends and have tried to sell it but failed. I think it is good but I can not pass on its value."

Mr. Magoon then said he did not feel able to continue and he was excused. The further hearing was adjourned until Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Rule Touching Receiverships.

Judge Ewing decided yesterday a stockholder cannot secure the appointment of a receiver for a concern on the allegation that it is insolvent without making further proof. This decision will have the effect of diminishing the number of applications for receiverships under those conditions. The opinion was given in the dispute between the Sheriff and the receiver for the Douglas Hotel company, owning the Imperial Hotel, Michigan avenue and Twelfth street. E. C. Caldwell was appointed receiver for the company by Judge Brentano two weeks ago on the application of George R. Houghton, a stockholder. Several days afterwards creditors to the extent of $10,000 sought to attach the property and writs were given to the Sheriff to execute. The receiver then applied to the Superior Court for a rule on the Sheriff to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of court for attempting to secure property of the hotel while the receiver was in possession. Judge Ewing held that in some cases the right of a stockholder to secure the appointment of a receiver holds good, but that this was not one of the cases. The receiver must get into possession of the property in the way pointed out by law and not by making false representations to the court. He therefore overruled the motion to have the Sheriff show why he was not in contempt. Attorneys on behalf of the creditors asked for the discharge of Receiver Caldwell, but Judge Ewing would not do this because there was no motion before him asking for such an action. It was understood the Sheriff is privileged to execute his writs without the interference of the receiver.

Miller Must Give Up the Store.

As the result of a decision rendered by Judge Tuthill yesterday John J. Miller will be compelled to vacate the premises in Fish, Joseph & Co.'s store, which he has held under siege for several days. The court sustained the motion of Edward Pardridge to dissolve the injunction secured by Miller restraining him and Fish, Joseph & Co. from interfering with the tenure in the store under the provisions of the lease.

Declare the Concern Is Solvent.

Judge Brown entered an order yesterday in the Anderson Pressed Brick Co.'s estate setting next Tuesday morning as a date for examining into the affairs of the concern. The court overruled the motion of the assignee to strike out the answer of the Sheriff and John Rembarez, a judgment creditor for $10,000. The answer alleges that the concern is not insolvent, but went into liquidation for the purpose of reorganization. The hearing will be had on the allegations of the answer.

Chicago Iron Works Company in Trouble.

Joseph T. Ryerson & Son were made complainants in a bill filed in the Superior Court yesterday asking for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Chicago iron works on Clybourn avenue. It is charged the National Bank of Illinois obtained preferences on a judgment note for $42,650, which was done with the idea of defrauding other creditors of the corporation. Judge Ewing issued an injunction restraining the Sheriff from sealing the property obtained on his executions.

Minor Business of the Courts.

Miss Nora Lawless has begun suit in the Circuit Court against S. W. Scoville for $5,000 damages for alleged slander. The defendant is from Georgia, and runs a small World's Fair hotel. It is said Scoville accused her of stealing.

Alex. Bryant, a resident of Calumet, has filed a bill in the Circuit Court to recover possession of Isabella Stewart, a young girl adopted by the petitioner and his wife, who he says Thornton Jones of Englewood refuses to surrender.

Judge Waxem's Proverbs.

It's a leetle peculyar how a man that's been used to settin' on a rail fense all his life ain't satisfide with nothin' but velvet cheers when he gits a government job.

I've seed Congressmen that it don't show on atall.

What a nomination convenshun axes fer fust in a man is: Kin he git thar?

A man that'll sell his vote is willin' to sware he didn't.

A constitutional dollar has got 100 sents into it.

The publick confidense supply don't seem to be ekal to the demand here lately.

The tariff seems to be layin' low and watchin'.

Ain't sivil servise reform kinder swaggin' down in the middle?

The Stars and Stripes is still at par.

Unkel Sam ain't never made an assinement yet, and he ain't a goin' to now, mind that.—*Detroit Free Press.*

CITY RECEIPTS ARE INCREASING.

Encouraging Statement by Controller Wetherell and Treasurer Bransfield.

"City finances are in a better shape than I expected they would be the first of last month," said Controller Wetherell yesterday. "The receipts from the City Collector are greater than I expected, as are those of the Water Office. Besides, we are getting more money from taxes than I had really counted on. Aside from this the times are improving and I feel much encouraged."

City Treasurer Bransfield says the city is getting its share of the taxes without trouble and that the receipts from the City Collector and the Water Office are greater than had been counted upon.

The Water Office receipts for the month of August were $144,433, and for the same month last year $134,342, an increase of $10,091. The total receipts of the City Collector's office were $1,011,098. This is about the same as for the corresponding period last year.

"New Series" Souvenirs.

A new series of art souvenirs from water color sketches of odd nooks at the World's Fair will begin tomorrow.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
When you go to New York City be sure and stop at the Hotel Castleton, Staten Island; only twenty-five minutes' ride in elegant ferryboats, fare 10 cents, running every twenty minutes from the Battery and Lower Broadway, over the most beautiful bay in the world. Hotel contains every appliance of modern convenience and every precaution against fire. Cool and delightful, pure air, and 900 feet of piazzas overlooking New York and Brooklyn, Governor's Island, Statue of Liberty, etc., the finest panoramic view in the United States. Overlooking New York Bay. All elevated railroad and street cars connect with Staten Island Ferry direct to Hotel Castleton from Battery and Lower Broadway. Deliver baggage checks to baggageman on any cars entering New York, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. Hotel Castleton omnibus always in waiting at Ferry landing, Staten Island.
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LELAND'S CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL,
A Delightful Summer Resort, is located on the Shore of Lake Michigan, with a frontage of 455 feet on Fifty-first-st. Boulevard.
This Elegant New Hotel has 450 all outside rooms, with 175 bath-rooms attached; is only four blocks from the World's Fair Grounds and fifteen minutes' ride to the heart of the city, with trains every five minutes. Furnished throughout in solid mahogany. Will be kept on European and American plans. Rooms can be secured by letter or telegram. Rates (American), $4.00 per day and upward.
Address WARREN F. LELAND, Manager Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago.



THE CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,
39th and Ellis-av., 8 minutes from the Fair Grounds. Elegantly furnished Rooms, 11 by 20 ft., fronting on Lake Michigan. Cafe unexcelled. Rates from $1 to $1.50 a day.

"The Groveland,"
Corner 31st-st. and Groveland-av.
This elegant fireproof house is located midway between World's Fair and business center; 15 minutes' ride to either; Illinois Central Station and cable cars one block away. Magnificent view of lake from nearly every room.
European Plan. Fine restaurant, billiard room, roof garden, etc. Rooms, $1.00 to $5.00 per day. Suites of 4 to 6 rooms, including bath, $8 to $20. Furnished or unfurnished apartments of 5 to 7 rooms to rent by the year. W. W. SOMES, Mgr.

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THE ONLY FIRE-PROOF HOTEL NEAR THE FAIR, and only three stories high. Madison-av. and 60th-st. (Midway Plaisance), opposite Madison-av. entrance to the World's Fair. European, $1.50 per day, one person to the room; $2.00 per day, two people to the room, and upwards. Excellent cafe.
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Take Illinois Central World's Fair express train at Van Buren-st. to 60th-st., then two blocks west.

HOTEL ENDEAVOR,
On the Beach, 75th-st. and Bond-av.,
Just south of World's Fair. First-class in every respect. Rates $1.00 per day. Special rates to excursion parties.
Take South Chicago Illinois Central train to Windsor Park.

HOTEL THOMAS (European),
60th and Madison-av., overlooking the Plaisance, 70 ft. from entrance, contains 300 rooms, fireproof; rates $1 per day and upwards. Don't engage rooms of any association, paying them 25 per cent. Save that money. Come direct to hotel, one block from Illinois Central. Free 'bus from depot to hotel. First-class safe in building. Meals 50c. JOHN S. THOMAS, Proprietor.

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16th-st. and Irving-place, one block east of Broadway, at Union Square. A hotel of established reputation, with a cuisine of noted excellence, under generous management. Delightfully situated in a residence section, but accessible to shops and amusements. American Plan. $3.50 per day and upwards.

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Cornell Avenue Hotel, CORNELL-AV. AND 52D-ST.,
Popular family hotel, one block east and ½ block north of Hyde Park Station, Illinois Central R. R.; 3 minutes' walk to Cornell-av. entrance to World's Fair. Beautifully located, overlooking Lake Michigan. Cuisine and service first-class. Rates: American plan, $3 and upward; European plan, $1 and upward.

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Strictly fire-proof; Madison-st., Ogden-av., and Ashland-blvd.; everything new and modern; electric light; steam heat; elevator runs all night; all front rooms; accommodations $1 and upwards; baths free. Lowest possible terms to permanent parties; to your advantage to inspect before locating.

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The Vermont is so constructed that all are *outside rooms;* there is no other building fronting on the block, therefore its guests are assured of cool and pleasant quarters during the heated term.
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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A FEW BELATED INQUIRIES ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

Criticisms of the Windom Plan—Why It Is Preferred to Other Suggested Remedies—A Galva Man Propounds Some Irrelevant Queries and Is Given Some Solid Chunks of Information—Various Views, Some Illegal and Impracticable, Submitted by Various Correspondents.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Under the present plan four and one-half million ounces of silver are now bought by the government monthly at its commercial value in gold. The certificates issued for this silver are now redeemed in gold on demand.

The "Windom plan," as I understand it, would authorize the purchase of all the silver offered at its commercial value in gold, the certificates issued for it to be payable in silver bullion at its gold value, or in coined silver, or in Treasury notes, or in gold, at option of the government.

Will you explain why you prefer the "Windom" plan to the other? It seems to me if purchasing the present limited amount of silver produces such a bad effect financially, the purchase of an unlimited amount will produce an immediate wreck.

If under the "Windom" plan the government should refuse to redeem the certificates in gold on demand, would not this country be brought to a "silver basis" at once, just as much as it would be under present conditions should such refusal be made?

Also, please explain why government should buy silver under any conditions any more than it should buy any other metal that it does not need. The Windom plan when first proposed may have been better than the present one, but the stock of silver now held by the government makes the further purchase of it on any terms appear to be the height of folly, and "a fool and his money are soon parted" would be clearly illustrated. Why do you advocate the "Windom" plan? A. B.

[While public sentiment is strongly in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law there is an almost equally strong sentiment that there should be an increased use of silver provided it can be had with safety. That is the feeling of the majority of the American people. If they do not change their minds and still insist on the use of more silver there are but two ways in which it can be used with safety. One is by adopting a fictitious ratio of gold and silver, but keeping the silver at par by redeeming it in gold, and adding to the stock of gold from time to time, so as to leave no doubt of the willingness and ability of the government to keep its overvalued silver at par. The other way is by adopting the true commercial ratio, instead of an artificial one, and using the silver bullion at its market value for purposes of redemption—if any one desired to redeem money which he knew was amply secured, and redeemable on demand in silver at its gold value. Then the silver money would take care of itself, and would not have to be propped up with gold as now.

Under the Sherman law the notes paid out for silver bullion are redeemable either in gold dollars or in 371-grain silver dollars worth intrinsically only 58 cents. Of course, all note-holders ask for gold. Under the Windom plan the notes could be redeemed with 650 grains of silver instead of 371. That difference is what makes the Windom plan safe and the Sherman law method unsafe. Cannot the correspondent see the difference between a half and a whole redemption? Cannot he see that note-holders have asked for redemption in gold only because they had to choose between a whole redemption in gold and what they looked on as a half redemption in lightweight silver? Had they had the option of fullweight silver there would have been no difficulty.

If the majority change their views and decide that they will remain content with the silver they have now then THE TRIBUNE will not press the Windom plan on them. THE TRIBUNE advocates that plan only on the assumption that more silver is to be used.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you allow me to make a suggestion as to the solution of the silver problem? Let the Treasury Department issue notes payable either in gold or in silver, valuing the silver at its market price at the time of paying the notes. This would produce a perfectly stable currency and at the same time create a market for the silver of the West.

Of course, there is another side to the case. The government would be obliged to hold a great deal of silver and would lose by every drop in silver, but at the same time it would gain by every rise. It would be no slight evil to make the value of government property subject to great fluctuation, but that would be better than fluctuation of the value of the currency in the hands of the people or the alternative, the disuse to a large extent of silver as coin. The United States cannot afford either to have an unstable currency or to put out of use as coin one of the most valuable of her products—i. e.: silver. CHARLES TRAILL.

[The correspondent's plan is essentially the Windom one. While he sees that if silver fell the government might be a loser, yet he has intelligence enough to perceive what so many others have failed to do, that the loss would be but infinitesimal as compared with that caused by a slight fluctuation in the value of the currency which would affect all the credits based on that currency. He need not fear the possibilities of loss on the part of the government. There are quite likely to be gains owing to a rise in value of silver which will offset the losses and under no circumstances will the number of certificates presented for redemption be large. Where there is no distrust there is little redemption. But there will be no distrust when the holder of a note knows he can get for it not 371 grains of silver worth 58 cents but 100 cents' worth of silver.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please explain what are the terms of the proposed Windom measure regarding the currency as to the amounts which the government would be called upon to buy of silver and gold bullion, particularly of silver? I am of the opinion that this is the best scheme that has yet been presented, but do not understand about this particular point.

Will you please enlighten the undersigned (and possibly a few others) in your columns? E. S. R.

[The government would take all the gold bullion that was offered as it does now. It would take all the silver bullion that was offered and pay the market price for it as it does now. If the holder of a note paid in exchange for silver wished it redeemed he would be given a dollar's worth of silver at the then market price. The government might give more or fewer grains of silver than it got for the note, but it would alwas give a gold dollar's worth of silver. Under such circumstances the note-holder would not care for redemption. He does now, for he fears that if he does not hasten and get it redeemed in gold he will receive only 371 grains of silver, which are worth only 58 cents and not 100.]

Some Irrelevant Questions.

GALVA, Ill., Aug. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—1. Why did not THE TRIBUNE answer the question of Mr. Charles H. Jacob in a recent issue in a direct, straightforward manner, instead of telling him the question is "not a practical one"?

2. If THE TRIBUNE really believes gold can be made to perform the service heretofore and now performed by both gold and silver, without largely increasing the burden of present indebtedness, perhaps it can tell its readers how one-half of the horses in the country can be made to perform the labor now done by all of them.

3. Doubtless, too, it can tell us how one-half the present heat of the sun can be made to grow and ripen crops as well as the whole of it.

4. It will do very little good to answer such questions by telling us how many debts are paid with checks, for many simple minded people (myself among the number) believe that a check is good for nothing unless the money of the drawer is actually or potentially in bank to pay it with.

5. Although there is no provision in the Federal Constitution prohibiting Congress from enhancing the obligation of contracts, still does THE TRIBUNE think it would be morally right for it to do so?

6. If silver has become relatively cheaper than gold (and no doubt it has when measured by gold) is that any reason why debtors should be called "dishonest" for wanting to pay their (gold) obligations in dollars containing 371¼ grains of pure silver (worth 58 cents), especially since nearly every leading article in the world necessary for the comfort of man has fallen quite as much as silver has? H. BIGELOW.

[1. In the first place what has Mr. H. Bigelow to do with Mr. Jacob's questions and the replies thereto? If the latter is dissatisfied he will say so for himself. In the second place the question was answered in a "direct, straightforward manner." H. B. seems to have read only the first three lines of the reply.

2. THE TRIBUNE believes that the United States can get without difficulty all the gold needed to do the work done now by gold and silver propped up by gold, and that if all the silver now in use were demonetized, "the enhancement of gold would be very slightly noticeable," as was stated in reply to Mr. Jacob. And as, if silver were to be demonetized, and all of that metal now possessed by the government were to be withdrawn and replaced by gold the change would take place very slowly and imperceptibly, the probabilities are that there would be no visible enhancement whatever. But this is a purely theoretical problem which it is useless to discuss. For silver will not be demonetized. The $600,000,000 worth this country is using now will continue in use. It will retain its legal tender qualities and its full purchasing power. THE TRIBUNE is opposed to the demonetization of silver and so is Congress, and the repeal bill instead of demonetizing silver will put what the United States has on a safer footing than it has been on for some time. Mr. Bigelow need not worry over silver or be concerned about what would happen if gold alone were used, for silver will not be interfered with.

3. It would be easy enough for men to get along if the light of the moon were extinguished, provided they retained that of the sun. The correspondent and those who think like him want to put out the sun and leave mankind to depend on the fluctuating faint beams of the moon. If the correspondent's experiment were tried it would be found that crops could be raised by moonlight as easily as the business of this country can be carried on with a monometallic silver standard. There is no middle ground between that and the present gold standard. One of the two metals must rule.

4. The simple-mindedness of the correspondent is probably the reason why he does not understand many things which are plain to others. If he knows, however, that a check is not good for anything unless there is money behind it, he ought to be able to see that the promises to pay of the government are not worth much unless there is money behind them.

5. No, nor to lower them, but that is what the correspondent is eager should happen. For he wants 60-cent dollars instead of 100-cent ones, thus lowering the obligation of every contract 40 per cent. The Galva banks would pay their depositors but 60 per cent of the moneys deposited and say it was square. The Galva merchants would get but 60 per cent on their outstanding credits. The Galva pensioners would get but 60 per cent of what they do now. THE TRIBUNE is opposed to legislation which will either enhance or depress credits. Therefore it is for the repeal of the Sherman law and the stability of credits.

6. Certainly they should be called "dishonest" under such circumstances. The word just fits the fact, so it ought to be used. If a man is a thief call him a thief, and not "a person who becomes possessed of the property of another without his knowledge or consent." It is true that the necessaries of life have fallen in price during the last decade, thus adding greatly to the comfort of mankind, but they have fallen in price because human labor, which is their creator, is more efficient than ever before and for that reason gets more grains of gold for a day's work than ever before.]

Another Remedy.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As every other crank is giving expression to his financial ideas through some medium I ask the privilege of giving mine through the columns of your valuable paper.

First I will say there would have been no runs on the banks if the depositors had as much confidence in banks themselves as they had in the bank and national currency of the country, hence there would have been no "tie-ups." I offer my remedy believing if it should be adopted and become a law all future runs and panics would be obviated.

First the government shall establish a Bureau of National Bank Insurance and then require every bank now and hereafter organized to take out a policy in this national bureau for the benefit of its depositors to the full amount of liabilities, the government thus guaranteeing the full payment to all depositors as it now guarantees the national bank currency. The rate per cent would be so small that banks could well afford to pay it for it would create such confidence that depositors would draw money only for legitimate purposes, thus leaving the usual balances to be used by the banks. The annual report of the Controller of Currency for the year 1892 gives the gross liabilities of the 3,773 national banks at $3,510,094,497 from which deduct $143,423,298 national bank currency already secured by government bonds, leaves $3,366,671,599 total liabilities to depositors (see page 46 report). Said report also gives for the year 1892 a list of seventeen bank failures with liabilities placed at $12,538,448. Assets of same, $10,750,347; total loss, $1,788,101. (See page 24, Report.) Now, should the government have adopted this plan of guaranteeing the liabilities of all national banks that were in existence in the year 1892 and require them to pay one-half of 1 per cent, it would create an insurance fund of $16,833,357, while one-eighth of 1 per cent would raise $1,870,373, from which deduct the $1,788,101 total loss by bank failures leaves a balance of $82,272 in the hands of the government to pay all necessary expenses incurred by the insurance department. Let bank examiners see that banks kept up their insurance by open policies—viz.: increasing or diminishing the same as their liabilities increased or diminished.

If the above ideas have any merit please give them space in your paper; but if not in your estimation worthy of notice cast them in your capacious waste-basket. CAREY INSKEEP.

[If the correspondent could induce Congress to adopt his plan THE TRIBUNE would not object to it. But it is very doubtful if the scheme could be made a law. Banks always will have liabilities as long as they have depositors. If they have deposits made with them and loan out the money there is the possibility of a run, the depositors coming in all at once and wanting their money faster than it can be gathered in from the men to whom it was loaned by the bank. The only way in which the bank could avoid such liability would be by holding in its vaults the money of depositors, but in that case there would be no object in receiving the deposits unless a charge were made for taking care of the money. If the bank should simply lend out its capital stock and such deposits as were made by its stockholders, it would do a "safe business" and might be depended on not to suffer from a "run." But then it would avoid also the making of a profit on deposits by others, and, under ordinary circumstances, be "more prudent than wise," in addition to being the means of keeping locked up idly large amounts of money that ought to be employed in the channels of business.]

Illegal and Impracticable.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would it not be desirable for the United States to place restrictions on the storage of money in the vaults of safety deposit companies and require their officers to examine all deposits and swear that no money was deposited in the vaults? Money as the national means of barter or exchange and issued by the government is deprived of its functions at the expense of the community when it is withdrawn from circulation and stored away. We might not be able to control the individual right to do this thing, but could we not prevent it being done for pay by the safety deposit companies? B. R. J.

[The legislation proposed would be illegal and impracticable. Congress has no power in the premises, nor has a State. If a man owns a hundred dollars in coin or bills he has a right to carry them around on his person, to put them in an old teapot, or in a safety deposit vault, or to put them in a bank. He will leave his money in a bank except in times of panic, and at such times even if he were forbidden to hide his cash with a safety deposit company he would hide it somewhere else. When the panic ends and men come to their senses again the locked-up currency will reappear. The correspondent should devote his energies to finding out how to prevent panics. By doing that he will go to the root of the evil. The present one would have been averted had all fears as to the possibility of the United States dropping to the silver standard been dispelled a year ago by the cessation of silver purchases and getting a little more gold.]

Ounce Certificates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow an old bank clerk to make a suggestion. What objection would there be to the following scheme to utilize silver?

Allow free coinage in this manner: Deposit the silver bullion with the government, which is trustee for the people. Against this deposit government issue certificates payable on demand in silver, but the certificates be for ounces instead of dollars—one, two, five, or more ounces. These should be legal tender at bullion value for any debts public or private, such bullion value being the price quoted in the world's market that week.

The results would be such certificates would pass the world over at equal values, same as a gold certificate or Bank of England note. It would create a larger use for silver and tend to increase the price of it. The fluctuations in value would not be greater than ordinary fluctuations in exchange and would not be felt in ordinary business. It is likely that other nations would follow suit. Nothing is absolutely stable, for an ounce of gold will sometimes buy more food or land than at other times.

At present trade exchanges are made between countries mostly in bills drawn against goods and produce, some stocks and bonds, and a little gold to balance up. All these things pay debts at market value. Why not put silver on the same plane, except make it legal tender at market price? Then we would have a currency all the world would accept.

The variations in the price of silver would be so slight and so slow that it would not be felt in business.

If the government has bought some silver for 75 cents and coined it and paid it out for a dollar the people have reaped the benefit or profit, and if the present dollars were taken in by degrees, and certificates in ounces issued instead, the change would be so gradual as not to be felt, or leave a certain limited number afloat guaranteed in gold or its equivalent. This would give us a gold standard, at the same time would not demonetize silver, which is needed, and of which we have enough to make us a rich nation. Congress has no right to tax the people to put a fictitious value on silver any more than copper or wheat, and it is to tax them heavily to force a workingman to take his pay in dollars that he can only get 50 cents for if he steps over the line into Canada, for that is what it is drifting to at present. The ounce is better than the dollar, because the certificates would then pass current all the world over as worth so much in the currency of the country they were in. They would pass here at so much per ounce, as a sovereign passes for $4 and so many cents. The man who had a good silver mine would rank with the farmer who had a good crop of wheat, and why should he rank any higher, since labor produces both? G. H. EDWARDS.

[The great objection to the proposed scheme is that the value of the ounce certificates would be continuously fluctuating, and the holders would suffer at the hands of the broker class to a far greater extent than the amount to which they now contribute to the revenues of the banks for services rendered. The two ounce certificate might be worth $1.50 today, $1.52 tomorrow, and $1.49 the next day, or the contrary. Such an element of fluctuation in the purchasing value of the currency would not do at all. The average citizen has something else to do than to study and follow the changes in such a market, would not understand them, and therefore would be a loser by three or four variations in the price where he gained by one of them. Instead of the scheme proposed by the correspondent the country should adopt the Windom plan, under which the value of the certificate to the holder thereof would be the same all the time, while redeemable by the government in perpetually varying quantities of silver, always having the same gold value. Under the workings of that rule the fluctuations in the value of silver would be unnoticed and unknown by the note holder and the government would take note of it only when certificates were presented for redemption. But it is unlikely that more than an insignificant percentage would be presented for redemption in silver and any loss that might accrue thereon would be borne by the whole country, while the gain, if any, would be by the people as a whole and there would be no fluctuation in the value of the currency, a feature it is highly desirable to secure and maintain.]

Josiah Bump Gets the Opinion of Nancy on Paying Debts.

NEAR ST. PAUL, Aug. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Nancy sat by the evening lamp reading the *Weekly Palladium*. Josiah was busy whittling shavings for the breakfast fire. Suddenly Nancy broke the quiet with—

"Josier, see what this says:

"'A thousand ounces of silver now brings about $730 in gold. The United States buys and makes 1,292 silver dollars out of it. That makes each dollar worth about 54 cents.'

"Now," said Nancy, leaning back in her rocking-chair and folding her spectacles and placing them on the stand by the lamp, "sposin' wheat goes down to 54 cents a bushel and the United States buys up all the farmers have to spare and sells it to the rest of the people at $1 a bushel, what would you say to sech a corner on wheat as that, Josier?"

"Government hain't done any sech thing as that, Nancy," said Josiah, looking up a little surprised.

"I'll tell you what it has done," said Nancy. "It has put out hundreds of millions of surtificates at a hundred cents on the dollar that are backed only by silver."

"Yes, but the United States agrees to pay a hundred cents to redeem each dollar surtificate," said Josiah.

"It agrees," replied Nancy, "to pay one silver dollar for each dollar surtificate; that silver dollar is wuth jest about 54 cents, un hens will all have double teeth afore it'll be wuth much more, the way you silver men un Populists are goin' on. But what I'm gettin' to is this," she continued. "The mortgage on this farm cums due next week. 'Sposin' you borrow another thousand to pay it with. The new thousand won't really be wuth but $540, but as it can now be used for as good as a thousand of gold you and the man you owed the fust thousand to won't be out anything. But sposin' this foolishness keeps on till the government can't change gold for silver any more. Then your second mortgage comes due. You pay it, the man turns it into gold, gets $540 for it, un cums back skeered bald-headed arter the rest of the thousand. What'll you say to him, Josier?"

"I'll say I didn't agree to pay a thousand dollars in gold un that he has no right to ask it."

"Wall, less go on. The next week arter you pay your mortgage the second time, you borrow another thousand un give another mortgage on the farm. You Poperlists un silver men keep right on makin' the United States buy silver till surtificates are as plenty as greenbacks in war times and with about as much. At last the kentry goes smashin' back to gold again as it did in 1879. Then your mortgage comes due the third time un you have a thousand dollars in gold to pay when you got only $540. What will you say then?"

"Nancy, that ain't a fair way——"

"Hold on Josier, it's jest the way this thing has worked over un over agin, in the past, un it's the way it will work over un over agin in the future as long as this kentry tries to go it alone on any sort of money the rest of the kentries of the world won't take. I'll tell you what's the matter now, though," and Nancy leaned forward and shook her finger impressively at Josiah. "Lots of Poperlists un silver men are mortgaged clean up to their eyes. They borrowed gold. They went to pay back cheaper money."

"Nancy, you're too ruff. Poperlists un silver men are jest as honest as you be."

"I don't say you ain't, Josier. There's lots of um like you, too, that have got so sot agin capital that they don't use reason nor remember past hard times any more'n a blind horse. That sort have got to learn over and over agin by hard knocks jest like children. But there's lots of others who know better. They belong to church, say their prayers, un purfess to bring up honest boys and girls, un all the time they are tryin' to shift things around so that they can pay their debts at 50 cents on the dollar. I don't want to be harder on the mourners than sech a funeral calls fur, Josier, but I tell you I hain't got much use fur sech honesty, and I don't believe the Lord has either."

Then Nancy turned down the lamp and went to bed. X.

An Impracticable Plan.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It seems to me that nothing would have such a good effect and so quickly restore confidence and end the panic as an act of Congress providing for the issue of $1, $2, $5, $20, $50, and $100 "certificates" or "bonds" by the United States, payable on demand and bearing, say, one-half cent a day interest on the hundred dollars, and to be sold through postoffices all over the country. The money received therefor to be loaned by the government to national banks, who could and would give sufficient bonds at the rate of 3 or 4 per cent per annum. The banks in turn could loan this money to business men at 6 to 8 per cent. Instead of storing money in safe deposit vaults or hiding it at home the people who have money to spare would buy these certificates or bonds and cash them when they needed the money. No one but an idiot would hoard or hide money and run the risk of losing it by robbery or fire when he could simply step into the postoffice and exchange it for a certificate which would bear a little interest and be convertible into cash at any time. The government would get enough more interest than it paid to cover the cost of printing and other expenses of the system. The trouble just now is not loss of confidence in the government but in the banks and trust companies. Such a system would be perfectly safe for every one and would bring out many millions of dollars in every large city. A. S. L.

[The benefits of such a scheme are entirely imaginary. It would be much better for the United States to sell bonds and let the banks issue notes against them. The government could not profitably handle such small items as the amounts of interest on $1 or $5 certificates.]

The Old Demand Notes.

SPRINGPORT, Mich., Aug. 23.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—In a recent issue of the THE TRIBUNE you editorially said the demand notes were at discount when the government was unable to redeem them on demand in coin.

Will you again, either editorially or in your question column, say what was their value compared with gold after the Secretary of the Treasury ordered them to be accepted at their face value for customs, and Congress had made them a legal tender?

I have the statement of Greenbackers upon this point but wish yours also. EUGENE HIGGINS.

[The demand notes never were a legal tender, as has been stated over and over again. They remained at par as long as they were redeemed in gold on demand. When they ceased to be redeemed thus they fell below par from 1 to 2 per cent. They would have fallen more had the number in circulation been much greater than it was.]

The Nicaragua Canal Will Be Built.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I deem it possible that the embarrassment of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company has given rise to an impression that the parent company is also embarrassed. This is not true. The Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was incorporated by the Congress of the United States and the bill approved by President Cleveland Feb. 7, 1889. This company holds the concession from the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Nicaragua Canal Construction company, Warner Miller, President, has been under contract to build the canal. It has passed into the hands of a receiver, and now the Maritime Canal company will arrange with some other parties or proceed to build the canal itself with or without government aid. In the bills before the last Congress, and in the one recently presented by Senator Frye, it is stipulated that the construction company should be dissolved. It is thought by many that the retirement of this construction company will be of positive help in securing the prompt completion of the canal.

Whether this is true or not it remains certainly true that the Maritime company owes nothing or practically nothing, and if Congress does its duty the canal will be aided by the government, and within five years will be completed. STOCKHOLDER.

The Elwood Tin Plant.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Notwithstanding the fact that the American tin plate factory of this city has not attempted to make its existence and prosperity a secret letters continue to come from all parts of the United States asking parties here if there is any such factory here and what it is doing. That we have one of the largest tin plate factories in the United States is a fact, and it is also a fact that nearly 3,000 boxes of finished plate per week are produced by it to meet the demands of the American trade. Of this amount 1,000 boxes are roofing plates and the remaining 2,000 boxes are "bright" plates. The American tin plate factory was established here in 1891, beginning work in 1892, and was largely characterized as a campaign scheme by the Democratic speakers and press. That it was more than that is proven by its success and by the fact that it alone of all our factories has continued to run full time day and night during the present financial stringency. The officers of the company are: President, A. L. Conger, Akron, O.; Vice-President, John F. Horen, Cincinnati, O.; W. B. Leeds, Treasurer and Manager, Richmond; Edwin Stevens, Secretary; and William Banfield, Superintendent.

Contrary to false reports circulated from time to time by the enemies of home industries this factory takes its steel from the billets and passes it through the various processes until it is finished tin plate. All this work is done in this factory. They secure these steel billets from Middleport, O., and from the Illinois Steel company, Chicago. This factory employs 315 men and is a four-roll mill plant, having fourteen tinning sets, several of them being automatic. The steel billets when brought here are two feet long and 4x6 inches thick and wide. These are passed through the bar mill and then sheared into bars, depending on size of plate desired; from here they go through the sheet mills and are sheared into sheets. Then comes the following processes: Black pickling, black annealing, cold rolling, white annealing and white pickling, when they are ready for tinning. The company has a capital stock of $300,000 all paid in, and is one of the substantial factories of the country. At present orders are very scarce and business exceptionally dull. This company is one of a company of ten American tin plate companies that have an exhibit at the World's Fair, the exhibit showing the steel and tin in all the different stages, from the billet to the finished tin plate. The ten companies represented employ about 3,500 hands in the manufacture of tin plate, which is a pretty fair showing for an infant industry. Despite assertions that it is a fake, and despite the assertions of the Democracy that "you cannot make tin plate in this country," they are doing so and have stopped the mouths of the local cross roads politician, who knows and sees what he is slow to acknowledge that tin plate, the quality of which is second to none in the world, is being made here. The tin plate industry is here to stay and the plant here is highly satisfactory in the way of an investment, as there is an excellent profit in its manufacture. B. D. N. JONES.

An Error Corrected.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read THE TRIBUNE 365 days in a year and am surprised at your placing the *Evening Gazette* in the column of Republican papers of this State. It has supported the Democratic ticket for four years and is now doing it, as you will see by glancing at its editorial page. We want things called by their right names. We don't want a great paper like THE TRIBUNE advertising the *Gazette* as a Republican paper. Next time you clip from it please put Dem. after *Gazette* and you will do a great favor to your Republican readers of this city. HENRY ARMSTRONG.

[THE TRIBUNE stands corrected. It did not know that the *Gazette* had left the fold and was worshiping strange gods. It is to be hoped that the result of the Iowa election this fall will be such as to convince the erring brother of the policy of returning to the true faith.]

To Plant Trees in Jackson Park.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It would be quite appropriate and a lasting and ever-growing memorial of the World's Columbian Exposition if each State and Territory, and all foreign countries having buildings in the Fair grounds would, after buildings are removed, plant a tree on the site thereof. Suitable descriptive tablets of stone or bronze could be placed when trees are planted. If carried out it would add not a little to the already world-renowned Jackson Park. L. G. R.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals—Cases Filed.

122—John H. Sessions vs. John M. Romadka. Appeal Eastern District of Wisconsin, Judge Gresham. Joshua Starke, counsel.

123—John M. Romadka vs. John H. Sessions. Same. Same. Same Judge, Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas, counsel.

124—Olaf Vider et al. vs. M. W. O'Brien, trustee. Error. Northern district of Illinois, Judge Grosscup. H. H. Anderson and J. J. Parke, counsel.

125—United States of America vs. W. J. Johnston. Appeal. Same. Same Judge. Thomas E. Milchrist, United States Attorney, counsel.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

23,021—David Mutermeyer et al. vs. Moses F. Moss. Asst., $10,000. B. J. Wertheimer, atty.

Superior Courts—New Cases.

151,776—Moses F. Moss et al. vs. Keller Untermeyer Mfg. Co. Asst., $10,000. Quigg & Bentley, attys.

151,777—E. M. French vs. World's Columbian Exposition Co. Asst., $1,728.95.

151,778—L. P. Bannister vs. The Talbot Paving Co. Conf. of judgt., $4,000. Moran, Kraus & Mayer, attys.

151,779—Northwestern Brewing Company vs. Geo. Hirshfield. Conf. of judgt., $154. Lackner & Butz, attys.

151,781—Bill sup. two days.

151,782—Wallace D. Moore vs. The Douglas Hotel Co. Asst., $500. Barnard & Wood, attys.

151,783—Asst. and attach. in aid. sup. two days.

151,784—Excelsior Printing Co. vs. Dudley Smith et al. Appeal.

151,785—James E. Greenebaum vs. Ludwig Sandine. Bill to forc. trust deed for $750. Simeon Straus, solr.

151,786—P. C. Feeney vs. West Chicago Street Railroad Company. Case, $25,000. P. C. Feeney, pro se.

151,787—Morris Rosenbaum et al. vs. Charles D. Hudson. Attach., $10,000. Moran, Kraus & Mayer, attys.

151,788—S. D. Kimbark vs. Chicago Iron Works. Asst. $500. Paden & Gridley, attys.

151,789—Mabel Beagley by her next friend vs. West Chicago Street Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. A. B. Chilcoat, atty.

151,792—Bill suppressed.

151,793—Annie Phillips for the use of M. Cornhauser & Co. vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co. et al. Garn., $509.95. Byam & Weinschenk, attys.

151,794—Joseph T. Ryerson & Son vs. Chicago Iron Works. Bill for receiver. C. M. Walker, solr.

151,795—Manville Covering Co. vs. Douglas Hotel Co. Attach., $329.65. F. & O. Hoyne, attys.

151,796—Kelly Bros. vs. Donald Ross et al. Mechs. lien, $983.28. Levi Sprague, solr.

151,797—William H. May vs. The Chicago City Railway Co. Case, $5,000. Case, Hogan & Case, attys.

151,798—Joshua Hendy Mach. Wks. vs. James H. Gilbert. Replev., $1,625. Gartside & Leffingwell, attys.

151,799—J. W. B. Shaw for the use of Southern Hotel Co. vs. W. B. Conkey Company. Appeal.

151,800—W. & J. Sloane vs. Douglas Hotel Co. Case, $10,000. Remy & Mann, attys.

151,801—Bill sup. two days.

Withheld Suit.

151,732—Hurlbut Mfg. Co. vs. Iron-Clad Dryer Co. Attach., $6,134.80. Ullman & Hacker, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

120,097—Hamlin C. Eddy vs. Mary A. C. Richardson. Trespass, $10,000. St. John & Pattison, attys.

120,098—Asst. sup. three days.

120,099—John Rogers vs. Charles I. Goodhart et al. Case, $10,000. John R. Parker, atty.

120,100—Crane Co. vs. J. B. Legnard. Asst., $2,000. Wilber, Eldridge, & Pinney, attys.

120,101—Bill. sup.

120,102—Adams & Westlake Co. vs. Leonard A. Whitney. Creditors' bill, $515.18. Smith, Helmer, & Moulton, solrs.

120,103—Manufacturers' Supply Co. vs. George Alexander. Appeal.

120,104—E. A. Jordan vs. Pittsburg Drilling Co. Conf. of judgt., $502. Walter Saylor, atty.

120,105—John Gallagher vs. Chicago City Railway Co. Asst., $200. Alex. Sullivan, atty.

120,106—Charles P. Miller vs. George D. Barrett et al. Asst., $1,500. Jeremiah Leaming, atty.

120,107—Asst. sup.

120,108—Frank E. Smith et al vs. Trustees Village of Harvey et al. Bill for injunc. Melville & Stobbs, solrs.

120,109—Charles Heidsiek et al vs. Nicholas F. Aut. Asst., $500. Winston & Meagher, attys.

120,110—Gregor Barron vs. W. H. Burke. Asst., $1,000. Winston & Meagher, attys.

120,111—The F. J. Dewes Brewery Company vs. Rubenstein & Son. Asst., $1,200. Winston & Meagher, attys.

120,112—Grommes & Ullrich vs. Angus & Gendele. Asst., $700. Same attys.

120,113—The Sterling Company vs. O. V. Bachelle. Replev., $1,200. Crawford & Blair, attys.

120,114—Cornelia T. Williams vs. Edwin B. Cadwell. Conf. of judgt., $3,148.30. John G. Henderson, atty.

120,115—Henry A. Foster, admr., vs. Benjamin Hyde. Case, $5,000. Alexander Sullivan and Thomas Taylor Jr., attys.

120,116—Thompson & Mertensen vs. Frank H. Foster et al. Bill for mech.'s lien, $1,793. Richolson, Matson & Pease, solrs.

120,118—J. D. Corlett vs. Edwin Cross. Bill for mech.'s lien, $495. Crafts & Stevens, solrs.

120,119—Replev. Sup. two days.

120,121—The National Bank of Commerce vs. H. M. Reynolds. Conf. of judgt., $651.64. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

120,122—E. N. Cook et al. vs. W. H. Harvey. Attach., $461. F. M. Charlton, atty.

120,123—H. A. Kohn vs. Max Mendel. Appeal.

120,124—John L. Livingston vs. Kolben Johnson. Asst., $2,000. Holden & Buzzell, attys.

120,125—Illinois Building & Loan Assn. vs. John E. Bowker et al. Bill to foreclose mortg., $1,500. W. S. Coy, solr.

120,126—Asst. Sup. two days.

120,127—Illinois Building & Loan Assn. vs. George W. Shepherd et al. Bill to foreclose mortg. for $800. W. S. Coy, solr.

120,128—Same vs. George E. Saunders. Same, $3,000. Same solr.

120,129—Same vs. C. B. Palmatier et al. Same, $600. Same solr.

120,130—Charles D. Willoughby vs. Warren Leland. Asst., $800. Herrick, Allen & Boyeesen, attys.

120,131—Thomas A. Collins vs. C. D. Springer. Asst., $1,000. Edward J. McArdle, atty.

120,132—Herman Felsenthal et al. vs. Anthony J. Arata et al. Creditor's bill for $1,050. Felsenthal, D'Ancona & Ringer, solrs.

120,133—Petition of Izak Israels et al. for change of name.

120,134—Wilhelm Ziech, admr. vs. Frank H. Hebarb. Case, $5,000. M. R. Harris, atty.

120,135—Ernest Saunders vs. Jacob Potz. Creditor's bill, $137. Thomas J. Holmes, solr.

120,136—Pabst Brewing Company vs. Stephen Gosselin. Asst., $500. M. M. Jacobs, atty.

120,137—Annie Steinmetz et al. vs. John Klassen et al. Bill for partition. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

120,138—El Portrero Gold and Silver Milling and Mining Co. vs. James H. Gilbert, Sheriff. Replev., $650. Burke, Hollett & Tinsman, attys.

120,139—Holindor Hawarka vs. C. A. Troost. Asst., $2,000. M. D. Brown, atty.

120,140—Lon Stevens vs. Nat C. Goodwin. Attach., $1,200. David Gilmour and L. B. Hillis, attys.

120,142—Bersback Cummings & Co. vs. William W. Bristol. Asst., $600. C. S. McNett, atty.

120,143—Jennie F. Winn vs. James H. Gilbert, Sheriff. Repiev., $300. B. W. Veirs, atty.

120,144—Orr, Saddler & Co. vs. James H. Gilbert, Sheriff, and Oloff Mattson. Replev., $600. L. H. Bisbee, atty.

120,145—Annie E. Fay vs. Mathew McElroy et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,100. O'Shea & Mahoney, solrs.

120,146—Keith Lumber Co. vs. W. F. Bchel Co. Asst., $500. Jones, French & Samuels, attys.

120,147—Industrial B. and L. Assn. vs. Thomas Murray. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $550. O'Shea & Mahoney, solrs.

120,148—Conrad Seipp Brewing Co. vs. Fitzgerald Hamilton & Co. Asst., $500. Winston & Meagher, attys.

120,149—Joseph N. Barker vs. Charles J. Meadowcroft et al. Asst., $1,500. Barker & Church, attys.

120,150—Edmund Knauer vs. Charles J. Meadowcroft et al. Asst., $1,500. Same attys.

120,151—Peter Ready vs. American Brewing Co. Appeal.

120,152—Joseph E. Bell vs. Frederick B. Clark et al. Case, $562. John C. Scovil, atty.

Withheld Cases.

119,912—Charles H. Fuller Adv. Agency vs. Herman Heintze. Asst., $500. Shedd & Underwood, attys.

119,913—W. H. Stubbins Co. vs. Columbia Casino Co. Asst., $1,200. Same attys.

119,950—L. Duparquet Hust, use Moneuol Co., vs. Adelina S. Barrett. Attach., $1,651.19. Williams & MacLaren, attys.

119,959—Howard R. Jaffray et al. vs. Aaron M. Ross. Asst. $10,000. Ullman & Hacker, attys.

119,970—M. C. Wheaton, use of H. F. Head, vs. The First National Bank of Chicago and General Electric Co. Garn., $540.85. Shedd & Underwood, attys.

119,993—William E. Hughes vs. Francis J. Shields. Replev., $500. William E. Hughes, atty.

120,015—Herman Mishike vs. H. J. Winn. Attach., $240. Henry Stevens, atty.

120,051—Emma W. Foreman vs. Charles Read et al. Asst., $1,500, and attach. in aid. Felsenthal, D'Ancona & Ringer, attys.

County Court—New Suits.

11,203—Frederick Feldman to Edward Kutzinger. Vol. assgt. J. F. Dillon, atty.

11,206—George F. Kimball vs. Archibald B. Wilson. Asst., $600. Wolseley & Heath, attys.

11,207—Same vs. Herman Trumbull. Asst., $600. Same attys.

11,208—Henry P. Christman to John C. Christman. Vol. assgt. Louis Spahn, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE EWING—15,009—Am. Ex. Nat. Bk. vs. Charles C. Lockstadt; on defit and 2,514, 72 and spcl. ex.

Decrees.

JUDGE EWING—5,352—Luff vs. Dorman; dec.—4,112—C. P. B. & L. Assn. vs. Fenner; dec.—5,456—Erwin vs. Perry; dec. sale—5,457—Same vs. Biddison; dec.—5,458—Vedder vs. Same; dec.—5,459—Same vs. Perry; dec.—1,169—Franklin vs. McDonald; dec.

Calls.

JUDGE EWING—Emergency business.
JUDGE BAKER—Emergency business.
JUDGE SCALES—9:30 a.m.—10,850—In re Grant Loco. Works; 10 a.m.—11,178—In re Wah Mee Exposition Co.; 10,993—In re Hercules Iron Works.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPT. 1.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the following new companies for incorporation:

The Niblock Coal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to deal in coal and operate coal mines; incorporators, George Brand, Otto Hedrich, and F. A. Niblock.

The World Laundry company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; general laundry business; incorporators, Frank L. Gano, Harry W. Vincent, and Eben F. Drum.

William D. Smith company, at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; to deal in hides, pelts, tallow, and merchandise; incorporators, William D. Smith, W. Clifford Smith, and Thomas M. Hoyne.

The South Side Cycling club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social intercourse among members; incorporators, George E. Bicker, Eugene M. Spike, and George J. Duffet.

The Springfield Boiler Works, at Springfield, certified to an increase in capital stock from $18,000 to $78,000.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

Fred Siell, 2-story and basement brick flats, 5708 Marshfield-av.	$2,500
John Schram, two 3-story and basement brick flats, 6521 and 6523 Wright-st.	5,000
J. Pubac, 3-story brick flats, 1022 Fairfield-av.	4,000
Peter Holadyski, 2-story and basement brick flats, 3723 Lincoln-st.	3,500
John Conly, 2-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 5701 Wright-st.	4,500
B. D. Heib, 2-story frame dwelling, 1219 Winthrop-av.	3,000
Dr. Gentry, 2-story frame dwelling, Prospect near Forrest-avs.	5,000
L. P. Shriver, 2 and 1-story and basement brick dwelling and barn, 3180 Arlington-st.	4,500
E. L. Howe, 2-story and basement brick flats, 4948 Forrest-av.	4,000
S. Wells, 3-story and basement brick flats, 9040 Mackinaw-av.	3,500
Charles Schultz, 2-story frame flats, 11675 Dunham-av.	2,000

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614 — C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st — J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 35th — C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th — T. H. PATTERSON.
Cor. Oakwood — RAUSCH BROS.
4134 — I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 63d — CURTI & McRAE.
Cor. 94th — CALUMET DRUG CO.
HALSTED STREET—
2603 — A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 19th — E. J. HONDLE & CO.
54th-st — BOULEVARD PHAR.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison — MRS. A. REICHEL.
2200 — W. M. BELL.
2727 — F. LIST.
Cor. 31st — W. K. FORSYTH.
3160 — H. J. HOLTHOEFER.
Cor. 39th — HURST PHARMACY.
Cor. 44th — W. F. GRAY.
4700 — JOHN L. BELL.
Cor. 59th — C. E. REISS.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st — E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th — T. H. McINNERNY.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123 — J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth — R. P. BRAUN.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th — E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th — O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th — E. A. HOLROYD.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 — C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 — L. W. SCEWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake — O. F. SCHMIDT.
405 — C. H. TRUESDELL.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans — C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 — F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison — J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson — O. F. SCHMIDT & CO.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Woodlawn avenue — R. M. BARBER & CO.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
6940 — PARKSIDE PHARMACY.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th — I. W. BLOOD.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4642 — J. A. KAERWER.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d — R. H. WHEELER.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams — ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
567 — HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—
Cor. Robey — PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland — F. EITERMAN.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
587 — F. AMKRATZ.
5022 — WM. STORCK.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 — L. WOLTERSDORF.
Cor. 14th — C. J. KASBAUM.
Cor. Laflin — KAPLENSKY PHAR'Y.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina — R. T. SILLS.
771 — L. L. FLECK.
1014 — W. W. THUMSER.
Cor. Homan — GARFIELD PARK PHAR.
2081 — M. H. WATSON.
MADISON STREET—
Cor. Halsted — G. F. WISSHACK.
278 — DELL & CO.
384 — PASSAIC PHARMACY.
572 — F. E. THAYER.
785 — J. W. CRAIN.
826 — K. McLENNON.
1001 — C. D. STONE.
1049 — MACDONALD PHARM.
Cor. Sacramento — E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan — L. P. KOTZ.
1971 — M. H. WATSON.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 — FORD'S PHARMACY.
465 — HENRY SCHROEDER.
875 — R. W. R. MEINUNG.
1218 — MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley — F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 — FRANK GRAMMER.
296 — W. A. BRABROOK.
475 — F. J. KNOWLES.
TWELFTH STREET—
422 — T. R. BEHRENS.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center — J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin — W. T. MASON.
Cor. Robey — C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. Francisco — F. H. KELLETT.
HARRISON STREET—
Cor. Hermitage — FRANK E. FISH.
Cor. Oakley — G. A. GOETSCH.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 37th — A. J. MUELLER.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 — R. H. HANKE.
NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland — A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio — H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut — WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division — E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe — R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue — HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center — C. B. OLDS.
Cor. Webster — FRANK SCHRAGE.
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Cor. Diversey — C. L. FELDKAMP.
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RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio — C. A. STORER & CO.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak — H. OHLENDORF.
Cor. Eugenie — DIRET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison — R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland — E. J. FISCHER.
STATE STREET—
292 — M. K. DORSEY.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 — HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Belden — F. R. LEONARD.
1152 — G. A. BROWN.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton — L. F. BARLOW.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 — A. M. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AURORA — F. P. KRYGER, Transfer Station.
HINSDALE — H. G. PROUTY & CO.
BROOKLINE PARK — E. T. HEAD, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av — E. T. STOWITZ.
66th and Wentworth — H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart-av — E. G. BINZ & CO.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks — L. E. PENBERTHY.
RAVENSWOOD — A. E. BIERSTEDT.
EVANSTON — ELICH PHARMACY.
IRVING PARK — DR. W. PARKER.
GLEN ELLYN — ERWIN PULSE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY NIGHT, ELECTRICAL Building, World's Fair, lady's small, old-fashioned, black-enameled, hunting case gold watch and chain; had a dent in case and bar broken off chain. Satisfactory reward paid at San Salvador Hotel, 65th-st. and Sheridan-av.

LOST—MONDAY, AUG. 28, BETWEEN WOODlawn-av. entrance to Midway Plaisance and 62d-st., corner of Lexington-av., lady's gold watch and chain. Return to R. G. BROWN, 531 62d-st., and receive reward.

LOST—AUG. 29, DIAMOND SCARF-PIN; IN OR between Columbia Theater and Rector's or Ill. Central station. Finder liberally rewarded by leaving same at 53 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

LOST—AUG. 26, A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING railroad passes and receipts belonging to J. A. Taylor; $10 reward will be paid for return of all papers to Room 637, Rialto Building, city.

LOST—GOLD MEDAL, BETWEEN 18TH AND 21st-sts.; name Richard Patee inscribed. Return to 3136 Groveland-av. A liberal reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MRS. JACKSON, WHO SAT in seat back of lady who was thrown while getting off Cottage Grove-av. car at junction Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs. about 8:30 o'clock Sunday evening, Aug. 6, send her address, also the lady who got off the cars at same stop, and will any other persons who saw the accident please send their address to M. E. LOESCHER, 231 Sheffield-av.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OR INformation leading to the location of Harold Merriell, son of George Merriell and Anna Scales of Hyde Park. Information solicited by his mother Mrs. Anna Parke, nee Scales, 1028 W. Adams-st.

PERSONAL—JAMES K.: THE MAILS HAVE reached me; will attend to real estate Oct. 15.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE female face, on men's cheeks above the beard line, moles, warts, and all facial disfigurements destroyed forever without pain by the electric needle operation; send stamp for our free book. New York Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. Hours—9 to 4; Sundays, 10 to 1. Book and consultation free.

PERSONAL—YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. SPECIAL. Personally conducted party will leave Chicago Thursday, Sept. 7; all expenses included. For particulars, THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—98 CTS. FOR 12 BEAUTIFUL CABinet photographs. This price beats all. 15 aristos $2; 2 sittings. Open all day Sunday. ROBINSON & ROE CO., 77 and 79 S. Clark-st., opp. Court-House.

PERSONAL—PRIVATE MAIL-BOX WITH KEY; $2 per month. Room 610, Title and Trust Building.

PERSONAL—SEND NAME AND ADDRESS TO Viavi Co., Suite 904 Masonic Temple, for a 40-page health book; office consultation free.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 35, thoroughly experienced, as bookkeeper, office man, credit man, cashier, or correspondent; best references and bond; fifteen years' experience; five years with last employer. Address O L 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED young man as bookkeeper or assistant; 5 years' experience in mercantile and banking business and competent in every respect; conversant with the German and French languages; willing to commence with a reasonable salary; employed but wish to change. Address S 566, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL GIVE $50 TO ANY one who will secure a first-class bookkeeper of six years' experience a situation; capable of doing any kind of office work; capable to assist in making credits. Address S 531, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED PHARMAcist, 26 years old, desires situation about Oct. 1 as senior clerk or manager in city outside of Chicago; Chicago and country experience; reference. Address O L 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARmacist, 24 years of age, married, speaking Scandinavian and German; 10 years' city experience; first-class references from last employer. J. KEIL, 404 31st, or South 124.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN 20; FAIR education, in office or store, or any kind of work; can furnish references. Address O. S., Box 1223, South Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME RELIABLE firm by a practical bookkeeper of ten years experience; understands practical lumber, hardware, and grocery business. Address O L 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARmacist; 12 years' experience, speaks 4 languages; best of reference furnished; aged 30. Address F. C. S. MEYER, 34 Le Moyne-st., Wicker Park.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 28, with six years' experience as bookkeeper and cashier; good penman; best of city references. Address S 645, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN OFfice; wholesale or manufacturing house preferred; good penman; A 1 reference. Address S 587, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING salesman, speaking English, German, and Polish, wishes situation; city or country; best references. Address O L 95, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED CUTter in fine merchant tailoring trade. Address S 608, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PAINTER WANTS WORK, day or contract. FORD, R. 4, 26 W. Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL ENGIneer and electrician. C. Jorgensen, 391 W. Erie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED FIREman; good references. 4432 La Salle-st., 2d flat.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED BUTLER or house servant. Address S 619, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; long experience in the care of fine horses and carriages; careful driver; good city reference. Address O L 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; TAKE care of horses, or any kind of work. Address J. N., S. Evanston, box 1083.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; coachman and to do general work; best of references. Address O L 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN COACHman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address S 594, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—OF CONFIDENCE AND trust by an expert shorthand and typewriter, experienced in office work; recommendation unsurpassed. Address O L 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher; long experience. First-class city references. $75. Address S 625, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and office man; Remington operator. Address T 602, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER owning machine; 5 years in last position; will work for half former salary. Address S 646, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE MALE NURSE for the sick and attendant for insane or weak-minded, desires employment in private families; first-class recommendations. Address ISRAEL SHUPEERA, 60 Judd-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WAITER FOR HOtel, restaurant, or family; speaks French and German. Address O L 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR FOR ROOMS and fuel; best of references. T. LAVILLE, 82 Larrabee-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY DESIRES position as office assistant; highest references. Address S 574, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A COLORED GIRL, 15 years, wants a place in a small family to work and attend school; I am coming to the city. Please address mail, FANNIE NELSON, Brookdale, 7037 Addison-av., upstairs in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored woman, age 29, married, in a private family as cook or chambermaid. MRS. GEORGIE, 2551 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AT ABOUT $3 A WEEK; a place to do general housework in a private family or boarding-house in the city or suburb; call today. 147 N. Clark.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK, by middle aged widow; country preferred; good home desired more than high wages. Address S 581, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL WANTS a job to do second work or sewing. Call 40 W. Indiana-st., third flat.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHORT order cook by a married colored woman. MRS. LYLES, 2551 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL FOR second work. 4148 Atlantic-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY just arrived from Paris who was first dressmaker in large Paris house in all branches. MME. PIEROT, 421 State-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, NURSE, seamstress, or companion for invalid; reference given. Call or address 256 Seminary-av., first flat.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; 5 years' experience; competent; always willing and glad to make herself useful. Address O L 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENographer and type-writer with a year's experience desires position; also understands bookkeeping. Address O L 104, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TEMPORARY WORK BY first-class stenographer; engagements made for the future, if desired. Address O L 99, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer and Remington operator. Address O L 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FEMALE STENOGrapher, Remington; 2 years' experience; faithful worker; $8. Address O L 46, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, WELL EDUcated lady wishes a position as lady's companion or as governess for smaller children; has some experience teaching piano; satisfactory references. Address or apply to O. A. THORP & CO., 218 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY SPEAKING fluently French, German, and English; well educated; very respectable; best city references; World's Fair situation preferred. Address O L 69, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG lady as companion to lady; traveling preferred; salary no object. Address O L 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—TO WORK FROM 5 TO 7 IN THE evening; must be accurate; bring references. Apply 4212 Wabash-av.

CASHIER—YOUNG MAN; ONE LIVING WITH parents preferred. Hall's Cafe, 262 S. Clark-st.

CLERK—HARDWARE; MUST SPEAK GERMAN. Address O L 107, Tribune office.

DRY GOODS (10) CLERKS, FLOORWALKERS, inspectors, other positions. Suite 925 Unity Bldg.

MAN—YOUNG—FROM COUNTRY PREFERRED; in grocery to do general work. Call after 9 o'clock, R. 45, 125 La Salle-st.

MAN—OFFICE—21; GOOD PENMAN; QUICK figurer. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

YOUNG MAN—OF ABOUT 18 TO WORK IN GROcery in a suburb. Address O L 65, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR FOR ONE CENT afternoon paper; must be experienced, sober, and industrious; state experience, age, and salary expected. Address Advertising Manager The Post, Cincinnati.

MEN—ALL IDLE MEN TO SELL FLY TO; THE latest novelty; sells on sight; nothing like it in the market; big money. COULTER, 260 Madison-st.

MEN—TO TRAVEL, $50 TO $100 PER MONTH. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED SALESMAN ON commission to sell a complete line of well-known Goodyear, Turn and McKay sewed Misses', Children's, and Infants' shoes; mention territory; references required. Address Lock Box 169, Orwigsburg, Pa.

SALESMEN—SOLICITORS—GOOD MEN WHO have worked real estate, life insurance, or B. and L. associations. Send address and reference. Address O E 130, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—FIRST-CLASS; BIG MONEY; QUICK returns; 40 per cent commission; former experience not necessary. J. L. GORRELL, Room 401 Rand McNally Bldg.

SOLICITOR—GOOD MAN TO SOLICIT WORLD'S Fair visitors; good pay. Call Friday morning, Room 17, 89 Madison-st.

TRAVELING SALESMAN — TWO EXPERIenced. Address O L 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FIRM OR SALESman to represent the Ideal Sanitary Garbage Bucket. Liberal terms. QUINETTE & CLODD, Locust-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Boys.

BOY—ERRAND, IN TAILOR SHOP; $4 PER week. 119 Dearborn-st., basement.

BOY—RELIABLE YOUNG—TO HELP IN KITCHen. 226 53d-st.

Trades.

BOILERMAKERS — NON-UNION MEN—OF EXperience; willing to work for good wages. Apply at Room 29, Hotel Dearborn, 400 State-st.

FOREMAN—FIRST-CLASS COMPETENT FOREman in freestone yard and mill, having experience and ability in drawings, building work, handling men; send references; state wages. WILLIAM GRAY & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

GARDENER—SINGLE MAN, THOROUGHLY REliable, experienced in care of private greenhouse, garden, horse, cow, and steam heater. An all-around responsible man; pay $30 per month and board; apply quick, with references. CURTIS J. JUDD, Dwight, Ill.

OPERATOR AND PRINTER—SATURDAY MORNing early. 113 Adams-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—GENTLEMAN EXPERT REMington stenographer; immediately. Address, with references, S 652, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

ARCHITECT—GOOD—TO GIVE PRIVATE LESsons in drafting. Address C M 201, Tribune.

COLLECTOR—BRIGHT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN about 18, as collector; must have had experience and know the city; come well recommended and furnish bonds; salary $8 per week to start. Address S 575, Tribune office.

MAN — WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS taking care of salt-water fish and disposing of same; Chicago reference. Address O L 105, Tribune office.

MAN—TO MANAGE BRANCH OFFICE; SALARY $1,000 year; must furnish best references and $500 cash capital. 43 Baldwin Blk., Indianapolis, Ind.

MAN—WITH EXPERIENCE TO NEGOTIATE sale of valuable patent; liberal commission. Address O L 108, Tribune office.

RUNNER—HOTEL; EXPERIENCED; SALARY and commission; must be first-class. Hotel Bancroft, Calumet-av. and 29th-st.

WANTED—ADDRESSES OF ENERGETIC MEN and women wanting permanent work; $30 a week guaranteed; experience unnecessary; goods monopoly; pay sure; system perfect; office and delivery furnished; terms free. Address K. 84, Box 3363, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH $1,000 AS CASHier; salary, $50 week. Address S 570, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADIES—EIGHT. EVAN LLOYD, 128 State-st.

SALESLADY—EXPERIENCED YOUNG SALESlady with refs. Apply by letter to V. E. FRIDENBERG, Florida State Building, World's Fair.

SALESLADY—EXPERIENCED, WHO CAN EARN $5 per day on new novelty. Wilcox Store, 297 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

COOK—MUST HAVE GOOD REFERENCES. 3633 Lake-av., northwest corner 37th-st.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, SMALL family, good wages; must be good cook; references. 5222 Woodlawn-av.

GIRL—COMPETENT—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing. Apply 499 Fullerton-av.

GIRLS—6 DINING-ROOM; MUST BE NEAT AND experienced; good rooms. 5540 Jefferson-av.

HOUSEWORK — EXPERIENCED GIRL (NO others need apply) for general housework in family of 3; references required. 4438 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 2947 Groveland-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 934 W. Monroe-st.

LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT; FOR DAY WORK; steady job. Apply 499 Fullerton-av.

NURSE—COMPETENT NURSE, MAID, AND mother's help, location South Side; state age, experience, and references. Address O L 93, Tribune.

SECOND GIRL—GOOD; SOUTH SIDE, NEAR 43d-st. station Illinois Central. 4451 Sidney-st.

SECOND GIRL—GOOD; WHO UNDERSTANDS waiting on table. 1475 Michigan-av.

WELL EDUCATED YOUNG LADY TO DO second work in family without children, for board and instruction in shorthand and typewriting; first-class teacher; position guaranteed as soon as competent; state age, school grade last attended, etc. Address O L 56, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, WITH FAIR KNOWLedge of books. Address S 611, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG LADY; EXPERIenced; call early. Room 511, 114 Dearborn-st.

YOUNG WOMAN—EDUCATED; MUST BE GOOD penman, stenographer, and caligraph operator and have some knowledge of bookkeeping; by manufacturing concern located on West Polk, near Halsted. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, experience, etc., O L 40, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERT—WITH THE NEEDLE, SIMILAR TO millinery work; can earn $15 to $30 a week; must be an artist. Address O L 101, Tribune office.

LADIES—TWO, OF EDUCATION AND GOOD APpearance. 1603 Monadnock.

REMUNERATIVE AND PLEASANT EMPLOYment for a Christian young lady. Address S 543, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—LADY; EXPERIENCED; PLEASANT occupation; 40 per cent commission. J. L. GORRELL, Room 401 Rand McNally Bldg.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE GUARANTEE YOU CAN make $75 to $250 a month working for us in any locality; will pay salary or commission as preferred and expenses; money deposited in bank to cover same when started; if you are out of work we have something entirely new to offer, and if you follow our instructions your success is sure; the people will have our goods, no matter how hard the times; big sales reported everywhere; all required of you is a little pluck and push; we furnish sample outfits free; write today for particulars before all valuable territory is taken. Address Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS — WANTED — FIRST-CLASS AGENTS, city or country, for the best selling novelty ever shown; sells on sight; good men make $6 per day; $1.50 capital required. Call or write for particulars. HOMER & CO., 302 Tacoma Bldg.

AGENTS—LOCAL AND SPECIAL—FOR LIFE INsurance; also applicants; best opportunity to make and save money. Write or see G. J. HIBBARD, manager, 167 Dearborn.

AGENTS—$2 SAMPLES FAST SELLING GOODS free; $30 weekly for energetic men with small capital. WAYVELL & CO., 18 S. Canal-st.

AGENTS—NEEDLE PACKAGES CHEAP. N. E. ELLITHORPE. 1219 Sheffield-av, Chicago.

SALARY OR COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents make $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint subagents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co. X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—Special and district agents to represent the Fidelity Mutual Life of Philadelphia; insurance at actual cost, 10, 15, and 20-year term policies, renewable without examination; 10, 15, and 20; payment optional, limited policies; life policies at life rates; pays the full face of policy in cash at the end of probable life or age 70; joint life policies for partners or man and wife; $50,000,000 in force; assets 41 times its liabilities; $2,333,000 written in Cook County 1892; over $1,120,000 written since Jan. 1, 1893; over $300,000 written in July; don't waste your time trying to sell high premium policies, money is too scarce; but if you can furnish ref. come and see what I have to offer; we challenge comparison with any Company doing business in the U. S. I also want a district manager for every county in Illinois; give experience and references. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager, 45, 46, 47, 48, 115 Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS-HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen or bookkeepers; some own machines. ADVANCED DICTATION CLASS $9 per week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

PROFESSIONAL.

ATTORNEY W. J. MOYER, SUITE 517 CHICAGO Opera House, 112 Clark-st. Confidential cases a specialty. Advice free.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone west 209.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM HOUSES AT Mayfair, 3½ miles inside limits on C. and N. W. Ry. and C., M. and St. P. Ry., 22 minutes out, for only $2,400; easy terms; this includes two lots, stone walks, trees, etc. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, owners. 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY. One of the choicest vacant lots in the central business district; an immediate cash buyer who can invest about $50,000 will be given a chance to make $10,000 to $20,000. Address O L 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUNCH OF 48 LOTS, 5 MILES S. W. of Court-House, one block from street cars; price $300 each; adjoining lots are selling rapidly; will yield handsome profit to retail; easy terms. Address O L 153, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Illinois Central railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric Street railway, and five minutes' walk from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars; here is a chance in these days of failing banks to make a safe and profitable investment; terms easy and within reach of all. Apply to THOS. W. PRINDEVILLE, owner, Room 17, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE 11 room houses in Hyde Park; also billiard-room; all latest and best modern improvements; lot 50x150; it is for sale; have no price on it; call for particulars. J. M. SECRIST, 407, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW STONE FRONT residences, Nos. 4400, 4402, 4406 Michigan-blvd.; finished in various hardwoods throughout, hot water heating, and every convenience; prices from $37,000 to $40,000; large lots; open for inspection every day.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—TWO-STORY flats on Champlain-av., near 47th-st.; rent $960; price reduced from $8,000 to $6,500 for immediate sale. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ASSIGNEE SALE REAL ESTATE—Desirable improved and vacant property, South Side. For particulars inquire of ELBERT H. GARY, Assignee, 34 East Washington-st., Room 211.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—2-STORY STONE front 8-room house; fine order; Langley-av. near 47th-st. Address S 614, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOND-AV., NEAR 77TH-ST., 50X200, very cheap for immediate sale. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200 CASH TAKES COTTAGE and lot; must sell. BLAKELY, 2947 Poplar-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER HOUSE NEAR 31ST AND Cottage Grove-av.; $7,200. O L 82, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES—CHEAP.
817 Adams, 2-story and base stone front.
829 Adams, 2-story base and attic brick.
842 Washington-blvd., 2-story and base brick.
819 Washington, 2-story frame, lot 32x132.
N. E. cor. Adams and Honore, 50 ft. and two frame houses.
Select any one of these and if you mean business call at once; no trade.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—
Fronting Garfield Park, near Lake-st., 50x175.
Adams-st., east of Garfield Park, 50x180.
Chicago-av., corner, near Hamlin-av., 50x125.
Ridgeway-av., north of Garfield Park, $500.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st., 2 lots 25x125 each, on Ida-st., east of W. 48th-st.; price $600 each; just east of terminal of Metropolitan Elevated railroad.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY, 80X133, ON HAWthorn-av., foot of Hobbie-st. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—14 MARQUETTE-TERRACE, ELEgant new 13-room three-story and cellar stone and frame residence; lot 50x125 ft.; will sell at a bargain. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW, MODERN 14-ROOM residence on the North Side, with lot 50x125 ft.; will sell at a bargain if taken at once. Address O L 91, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—LOTS—LOTS—
$1,000—ONE THOUSAND—$1,000.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN.
ONLY—$250 DOWN—ONLY.
BALANCE LONG TIME AT 6 PER CENT.
MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.
6 PER CENT—NO COMMISSION—6 PER CENT.
NEW ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
FREQUENT TRAINS C., M. & ST. P. R.R.
FREE TRANSPORTATION TO INSPECT.
J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN FOR CASH.
A LITTLE GEM SUBURBAN HOME.
NEW, MODERN, COZY HOUSE.
COMMANDING VIEW OF THE LAKE.
LOT 100X150, WITH SHADE TREES.
W. H. CAIENDUFF & CO.
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building, Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON! EVANSTON!! S. EVANSTON!!! —Here is your chance— N. W. cor. Seward and Sherman-avs., 100x150, with elegant improvements all around it; want an immediate cash offer. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGES IN MORTON Park; electric lights, sewers, side-walks, schools, church, and water pipes in this fall; $1,600 to $1,800; small payments. Further information call and see owner. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME, ONE hour on the North Shore, 60 acres of land; a comfortable house, with bath, barn, and hennery; beautiful orchards and evergreens; $25,000; will take stocks, bonds, or city as part pay. Address O L 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AS MONEY IS NEEDED AT ONCE will sell for cash, if bought immediately, one or two beautiful nine hundred dollar Oak Park lots for six hundred dollars each; near Madison-st., Washington-blvd., and electric and steam cars. Address O L 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PARTY WILL SELL A FEW LOTS at Morton Park at half present value for cash. Address O F 176, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE, ON C., B. & Q. R. R. choice homes and investments. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES FRUIT, CELERY, ONION lands, muck soil, well drained, but unimproved; just right for celery, bringing the highest prices in Chicago; cheap freights and quick transit to Chicago and Milwaukee, being within 3 miles of daily boat docks at Grand Haven; product delivered on Water-st. next morning fresh and nice; price $35, in 10-acre lots; terms, interest first 2 years and improving the land; no exchange. E. D. BLAIR, Grand Haven, Mich.

FOR SALE—FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OBLIGE owner to sacrifice 6,000 acres on rail and river, 70 miles north of St. Louis; investigate. O L 67, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD PAYING INVESTMENT property within 3½ miles of Court-House; must be new and modern and a bargain; $12,000 to $16,000; corner store and flats above preferred; will pay $10,000 cash. Immediate sale. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON THE South Side, east of State-st. MUST BE A BARGAIN. Not for listing purposes, but for an actual buyer; owners only need answer. A. H. LORD, 143 La Salle-st., Major Block, Room 26.

WANTED—A FARM WELL LOCATED, AND which can be divided; will pay in improved property valued at $13,000, subject to $2,000, and $5,000 in money. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCE; WILL TAKE farm in part pay. Hundreds in Chicago have a farm they don't want; any such who wish to use such a farm as first payment on a very fine residence in elegant suburb please address O E 131, Tribune.

EXCHANGE—MINNEAPOLIS CLEAR VACANT, clear S. Dakota farm, and equity in double 3-story brick building, Englewood, for deposits in failed national banks. R. S. PARIS, Room 613, 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR EXCHANGE—AN ESTATE OFFERS IMproved farm for city property at actual values. LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 167 Dearborn-st.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS; WILL TRADE for real estate or take good security of any kind. Apply to O'Donnell & Duer Bav. Brg. Co., cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNINCUMBERED IMproved city property, worth $35,000 to $40,000, part of acre property at Gray's Harbor, Washington. Want something that will bring income to enable me to hold remainder to get advantage of rise when stringent times are over. Address with location of property and full particulars, O L 98, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT MODERN HOUSE and barn in Auburn Park; cash value $16,000; equity $11,000; for flats or good vacant. Address O F 188, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SMALL STORE WITH LIVING rooms on 39th-st. for clear lots. CALVIN F. TAYLOR, 99 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—S. HALSTED-ST. LOTS FOR UNincumbered farm. Address S 644, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE FOR CLEAR SUBurban lots. Address B G 215, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN BUILDINGS, STORES, AND flats on business street, in exchange for about $40,000 worth of choice clear vacant on South Side. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

$8,000 IN CASH OR PART EXCHANGE IN real estate will secure one-third interest in a 15 years established manufacturing plant in one of the best manufacturing cities in Illinois. Address O L 85, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE IMPROVED CHIcago real estate.
MORTGAGES constantly on hand for sale.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estab. 1879. Major Block, 147 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. S. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

TO LOAN—$10,000 IN SUMS OF $3,000 OR $6,000 on improved city real estate; money on hand. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $7.50 EACH ON 4,000 lots; first mortgage; located 28 miles from the Court-House, 9 miles from city limits; 2 railroads, 3 factories, 8 houses, and sidewalks; in Indiana; will pay 10 per cent; no agents. Address M F 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—$15,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, AT 7 PER cent, on improved property worth $40,000, within one mile of Court-House; will furnish title guarantee policy if desired. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—FROM PRINCIPAL—$8,000 FOR ONE year at 7 per cent; security Michigan-av. property, value $35,000. Address S 642, Tribune office.

7 PER CENT MORTGAGES—INVESTORS DESIRing to avail themselves of a safe investment can procure from us mortgages payable in gold, drawing above rate. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at 6 per cent. ALBERT WAHL, 706 Chamber of Commerce Building.

$3,000 TO LOAN FOR A CLIENT ON SOUTH Side improved real estate; 7 per cent and 2½ per cent commission. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

$4,000 TO LOAN—FOR ONE YEAR, 7 PER cent; good vacant accepted. CASADY, COLE & CO., 908 Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted. LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES, mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD. LOANS ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, ETC.

HAVE $700 GILT-EDGE NOTES TO DISCOUNT; need cash. 33, 113 Adams-st.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO., they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY; strictly private; unredeemed diamonds and watches sold at low prices. RICHTER & FOSTER, Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK.

We have any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry.

Liberal advances made at low rate of interest.

H. BAUMAN & CO.
Collateral Loan Bank.
165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle and 5th-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, Room 601 Columbus Building, State and Washington-sts.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE FEW LOANS TO honest people on pianos and furniture; low rates. Address O L 63, Tribune office.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture or diamonds; lowest rates. 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

WANTED—$500 TO $1,000 ON PAPER COMMERcially rated $30,000 and good credit. Address O E 131, Tribune office.

$500 AND $1,000 CASH TO LOAN. CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle-st.

$2,500 TO BUY MORTGAGES—MUST DIScount to pay well. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE, ARMOUR-AV. AND 33D-st. Shorthand and typewriting classes begin Sept. 14. Three months $20. Improved methods. Rapid advancement. Personal instruction by ISAAC S. DEMENT, Director, MRS. ISAAC S. DEMENT, Prin.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ART. Fall term begins Monday, Sept. 11. Special rates in all departments if time is engaged now. Catalogues mailed free. ALBERT E. RUFF, Director, Kimball Hall, 243 Wabash-av.

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FREE TUITION ALL SEPTEMBER TO ALL REGistering soon; business, shorthand, English, telegraphy, architecture, engineering, electricity, drafting, mathematics, figuring on plan, plumbing taught days, nights. "Polytechnic," 151 Throop.

MME. BIRO DE MARION, THE EMINENT PRIma donna vocal institute. 3411 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEACHER OR TUTOR by gentleman; B. A. and Normal graduate; experienced; highest references. O L 103, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A COLLEGE GRADUATE would like position as tutor in private family; references. Address M. M., 2457 Michigan-av.

SHORTHAND COURSE AT ARMOUR INSTItute, Sept. 14. ISAAC S. DEMENT, Director.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago. Special summer courses in French, German, etc.

MUSICAL.

A LADY QUARTET AND TWO COMIC MALE singers at Lapland Cafe, Midway Plaisance, World's Fair, at once.

THE WORLD-FAMED QUARTET OF GUATEMAla Marimba players are now ready to take a limited number of engagements to furnish music on their native instruments for dancing and picnic parties, concerts, and theaters. Address CHAVEZ BROS., Guatemala Pavilion, Jackson Park, Chicago.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent musician position as bass in quartet or leader of chorus choir. W. P. DREW, 535 67th-st., Englewood.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A HANDSOME OAK WINDSOR FOLDING BED; $30; new. 136 Center-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally only on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FURNITURE—
CARPETS—
STOVES—
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS—$100 WORTH OF GOODS, $5 PER MONTH.

Full 3-piece hardwood bedroom suit	$7.88
Parlor suits from	18.00 up
Cook stoves	6.45 up
Wood-seat chairs	19c up
Tables from	65c up
Carpets	16c up

MARTIN EMERICH OUTFITTING COMPANY.
Leading House-furnishing Outfitters,
261 and 263 State-st. Open evenings till 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORtunity—Elegant, complete furnishing of 5 rooms; must go today, with or without flat, at 1-10 of cost; Wood-st., near cable cars. E. WOLTERSDORF & CO., 322 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE SECOND-HAND WOOD FURnaces for 4-foot wood. BARKER & JACKSON, 1818 Wabash-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED FLAT—'94 LEASE; 8 rooms; bath, gas range, steam; very convenient, desirable, and cheap; $520, part time; call see it. 99 E. 26th-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—CLEAN AND WELL-APPOINTED house, and furniture for sale; rooms all occupied by first-class tenants; will sell cheap on account of ill-health. Inquire 390 E. Chicago-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. TURNER, CARDREADER, CHARM WORKer; satisfaction guaranteed. 182 State-st., R. 61, opp. Palmer House; at residence Sunday and evenings, 4726 Dearborn-st.

MRS. BARBER READS YOUR PAST, PRESENT, and future life accurately; no mistakes; no humbug; satisfaction guaranteed. 395 West Madison-st.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT; 3222 COTTAGE Grove-av.; a satisfied patron my best advertisement.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, BUGGY, AND harness; or will trade for good upright piano. Call for two days, 4159 Wabash-av.

WANTED—HORSE, COUPE, HARNESS cheap for cash. Address S 555, Tribune.

FOR SALE—EXTENSION TOP SURREY, coupe Rockaway; side bar buggy, carriage coupe, and road harness, saddle, blankets, etc. No reasonable offer refused. 4053 Lake-av.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CHRONIC, NERVOUS, BLOOD, AND SKIN DIScases a specialty. Consultation free. Call or write. J. F. RENNERT, M. D., 133 S. Clark-st.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT—CONSULT NEWCOMB & NEWCOMB, Reliable Opticians. Eyes examined free. Room 1302 Columbus Memorial Building, State and Washington-sts.

TYPEWRITERS.

WANTED—NO. 2 REMINGTON TYPEWRITER; state condition; give price. Address S 580, Tribune office.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

OLD COINS, RARE STAMPS, ALBUMS, CATAlogues, used Columbian stamps wanted; circulars free. FLETCHER & CO., 43 E. Van Buren-st.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—2500 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT furnished residence, with stable; lot 95x180; to be appreciated must be inspected. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—7154 EUCLID-AV., A NEW 10-room frame house; all modern improvements; one block from I. C. R. R. station Bryn Mawr; rent $45 per month.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT WINDsor Park, two or three months; fine location for visitors. DR. C. S. SMITH, 34 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 3813 Prairie-av., 11 rooms, in fine order; rent $75; key at 4235 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT—NEW HOUSE, 13 ELEGANT rooms, No. 2 Oakland Crescent; possession at once. DR. C. S. SMITH, 34 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN STONE FRONT 10-ROOM house on South Side boulevard for winter or longer; special terms. Address S 629, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE 1201 PRAIRIE-AV., cor. 22d-st.; a beautiful house of 14 rooms. Apply Room 61, 175 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED TEN-ROOM house; 2 baths, summer kitchen, all modern improvements; stone front; suitable for private or boarding house; 653 West Adams-st. Can be seen between 12 and 3 or by calling upon WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STONE-FRONT HOUSE, near Union Park; twelve rooms; rent will be made satisfactory to suitable tenant. Apply 34 Union-Park-pl., upper bell.

North Side.

FOR RENT—FROM OCT. 1 TO MAY 1—ELEgant corner residence; 17 rooms, newly furnished, steam heat; very desirable for private family. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED PRIVATE residence on the North Side from Oct. 1, for six months or a year, with barn if wanted; references required. Address O L 90, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED 9-ROOM and alcove brick house; block from Lincoln Park; choice neighborhood; all conveniences; rent $65. Inquire 494 Belden-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR LINcoln Park; $65; particulars 1025 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—52 ST. CLAIR ST., 10-ROOM HOUSE. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS having apartments or residences will do well to list them with us. Our demand for the past two weeks has been unusually large. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., Real Estate, Loans, and Renting, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—FOR SIX months, with privilege of buying for cash, twelve or fourteen room modern east front house, handsomely finished and furnished; large grounds, stable. Address, with full particulars, O L 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT.—
2 5-room flats, 127 16th-st.
1 6-room and 1 7-room flat, 562 50th-st., near Cottage Grove-av.
1 4-room flat, 535 W. Erie-st., $7.50 per month.
WHITE & COLEMAN, R. 40 Borden Block.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 291 43D-ST.; STEAM heat, hot water, gas range and logs; sideboard; icebox; janitor service; price $40; ½ block from Cottage Grove-av. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HIGH CLASS MODERN 8-ROOM apartments, to prolong life and happiness, in the Brighton apartment palace, at moderate rent; call and see them; one block from Elevated R. R. station, Indiana-av. and 41st-st. ROTHSCHILD BROTHERS (Owners), 180 State-st.

TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOM FLATS, STATE, corner of 65th-st.; just completed; every modern convenience; $16 and $20. Agent on premises. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLAT of 7 rooms, containing every modern convenience; finest location in the city; price $150 per month; would sell cheap. Apply to OWNER, 61 The Potomac, Michigan-av. and Thirtieth-st.

TO RENT—"THE POTOMAC," MICHIGAN-AV. and 30th-st., elegant apartments with all conveniences; cafe in building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT AT 2952 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Range, ice box, etc.; janitor service; $27.50 per month; see janitor in lower rear flat No. 2942. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, 4459 EVANS-AV.—Steam heat, hot water, gas range, hardwood finish; janitor service; open. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, 570 43D-ST.; HOT water, steam heat, gas log, gas range, ice box and janitor service furnished; $50 per month; half block from "L" road station. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE IN "Genoa," 4054 to 4064 Michigan-terrace, first street east of Lake-av.; rent reasonable. O. F. CURRAN, owner.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," COR. OF Cottage Grove-av. and 33d-st., one 7 and 8 room apartment; also one 4-room furnished; steam heat, electric light, elevator, etc. Apply office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS IN THE Braintree, Wabash-av. and 37th-st.; first-class, heat service, etc.; $40 up. L. R. GIDDINGS CO., 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT; modern improvements. 1250 Mich.-av., 2d bell.

TO RENT—FLATS—4235 OAKENWALD-AV.; 33 43d-st., near Ill. Cent. depot.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN FURNISHED AND UNfurnished flats; every conv. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 6 ROOMS; $35; STONE front. 3142 Groveland-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 756 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 2D flat, all light, oak finish; moderate rent. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, Madison and Ogden-av., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE 5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, $20 and $22; and one corner store for drug store. Vernon Park Flat Building, Polk-st., near Center-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM NEWLY FURNISHED flat; steam heat, gas range, fuel meter; mirror mantel; venetian blinds; screens; janitor. 541 W. Van Buren-st. E. D. MORSE, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BERRY BLOCK, 1393 TO 1403 W. 12th-st., facing main entrance to Douglas Park; no World's Fair prices. S. R. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; STEAM HEAT; GAS range; fuel gas; venetian blinds, tile mirror, mantel, etc., screens; janitor. 541 W. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT; HARDwood, fuel gas, nickel plumbing; janitor. McCAULEY, 1001 Jackson.

TO RENT—2 MODERN 5-ROOM FLATS, 692 VAN Buren-st., cor. Lincoln; rent reasonable. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—555 AND 557 SOUTH WEStern-av., with all modern improvements and bath; $14 to $17 per month. Inquire 505 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 3, 5, AND 8 ROOMS EACH; splendid location. 952 W. Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—430 SUPERIOR-ST., FINEST FLATS in city, overlooking lake; steam, hardwood finish, telephone, every possible convenience. See janitor or T. J. SHAY, 284 Madison-st.

TO RENT—COZY 4-ROOM FLAT, 4TH FLOOR, 390 N. Clark-st.; janitor service. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—346 BELDEN-AV., NEW, 1ST FLAT; 8 rooms; steam heat; $50. C. J. MOREY & CO., Clark and Center-sts.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FURNISHED FRONT FLAT; all conveniences. 238 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—4-ROOM APARTMENT AT PLAZA, N. Clark-st. Inquire 105 Quincy-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME BRICK FLAT, 6 ROOMS, 64 Wendell-st., near Wells and Oak-sts., $22.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OAK PARK FLATS, 7 ROOMS, STONE front, new, and modern; first-class location; east front. SMITH & JUNE, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOM MODERN flat in good neighborhood; must be convenient to Metropolitan or Lake-st. L. Address O L 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED flat, South Side, Kenwood or Hyde Park; quick; 3 in family. Address S 655, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES 6502-4-6 STATE-ST.; splendid location for grocery, hardware, or meat market; cheap rent; agent on premises. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORES, BUILDINGS and basements down-town; reduced rentals. J. W. ADAMS & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—CORNER STORE WITH 15-ROOM flat; suitable for European hotel. Cor. 32d and Dearborn-sts.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES, 209 W. ADAMS AND 692 Van Buren-st., cor. Lincoln; good for drug store, groceries, or family liquors. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE—HANDSOME PLATE front, 279 Ogden-av.; $25.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND-McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL LIGHTED OFFICE, furnished complete, or desk and room; gas, janitor, and towels. Address O L 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICE FOR PHYSICIAN, WITH OR without furniture; use of reception room and attendant. 711 Venetian.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.; telephone 681.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—SPLENDID OFFICES at 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—HALF OF AN OFFICE—$10. 115 Dearborn-st., Room 55.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS—WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY EQUIPPED RESTAURant, down-town district; also good basement for provision or fruit store. Address S 640, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY HAASE & ANDEREGG, 73 DEARborn-st.—573 Austin-av., elegant corner for saloon; price $55.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—STABLE TO ACCOMMOdate from 10 to 20 horses; must be within 15 blocks of State and Madison-sts. O L 81, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY; good location. Address O L 66, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1712 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEW YORK FAMILY OFfer handsomely furnished rooms; superior board.

2240 WABASH-AV. — HANDSOME FRONT rooms, bath, best accommodations; low rates.

4531 ELLIS AV.—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHed rooms by day or week; reasonable.

KENWOOD—FINE FRONT ROOM AND EXCELlent table; private family. Address S 522, Tribune office.

North Side.

13 SCOTT-ST., 1 BLOCK NORTH OF DIVISION, east of State—Rooms with board; no rent to pay and recognize hard times; we will give the benefit of same and best services to desirable parties.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—WITH BOARD, NICELY furnished rooms for two; terms reasonable.

174 N. STATE-ST.—CHOICE BOARD AND ROOM (2); private; reasonable price.

196 N. STATE-ST.—FURNISHED SUITE WITH board; $5.50; walking distance.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—NICE DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms; good board; walking dist.; $5 up.

372 E. OHIO—ELEGANT ROOMS, USE BATH, piano and first-class board; walking distance.

390 E. CHICAGO-AV.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR cool and clean rooms can find them in front of Water Tower Park, one block from lake; also first-class table board; home cooking.

395 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board.

489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD WITH steam heat in winter.

Hotels.

FAIRVIEW HOTEL, 6550 STATE-ST.—FIREproof, ten minutes from Fair grounds; 100 elegantly furnished rooms, 50c; first-class meals 25c.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Delightful location; best accommodations; lowest rates.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE WINDSOR HOTEL on Dearborn-st. wishes the public to understand that no advance in rates will be charged other than has always been made during conventions for the last fourteen years. One dollar per day per person. This house is patronized by respectable people only; no rooms for dudes, gamblers, drunken horse-dealers, or any person inclined to be fast; the Windsor is a second-class hotel, but has first-class patronage. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALmer House—Delightfully cool rooms, 50c to $1.50; meals 25c; reduced rates by week.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING AT THE BIG 4 RESTAURANTS, 302 State-st., 203 Clark-st., 19 Clark-st., or 157 Halsted-st.; 8 complete meals for $1; tickets good at all 4 houses; everything neat, clean, and satisfactory.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY GENTLEMAN, PERMAnent, North Side, south of Division, east of La Salle; terms must be moderate; give all particulars. Address O L 102, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS DEsire a permanent home in refined American family; Kenwood preferred. Address O L 51, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM—YOUNG MAN DESIRES permanent room and board on South Side. Address O L 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS FOR 2 DURING WINter in Englewood; references exchanged. Address S 562, Tribune office.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM—BY YOUNG man with private family on South Side. Address S 595, Tribune office.

BOARD AND ROOMS FOR THREE GENTLEMEN; permanent; neighborhood of 35th and Ellis; references. Address S 578, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOM, BY LADY, IN refined family; $7 a week; give full particulars. Address S 638, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

GENT ROOMMATE WANTED—GOOD ROOM, fine location, low rent. Address S 653, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—AT THE HOTEL GLENARM, 22D AND Indiana-av., newly and handsomely furnished rooms to permanent guests at lowest rates; elevator, electric lights, steam heat, and all conveniences; single or en suite; must be rented; come and examine.

TO RENT—HOTEL RAINIER, COR. COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st., elegant rooms, single or en suite; modern conveniences; special rates to permanent guests. BENJ. F. TOBIN, Mgr., Office 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS, 2134 MICHIGAN-AV., DIrectly opposite Lexington Hotel; suitable for business or living apartments; furnished or unfurnished; will sell furniture if desired; can be seen after 11 o'clock a. m.

TO RENT—2 FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with all modern conveniences; half block from cable and 3 blocks from I. C. Ry.; terms $30 per month. Address F. G. DYAS, 5522 Madison-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, with elevator and hotel service, at hard times prices. Hotel Beveridge, cor. 26th-st. and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN MODERN residence near cable cars. 15 minutes' ride to Fair, 50 cents a day each person. 130 35th-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE room, overlooking Grand-blvd., 2 blocks L station; price reasonable. 4428 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—64 ADAMS-ST., IN THE HAWLEY flats, only half a block from Palmer House, newly furnished rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, OUTSIDE, light rooms; between Lexington and Metropole Hotels. 2236 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3620 VERNON-AV.—TWO PLEASANT unfurnished rooms, with gas and water; call and see them.

TO RENT—PART OF WELL ESTABLISHED millinery store to dressmaker; bargain. HUBBELL, 118 43d st.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; HOT and cold water, gas, use bath, etc.; to permanent persons $10 and $16 a month. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE PARLOR ROOMS; folding beds, baths, etc.; convenient to cars. Apply 3137 Cottage Grove-ave., flat M.

TO RENT—1250 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms; electric lights; every convenience.

TO RENT—3216 FOREST-AV., NICELY FURNISHed rooms; 50c per day each person; near car lines to Fair; refined neighborhood.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family; inducements to permanent people. 1450 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN private residence near Hotel Metropole; inducements to permanent people. 2327 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1426 MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE FRONT room; also single rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen. 2926 Lake Park-av.

TO RENT—3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. 2947 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—271 MICHIGAN-AV., DESIRABLE rooms, near Auditorium; permanent or transient.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS READY FOR HOUSEkeeping; furnished. Call or write for particulars northeast corner La Salle-av. and Chestnut-st., flat four.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for gentleman in private family. 423 Center-st., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED ROOMS, 69 PINE-st. $10.00, $15.00 and $20.00 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, STRICTLY private family, near lake. 283 E. Superior-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room and a back parlor. 226 Schiller-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, 2 BEDS; GAS, HEAT, bath. 521 Dearborn-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; private family. 309 W. Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM ON northwest side, near Wicker Park. Address S 582, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO SISTERS, FURnished room, moderate. Address K. F., 1347 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS for one month near 475 Belden-av. on reasonable terms; references given. Address S 641, Tribune.

STORAGE.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.); clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Tel. 9927.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 294 TO 300 Franklin-st. — Best storage for furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping; telephone Harrison 467. SNOW & SNOW, proprietors.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 80, 82, AND 84 E. 12th-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods; moving, packing, and shipping.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1843 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse. CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 153. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PRINTING INK—PARTNER WITH SOME CAPital and experience as salesman by mfgr. owning plant and experienced in making inks, dry colors, and varnishes for same. Address O L 110, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO CASH BUYERS. IN TWENTY YEARS No such opportunity has presented itself to those who have the CASH. Why not take advantage of it rather than let your money remain idle?

We will offer on Monday, Aug. 28, and until sold, for NET CASH the following instruments which have had some use:

1 DEMAREST upright piano, medium size	$ 95
1 ARION upright, large size, nearly new	120
1 SHONINGER upright in good order	150
1 EMERSON upright, large size, warranted practically as good as new; original price $300; will sell at half price	150
1 DECKER BROS.' BABY GRAND, in good order, suitable for hotel or school	175

This piano we previously held at $325.
And many others at equally low prices.

SEVERAL NEW PIANOS of various makes (a little shop worn), at SPECIAL PRICES.

SQUARE PIANOS of various makes, including KNABE, STECK, CHICKERING, and HALLETT & DAVIS, from $45 to $85.

NEW ORGANS dropped from catalogue on account of change in style of cases, $40 and up.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS .... $15 to 25

EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED or money refunded.

Price paid will be allowed, in exchange, towards any new instrument in our stock within two years.

ALL INSTRUMENTS, including our new stock of KIMBALL and HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS, are marked in PLAIN FIGURES and sold at ONE PRICE.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.

20 upright pianos	$125, $135, $145, $165
4 Vose & Sons	$150, $175, $190, 200
2 Kroeger & Sons	$175, 200
1 Chickering & Son	165
4 Schaafs	$165, $175, 200
1 Mathushek	140
3 Deckers	$165, $190, 200
3 uprights	$50, $75, 100
26 squares, all makes	$30, $50, 75

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month—one year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BRADBURY PIANOS, Forty years before the public.
BRADBURY PIANOS, Twenty years in the White House.
BRADBURY PIANOS, The choice of President Harrison.
BRADBURY PIANOS, Sweetest toned piano made.
BRADBURY PIANOS, Sold on easy monthly payments.
BRADBURY PIANOS, Sold at manufacturers' prices.
BRADBURY PIANOS, In oak, mahogany, walnut, ash, rosewood, ebony, bird's-eye maple cases.
BRADBURY PIANOS, Some slightly used at great bargains.
255 AND 257 WABASH-AV.

AN UNEQUALED OPPORTUNITY. Choice of over 100 pianos. September Clearing Sale. Following Uprights are practically as good as new:

$225 Everett.	$190 Washburn.
$250 Weber.	$275 Kroeger.
$125 Bijou.	$125 New York Piano Co.
$400 Knabe.	$115 New York Piano Co.
$225 Fischer.	$210 Haines Bros.
$225 Ludwig.	$210 Gabler.
$125 New England.	$225 Braumuller.
$175 Reed & Sons.	$225 Emerson.
$250 McCammon.	$350 Hazelton.

$215 Benedict Bros. And many others. Also a large number of square pianos from $50 to $125. Monthly payments granted when desired. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

BUYERS Should not fail to inspect our unrivaled stock of PIANOS AND ORGANS.
HUNDREDS That were never offered SO CHEAP!
WE SELL ON EASY TERMS or rent with privilege of purchase later, rent paid to apply.
SECOND-HAND instruments at your own figures.
Our TUNERS and REPAIRERS are unexcelled.
Orders executed promptly.
ESTEY & CAMP, the leading house.
233 State-st. 49-51-53 Jackson-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments for rent and sale on time payments. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high-grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs, at LYON, POTTER & CO.'S Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

PIANOS TUNED, $3; YEARLY, 4 TIMES, $10. HERBERT HUTCHINS, 410 61st-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AVERAGE NET PROFITS ALMONDS IN SOUTHern California over $600 per acre; prunes, $400. We have planted 400 acres, planting 600 more, over half sold; 5, 10, 20 acre tracts at $190, $40 cash, three and a half years time on balance, no interest. PALMER & CHAPIN, 1302 Title and Trust Building.

A FEW RESPONSIBLE MEN WITH SMALL CAPital (to handle the goods), to represent a New York manufacturing company; a speciality which interests property owners on sight; new and almost a monopoly; just opening up the West; large profits and genteel business anywhere. Call or address N. Y. Manfg. Co., office 87 Washington-st., R. 606.

A BONUS OF $50 MONTHLY, PAYABLE IN ADvance, will be given responsible party securing lease of property for reliable amusement purposes; amount involved $12,000 (43 months); no money required and no special risk. L. B. SKINNER, city.

BUSINESS-MAN—BRIGHT, YOUNG, IN OFFICE outside of city, by reliable company; permanent position; good salary; interest in profits; must furnish references and $400 cash. Address B O 352, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$110,000—A 100-room family hotel, centrally located on South Side in residence and business district, including lots, building, and contents; good paying business assured; $10,000 cash, $45,000 clear vacant, and balance long time. Address C 690, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD PAYING business in every city in United States. Call and investigate. Matchless Mfg. Co., 175 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING BUSINESS, PRICES from $200 to $1,000; investigate this; 200 per cent profit. 175 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—AUCTION, 10 A. M. SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 989 West Lake-st., small grocery stock and fixtures; old and good stand. ASSIGNEE.

FOR SALE—CIGARS, CONFECTIONERY, BAKery, stationery; living rooms. 104 S. Oakley-av.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STAND; FINE TRADE AND location. 96 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD-PAYING SALOON. For particulars call 3218 Wallace-st., top flat.

FOR SALE — CHEAP; RESTAURANT. 6327 Grace-av.

MAN—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH SOME CASH TO handle a subdivision, with references; will give half profits; $40,000 can be made in one year; owner has other business.

Call 407, 225 Dearborn-st.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER — COULD INVEST $5,000 or $6,000 in established business. Address O L 80, Tribune office.

NOTICE TO HOTEL MEN—FOR SALE OR TO lease—At a great sacrifice, hotel one hour's ride from midwinter Fair grounds; new, beautifully furnished; 112 suites of rooms; 6 acres in flowers; grand view, etc.; original cost, furnished, $200,000. Particulars, M. L. WURTS, 467 9th-st., Oakland, Cal.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

PARTNER—$600 WANTED IN UPHOLSTERING business; upholsterer or cabinet-maker prefered. Address 20 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—CAFE, FURNISHED, IN THE POTOmac, Michigan-av. and 30th-st., large building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS AND PRICES OF A cheap and good baking powder manufacturing company. Address P.-O. Box 379, New Orleans, La.

$45 NET PROFIT WEEKLY WITH $200! INvestors in times like these will do well to bear in mind that this is the second successful year of ROWE'S Infallible Handicapping System. This is equivalent to 200 years' success with 10 per cent dividend paying securities. Profits returned uniformly each week. Safe, conservative, practical. Prospectus 1893, explaining system in detail, tabulated statistics, etc., free. C. D. ROWE, P. O. Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$100 CASH—$100 NOV. 1ST AND $5 A WEEK for three years insures a perpetual income of $1,000 to $2,000 a year thereafter from a Southern California almond and prune orchard. PALMER & CHAPIN, 1302, 100 Washington-st.

$5,000 TO $10,000 WANTED—SECURED BY realty worth $100,000; if services given, monthly salary $250; business established; legitimate, safe, and very profitable. O L 100, Tribune.

$8,000 CASH AND $6,000 IN TEN YEARS buys 40-room furnished hotel, being only price of bare lot; house full; best town in America of 80,000. Address JOHN BOLE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF County Court the entire stock of C. G. Bird Jr., consisting of harnesses, saddles, horses, blankets, fixtures, and all kinds of horse goods, will be sold at public auction Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1893, at 10 a. m., at 536 and 538 Wabash-av. LOUIS HENRY, Assignee.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP — THE firm of Wm. Young & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. S. Booth retiring; either Wm. Young or W. S. Booth will sign in liquidation. WM. YOUNG. W. S. BOOTH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE IS hereby given that H. P. Howorka is from this day forth (Sept. 1) no longer interested in the bookbinder firm of C. R. Troost & Co. C. R. TROOST, 33 and 34 Market-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. SPIEGELHOFF, GARDENER AND FLORIST—Wanted—Customers for laying out lawns, pruning and planting trees; satisfaction guaranteed; reference by permission of Mr. Ulrich, Superintendent of Landscape Department, W. C. E. 197 E. Ontario-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE DESIRING A BEAUTIFUL, REFINED complexion call at my house and receive a free trial of the most effectual yet harmless toilet preparation manufactured. Address MRS. SUSIE STOCK, Branch Office Manager, 123 Sixteenth-st.

FOR ADOPTION—A SPANISH COLORED GIRL baby. Call 391 South Halsted-st.

MILK—WANTED—DAILY SUPPLY OF ABOUT eight quarts fresh milk from private cows, near north end Lincoln Park; special inducement given. Write name and address immediately to MR. LIBBEY, 71 Lake View-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—200 feet handsome lunch counter, urns, and stools. Address O L 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE ROLL-TOP DESK, ONE FLAT-top desk, and two revolving chairs; nearly new; very cheap. Apply Room 215, 56 5th-av.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 S. Canal-st., near Madison.

LOWER THAN EVER—FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS we will sell desks, chairs, tables, and showcases at cost. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.



Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON & LONDON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.

S. S. Paris ....Sept. 6	S. S. New York ....Sept. 20
S. S. Berlin ....Sept. 13	S. S. Paris ....Sept. 27

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP every Wednesday.
Short and direct route to the Continent.

S. S. Waesland ....Sept. 6	S. S. Rhynland ....Sept. 20
S. S. Friesland ....Sept. 13	S. S. Westernland .Sept. 27
S. S. Belgenland ....Sept. 16	S. S. Pinnland ....Sept. 30

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45, $50, and $60. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 a. m.	Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon.
Spree, Tue., Sept. 12, noon.	Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 a. m.
Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon.	Havel, Tue., Sept. 26, 9 a. m.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven days.

Werra ....Sept. 9	Werra ....Oct. 14	Werra ....Nov. 18
Kronprinz .Sept. 16	Kaiser ....Oct. 21	Kaiser ....Nov. 25
Fulda ....Sept. 23	Fulda ....Nov. 4	Fulda ....Dec. 9

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD LINE, ESTABlished 1840. Carrying the U. S. and British mails. "CAMPANIA." "LUCANIA." The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent steamers in the world. "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 52 years of its existence) need no comment. F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
WEEKLY SAILINGS EVERY THURSDAY.

Augusta Victoria .Sept. 7	Columbia ....Sept. 28
Normannia ....Sept. 14	Augusta Victoria ..Oct. 5
Fuerst Bismarck ..Sept. 21	Normannia ....Oct. 12

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—Sailings Wednesdays. From New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.

Germanic .Sept. 6, 1:30 pm	Britannic Sep 20, 12:30 pm
Majestic ....Sept. 13, 8 am	Teutonic .Sep 27, 7:30 am

Winter saloon rates $50 and upwards, according to berth. 2d cabin $40 and $45. Steerage at low rates. Company's offices: H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Gen'l Agt., 29 Broadway, New York. N. ANDERSON, Gen'l W'n Agt., 54 S. Clark-st., Chicago, and White Star Pavilion, World's Fair.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS, CARRYING passengers and freight between New York and all ports in Europe, Asia, India, etc. JAS. P. ROBERTSON, Agent, 404 Rookery Building.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—THREE TIMES DAILY for Milwaukee at *9 a. m., 7:30 p. m., *8 p. m. The new S. S. "Virginia," the 9 a. m. boat; the new S. S. "Indiana," the 8 p. m. boat. Every day for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marquette, and Menominee at 7:30 p. m. Every day for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at 7:30 p. m. on the new S. S. "Atlanta" and "City of Racine." Daily for Ludington and Manistee at *9 a. m. Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m. Every Saturday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports. *Sunday ex. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION CO.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
The Great Lake Route.
Owner of the new steamship Manitou.
For Mackinac Isld., Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m. Wed. 8:30 p. m. Fri. 8 p. m., Sat. 8:30 p. m.
For Harbor Spgs., Petoskey, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Fri. 8 p. m.
For Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed. and Sat. 8:30 p. m.
Illustrated Folders, World's Fair Souvenir, containing correct Street Guide of Chicago, mailed free. Offices and Docks—Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

DAILY LAKE EXCURSIONS FOR VISITORS—TO St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich. The famous fruit belt peaches are now ripe. A lake ride of 130 miles by the new steamers "City of Chicago" and "Chicora." Leave daily 9:30 a. m., return to city 8:30 p. m., round trip $1.50, good to return during season. Leave Sunday 10 a. m., return to city 10 p. m., round trip $1.50. Special trips from Chicago Saturday 2 p. m., every night 11:30. Close connection with C. & W. M., "Big Four," and Vandalia Ry's. Dock and office foot of Wabash-av. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
THE GREAT LAKE MICHIGAN ROUTE.
Four sailings per week for all the principal Northern Michigan and Eastern resorts. Steamers every Monday, 8 p. m.; Wednesday, 1 p. m.; Saturday, 7 p. m.; every Tuesday, 2 p. m., special steamer for Owen Sound and all points in Canada. Send for tourist guide giving full particulars. Office and dock, east end Michigan-st., Chicago. Telephone Main 572.

DAILY STEAMERS FOR HOLLAND—Grand Rapids and Allegan. Close connections at Holland with C. and W. M. and D., L. and N. Rys. for all points north and east. Leave O'Connor's Dock, foot of Michigan-st., daily (except Saturday), 8 p. m. Saturday trips 11 p. m. Fare, $2; round trip, $3. The Holland and Chicago Trans. Co., Holland, Mich.

$1 TO MILWAUKEE, INCLUDING BERTH; steamers leave O'Connor's dock, east end Michigan-st., at 9 p. m., every day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and World's Fair (60th-st.) Stations. City ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago, Waco and Texas	* 8:00 am	* 7:20 am
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 6:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	* 2:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 8:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:20 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo, St. Louis, Bloomington	† 8:35 am	† 6:45 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 8:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee and local points	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee, Champaign & Bloomington Pass	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Springfield, Havana, Decatur	†10:30 am	† 2:30 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 1:30 pm	* 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:30 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass	† 5:25 pm	†10:10 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Waterloo only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:45 pm	† 1:35 pm
Council Bluffs and Omaha Ex	*12:45 pm	* 1:35 pm
St. Joe, Atch., Leavenworth, and Kansas City	* 3:30 pm	*11:30 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:50 pm	*11:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am
Nebraska State Limited for Des Moines, Omaha, and Lincoln	5:00 pm	8:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:40 am
Peoria Express	† 6:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Fort Worth, Texas, Daily Ex	6:00 pm	10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver, via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am
St. Joe, Atch., & Leavenworth	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am

*Daily †Ex. Sunday ‡Ex. Saturday ¶Ex. Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:20 am	* 2:40 pm
Denver and San Francisco	*12:45 pm	* 8:20 am
Texas Fast Express	* 1:25 pm	* 4:25 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 5:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 6:00 pm	† 8:46 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 6:10 pm	*10:15 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	*10:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 7:10 am
Kansas City, St. Joe, & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*11:00 pm	* 3:50 pm

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex	† 1:30 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	* 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, DesMoines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 5:20 pm	* 8:15 am
	* 7:30 pm	* 7:58 am
	*10:15 pm	*11:00 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Dixon, Clinton, Cedar Rapids	†12:05 pm	† 3:15 pm
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 5:20 pm	* 7:58 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:50 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	* 8:15 am	† 7:45 am
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 5:20 pm	† 7:58 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	* 8:15 am	* 8:00 am
	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
	* 8:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
	* 5:00 pm	*10:05 am
	†11:00 pm	† 7:15 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:15 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., *9:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:15 a. m., *9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:45 p. m. Waukesha and Madison—Lv., ††7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2130 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
LaCrosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am	* 6:45 am
	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	† 9:45 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 5:30 pm	* 7:15 am
	*11:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 am
do	†11:30 am	* 9:30 am
do	* 3:00 pm	†12:45 pm
do	* 6:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
do	† 1:00 pm	†11:50 am
do	* 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm
do	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Dubuque	† 2:20 pm	† 7:15 am
do	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am
do	†11:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids	† 2:20 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	* 5:30 pm	* 7:15 am
	* 8:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*11:00 pm	* 6:45 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	* 1:00 pm	* 7:00 am
	8:00 pm	9:40 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

July 9th, 1893.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	† 8:02 am	†10:10 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*10:05 am	* 5:59 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 7:40 pm	* 7:35 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*11:25 pm	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis Express	† 4:58 pm	†12:59 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 4:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:40 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	‡11:25 pm	†10:10 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:23 pm	*10:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Lim	* 5:45 pm	10:00 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:05 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:35 pm	7:40 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:40 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	† 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS! DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES! Chicago Great Western Ry. Co. Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:15 am	10:30 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:35 am	3:55 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	8:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Southern Mail and Passenger	* 7:02 am	* 9:40 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	† 2:10 pm	† 2:40 pm
Nashville and Atlanta Limited	* 5:20 pm	* 9:47 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	* 9:40 pm	* 6:55 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STAtion, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Com'l. Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Bay View	† 8:25 am	†12:20 pm
Grand Rapids and Trav. City	† 9:00 am	† 4:10 pm
Grand Rapids and Bay View	† 5:45 pm	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids and Bay View	*11:35 pm	* 6:30 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. x Ex. Sat.

	Lv.	Ar.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm	* 7:15 am
	*11:45 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:00 pm	† 7:15 am
	x11:45 pm	*10:05 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex	† 8:00 am	† 7:40 pm
Waukesha Ex	† 2:30 pm	†12:30 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Canal Street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:15 am	* 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:50 am	* 7:30 am
The Keystone Express	*10:45 am	*10:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	*10:45 am	*10:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	*10:45 am	*10:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:20 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:20 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 4:00 pm	*10:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 n'n
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 n'n
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 n'n
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	* 5:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 5:45 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, and at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Aug. 13, 1893.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff	† 8:25 am	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	* 4:10 pm
Gr. Rapids L. via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	† 4:10 pm
The North Shore Limited	*11:30 am	* 4:30 pm
New York & Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:20 pm	*11:15 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	†12:10 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff	† 5:45 pm	*12:20 pm
Atlantic Express	* 9:10 pm	* 7:15 am
Detroit Night Express	*10:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Grand Rapids via Kalamazoo	*10:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff	*11:35 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	* 7:00 am
New York Mail	* 8:00 am	† 9:10 am
Chicago and Boston Special	†10:30 am	† 1:45 pm
EXPOSITION FLYER	† 2:00 pm	†10:00 am
Atlantic Express	* 3:10 pm	† 9:00 pm
Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	*11:15 am
New York & Boston Express	† 7:45 pm	† 7:35 am
Cleveland and Pittsburg Ex	† 9:30 pm	† 6:45 pm
New York Express	*11:30 pm	

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
Cleveland & Pittsburg Express	* 7:30 am	*10:00
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:45 am	* 9:35 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 4:55 pm	*11:55 am
Local	3:35	9:45
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & St. Louis Lim	*10:32 am	* 5:13 pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr	* 8:55 am	* 6:25 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:29 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria & Forest Accom	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim	* 2:30 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 2:30 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 pm
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:22 am	† 6:15 pm
Det., Niag. Falls, N. Y. Ex	*10:30 am	*10:10 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York	10:00 am	4:10 pm
New York and Boston	2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Huntington Accommodation	4:40 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va	7:45 pm	7:25 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:15 pm
Hoosier Express	† 1:00 pm	†10:50 am
Washington Express	* 8:30 pm	* 5:45 pm
Cincinnati & Louisville Expr's	* 8:10 pm	* 7:35 am
Atlanta and Chicago Limited	* 8:10 pm	* 7:35 am
Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus	* 9:15 pm	* 6:55 am
Cincinnati Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

All trains ar. and de. daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	2:00 pm	9:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	9:30 pm	8:10 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WITH COLORS FLYING.

WOMAN'S DRESS PARADE MOVES TO ITS SUMMER ENDING.

This Is the Season When Fashion's Fancy Lightly Turns to Thoughts of Autumn Gowns—Natural Reaction of the Color Mania—The Flamboyant Style Is Going Out and More Subdued Shades Are Coming In—Prevailing Fancy for Black and White—Accordion Plaits.

This is what the dressmakers call the intermediate season. The mode market is fluctuating and uncertain. Changes and rumors of change are in the air, but summer styles still hold supreme at the great centers of social activity. The flamboyant and florid style of dress, for which this season will go down in the chronicles of dress as the supreme climax, is going out in a blaze of glory. Unless all signs fail, the autumn will see the last of the atrocious color combinations, the inartistic extravaganzas in design which have dominated the harlequin mode. The prevailing fancy for black and white is a natural reaction of the color mania, and as we rest our bedazzled eyes upon its simple and becoming charms we see the error of our prismatic



ways, and are prone to renounce the vanity of piecing and patching our garb with divers hues forever. Parisian women have revived the popularity of accordion plaits, says the fashions writer of the New York *Sun*, and the cunningly pressed and graceful folds have traveled triumphantly from plastron to bodice, from bodice down to skirt and up to parasol. The latest fantasy in veils is fine accordion plaited tulle run with rows of colored ribbon.

Most beautiful are the new silk gauzes imported for those gowns, finer than foulard,



firmer than chiffon, and the newest, quaintest conceit is, of course, that the gauze shall be black, with cream-white trimming. They are plaited throughout, skirt, sleeves, and bodice, the latter closed with invisible fastenings. For dressy occasions the lining is cut low and has no sleeves, and in white or light tints may be of a contrasting color. A pretty model, presenting few difficulties in copying, even to the amateur, is of the black silk gauze, with three rows of white insertion, let into the material before plaiting, a belt



of white, and a plaited yoke, also of white lace. The Queen Anne sleeves, full at the elbows, have a fall of lace set in at the shoulder seam. This model is also pretty made up in black, with black insertions lined with green satin, and a green yoke under the lace one.

The York bodice is one of the new and pretty fancies founded on an old mode, which will be found effective in the bright soft



dresses wherewith every wise woman will provide herself against the drear and dull autumnal days. The dress is of a soft smoke blue crepon and has a tabbed bertha and basque of black velvet. The sleeves are covered with many frills, bound narrowly on the edge with black, and the skirt is cut in broad, shallow scallops, edged with black velvet, tied at intervals with bows. The yoke and the broad band at the foot are of white cloth, braided in a pattern of gold. The gown, like all pretty gowns, is designed for a woman tall enough to dare to cut off about six inches from her height.

In evening gowns the mode is a conglomeration of all the styles that ever graced ballroom beauties since the days of the early Greeks and Romans. You cannot get out of the fashion if you try, providing your bodice be cut low enough on the shoulder and the skirt full enough at the foot. Because of this great diversity of frills and furbelows, that gown which attains distinction is of necessity the one which is most simply fashioned. Such a gown, worn recently by Lady Brooke, is reproduced here, that it may serve as a basis upon which a great variety of receiving gowns may be created by the manipulation of the aforesaid frills and by daring and close harmonies in color. The gown of the famous English beauty was of



white satin, thickly studded with silver paillettes, the skirt beautifully sloped out, and just touching the ground at the back. The sleeves and drapery across the bust were of pale pink tulle. The silk of the bodice, laid in loose plaits over the bust, was fitted smoothly in at the bottom, where a silver snake encircled and emphasized the slenderness of the waist. Not many women are pretty enough to wear well this sort of gown. Not many pretty ones, alas! are wise enough to see how well its severity frames their charms. For the rest of us, we have only to flounce it and cross it with insertings and ornaments as profusely as we desire.

For dressy dinner gowns come most gorgeously striped silks and satins in autumnal colors, of which the favorite trimming is still the black silk muslin ruches and the lace ruffles. Such a gown, with a stripe of the red seen in the cardinalis flower, has muslin ruchings on the skirt. The yoke is made of cardinal satin puffs set into black insertions, and is finished with the plaiting of the muslin edged with lace. This yoke, cut after the latest models, is so deep on the shoulders that the plaitings fall over the arm, and the sleeve, plaited down flat at the top, flows out broadly at the elbow and is finished in a puff of lace and muslin.

An odd whim of the moment is for the spiral flouncing of the skirts, which are flounced as well in festoons and Vandykes and all manner of odd arrangements. This spiral, which may be a flounce or a ruche, begins with a bow on one side, and in passing around the skirt is gradually lowered untilt passes the point where it starts much lowre down, and ends with a bow on the other side. Ruches of black silk, muslin, either edged with lace or plain, are much employed in this way, and form the decoration of the primrose silk shown in the cut. The waist of the dress is formed almost entirely of the lace, and has a fold scarf of black satin for a belt.

ALLEGED SUPERIORITY OF WOMEN.

Shall Wives Be Known by the Surnames of Their Husbands?

How long can it reasonably be expected that the old custom will last in deference to which wives are content to be known by the surnames of their husbands? All the recent tests tend to show the superiority of the female mind to that of the male, says *Harper's Weekly*. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer in a recent address supported the cause of coeducation with the argument that "nothing in the world will take the foolishness and romantic notions out of a girl so quick as to work with young men and find out how little they know." Of course marriage has the same effect; but after a girl is married it is too late for her to save her maiden name. If she arrives before marriage at the sophisticated stage that Mrs. Palmer describes she may very reasonably demur to giving up a name which she feels competent to distinguish for one which will be handicapped by her husband's relative inferiority. All along the line this summer women have triumphed. In the recent assignment of general fellowships by the Chicago University young women got so disproportionate a share of the spoils as to scandalize the authorities. When the London Geographical Society declined in the spring to admit women to its membership the society's action was received not at all as evidence of the inferiority of women, but purely as a new proof of the limitations of men. Ten women passed the Cambridge mathematical tripos this year, and two of them came out wranglers. Three women took honors at Oxford, at which university also honor examinations were this year opened to women in three new courses. At London University Miss Ogilvie, a prodigy of erudition from Aberdeen, passed with the highest credit the examination for the degree of Doctor of Science. At this rate how long will women be content with the substance and abstain from grasping the shadow also? How long will Miss Jones consent to become Mrs. Smith? How soon will she demand a competitive examination between Smith and herself to determine before marriage which is the compelling entity, and whether it is more meet that she shall become a Smith, or that Smith and the children shall become Joneses?

Trimming for the Skirt.

An effective and simple trimming for the skirt of crepon or other light summer gowns is a single band of insertion applied somewhat in serpentine fashion. It begins under a chou or bow on the left side just above the knee, and in encircling the skirt is lowered gradually as it reaches the left side and crosses the front to end in a chou or bow much further down than that from which it started. This is usually of white guipure, about two inches wide, laid over a bias band of satin or velvet just wide enough for its edges to turn under and show slightly above and below the guipure. Black Chantilly insertion is placed over light green, rose, or mauve satin and used in the same way on skirts of light taffeta or foulard silk.

Some Women's Pet Aversions.

An English magazine the other day asked women to tell what they consider their pet aversion. Here are some of the answers received: "The endless discussion of the Irish question." "A formal lunch party." "My pet aversion has no name or being, yet I see her plainly with my spirit's eye. There she sits, always neat and unruffled, ever wearing that serene smile which makes me long to shake her, if only to see how she would look then. Always conscientious, always kind, her worst fault is that she has no fault." "My pet aversion is the fidgety, tidying woman." "Cows, of course! If only I knew what that long and steady stare means! But I don't, and mystery commands awe."

The Style in Veils.

The newest veiling has a large open mesh, the corners of which are fastened by double solid dots in square shape. They are edged with valenciennes about half an inch wide. This comes in black, white, and colors, and is distinguished by the real lace edge. Spotted veils in summer look ugly. If one wears a veil for protection, and not for beauty's sake, the best is a thin gauze. If some women only realized how hideous they look in some of the novelties which are called fashionable, they would cling to the simple black chiffon veil with a narrow border of black silk.

The Prevailing Colors.

The most conspicuous shades among the new colors are blue and brown, though green will not lose its standing in the new goods. There are at least six or seven new shades of brown, all more or less of the yellowish order, the deepest of them being but little darker than chestnut. Of the blues the very dark shades are fading somewhat into disfavor with the extremely fashionable, probably on account of the almost universal popularity of navy blue serge, and the shades most shown are of that indeterminate kind which suggest tinges of green or gray.

White Chip and Black Lace Hat.



HER NERVES ON EDGE.

DANGERS OF OVERWORK AND TOO GREAT MENTAL PRESSURE.

Only the Exceptionally Strong Can Stand the Strain of the Twofold Life of Work and Society—Morals as Well as Physique Suffer from Overfatigue of the Body and Nerves—Unerring Symptoms of Nature's Revolt—The Only Sure Remedies Are Flight and Rest.

In a recent number of the *Queen* Mrs. Lynn Lynton writes feelingly, and evidently through experience, of the dangers of overwork and too great nerve and mental pressure. What she says is so true that a portion of it is quoted for the benefit of American women, to whom the subject is as vital as it is to the English women for whom it was written.

"Only the exceptionally strong," says Mrs. Lynton, "can stand the strain of the twofold life of work and society."

Certain experts say, cheerily: "Change your occupation, and you will find that you can do ten times more in the day than if you keep close to one thing alone." Good in a way, but not good for all the way. For this change of occupation includes distraction, as well as the refreshment which comes from diversity—it brings with it the redoubling of anxieties, as well as the relaxing of a strain. It gives you so much more to think of—so much more to arrange and manage—to be sure that you have done and be careful lest you do not forget. And for some kind of work concentrated effort is absolutely necessary, and this diverted attention is therefore hurtful. There are things which cannot be shared. You must live with your thought as closely as the youth and maid live with their love. You must eat and drink with it; sleep with it, as the last thing wandering about the mazes of your torpid brain and the first thing to greet your awakening mind with the morning light; you must hold it as the very atmosphere around you, and keep the ensemble ever before you, else will all harmony and homogeneity be lost, when the result will be a scattered, not to say "spotty," effect, like a handful of colored beads cast loose into a saucer rather than an orderly and intelligently arranged mosaic. So that the distractions of society, which ought to be a help if this dictum were good all through, are really hindrances to your work—which, to a certain extent, disposes of that myth and brings us back to our starting point—the increase of strain by the distractions of society and the step nearer to the breaking point taken by every new engagement and every fresh social duty.

Many and varied, but all equally significant, are these symptoms of the breaking down. Placid by nature, you become irritable and hysterical. Things which in your normal state you do not notice, do not see, indeed, now grow large as so many cheese mites seen through a powerful magnifier. One friend sends you distracted by the ferocity of her mouth, squared out at the corners like a tiger's. Another's laugh is as the goad prodding you on to Bedlam. A third's fingers are forever wandering over her face in search of hypothetical hairs to pull out; a fourth has a tic, moving her neck spasmodically, or jerking her shoulders or wrinkling up her nose—what matters it in what form her annoying trick is manifested? To you in your overwrought state it is maddening; and you know no more and can care no less. The smallest lapse of your servant is a misery as great as poverty, disease, the death of friends, and the ingratitude of lovers. The dinner is a quarter of an hour late and life is not worth living. The pie has got burnt at the outer edge and really your coffin might as well be ordered. The most insignificant little troubles loom large and weigh heavy—all because you are breaking down and the strain is too much for you!

Face to face with your work, things are worse. Your brain is cold and dry. No frozen stiff clay clod is less capable of germination than your brain of creative thought. If you are in the middle of a novel you do not know what on earth to do with your characters. You cannot imagine any incident that shall push the story along, and the conversations you have to invent are as dull as ditch water and as dry as a bone. Your essays are the poorest commonplaces; your leaders are pointless; your political economy is a mere hash. In your picture you mix inharmonious tints and your drawing turns out mismatched legs and a head that does not rightfully belong to that body. But dig and delve as you may into that clay-cold clod, you can spade up nothing better. All the gracious little fancies that ran about your brain when you were strong and unrestrained, like the ripple of the Mediterranean rainbow edged by the sun, are now as dead as the stagnant pond. All those shadowy shapes of beauty, which only needed words to crystallize and embody, have been swept into the darkness of the night, and not the veriest film of potential loveliness has taken their place. No gracious little fancies, no shadowy shapes of finer loveliness remain. The creative faculty seems to have died; and yet things have to be made, and that tale of bricks must be delivered. And, ah! what poor, weak, crumbly things are delivered! What wire-spun rubbish, just to fill the space, as it might be stones set on end for growing flowers and budding bushes.

Besides this inertness of the constructive faculty, the brain makes known the severity of the strain by other symptoms—not to be disregarded. No sooner seated at your desk, pen in hand and a few sentences written, than sudden, sharp, neuralgic pains dart like red-hot knitting needles through and through your skull, or, haply, a dull and heavy weight settles at the back of your head and neck; or a tonsure of fiery pain circles the top of your tarobbing pate; or all the blood in your body rushes up to your face and ears, and you feel that another word would cause the thin integuments to crack like a hammered shell; when "effusion of blood on the brain," given as the cause why in the crowner's quest, would settle the question of how much you could or could not stand in the way of strain. Or bells ring in your ears, or an unseen kettle sings like an army of grasshoppers chirping on the down; or your pulses hammer, hammer, hammer as if they were hammering out the old refrain, "Cupar in Fife! Cupar in Fife! Cupar in Fife!" or you have "swims" and "dwams," and wonder you do not fall prone over your desk. All these things and more tell you and your doctor of the nervous exhaustion from which you are suffering, and of the imperative need for rest and change of air. And when a thin line of fire runs like a scarlet thread down your spine, you take your life in your own hands, and friends, trouble, fatigue, and professional promises notwithstanding, you pack up and go, waiting on time and change for recuperation.

In this stage of partial dissolution your morals suffer as well as your physique. You doubt your friends and question their love, their wisdom, their sincerity. Black suspicion rules where once trust was predominant, and of a quite insignificant one or two you make a baker's dozen of deadly import. Your sons are indifferent; your daughters are imprudent; your husband is less a protector than a tyrant; your wife is an overindulgent mistress and a careless and unloving partner. The servants are just the worst to be found within the four seas; your special side of the House is mismanaging its affairs, the other side, ministerial or the opposition, is coming in with all sails set, because of this dereliction of political duty. England, of course, is sliding down the precipice at a rate which leaves the avalanche far behind—shooting Niagara to find destruction in the whirlpools at the bottom. Nothing is right, and this best of all possible worlds is as a cornfield where all the golden grain has been cut and carried, leaving only the useless stubble overgrown with weeds, fit for nothing but the fire. Because you are overstrained the cakes are soddened and the beer is sour, the grapes are poisoned and meat is tainted. Neither pleasure nor virtue remains to the direful sons of men, and life is no more worth living than a frayed and tattered garment is worth the wearing and the mending.

In this state of overstrain everything is a trouble, and trouble is torture. A letter to write—an appointment to make or keep—friends to see—a check to draw—a visit to pay—what a mountain each thing lays on the heart!—what an overwhelming kind of anguish rests in every circumstance of life! All pleasures have lost their savor, and the verdict pronounced on a new thing, be it what it may, is sure to be unfavorable. Then is the critic "carping" in real earnest! Then is the new play pooh-poohed as worthless, no matter what the genuine enthusiasm of its reception; then are the new poems halting, the new novel unlike life, the new picture full of faults in drawing, composition, coloring, and treatment. If the critic were not overstrained the verdict would be quite different. Being what he is, a fallible and nerve-governed mortal, he speaks according to his condition. And when that condition is bad the poor workers and artists, whose very lives depend on the suffrages of the public, "catch it," and lose in prosperity and repute by just so much. But what can be expected from a person who cannot sleep, nor eat, nor rest, nor work?—who dare not go in a hansom, nor look out of a high window, nor mount a ladder, nor climb a hill? With a nervous organization gone all to pieces but little wholesomeness of mind is to be looked for; and for all the evil inflicted by the cantankerous because overstrained, we must find pity for him, too, the slave of his own material conditions as he is—slave and victim in one sense, if executioner and torturer in another. And what are you to do with your poor wearied brain, that demands only the voices of birds and the silent love of nature? Worn out, breaking down, exhausted, as you are, your best plan is to beat a retreat while yet there is time, and before the verdict of "Effusion on the Brain" settles the things of time and space for you, once and forever. Flight is not cowardice but courage; and to let the world slide is the wisest thing you can do. That blessed railroad whistle!—those welcome thumpings of the piston!—and O! that first exquisite scent of the sea—that glorious refrain in your head of "Thalassa! Thalassa!"

FLIRTATION WITH THE FEET.

Little Tricks That Excellent Fine Ladies Are Said to Stoop To.

Since a distinguished society lady ostentatiously set it going in Newport a month ago it has become the fashion for women to display their shoes as much as possible. Who



ON THE PIAZZA.

knows but that in time, if the fashion keeps on, feminine footwear will outshine headwear in the importance of its public display?

The styles in shoes are growing more elaborate and fancy each year, but in addition to



CARRIAGE POSITION.

showing pretty shoes it is necessary to show them in the right way to be in really good form. A code is already being established laying down rules which prescribe just how the feet should be placed when driving or boating, playing tennis, or sitting on the piazza. Of course, the correct positions show off the shoes to the best advantage.

Incidentally there is an interesting display of hosiery along with the footwear, yet nobody would dare to presume but that that was a secondary consideration.



WHEN BOATING.

Empire Dinner Headdress.

The hair, combed up high from the back, is twisted into loose and irregular torsades or curls at the top of the head. In front, the hair is



parted on one side, crimped and edged with a fringe of tiny curls falling loosely and irregularly over the brow.—*The Queen.*

Women and Weather.

Did you ever notice how susceptible some women are to the changes of the weather? There are women who glory in a stormy day, and the wilder and more fierce the elements the greater the enjoyment, and there are others who wander about like lost souls and cannot become quiet till the sun shines again. Others have the "blues" just as soon as a storm approaches, and immediately become morose or oppressed. One woman feels the approach of an electric storm so strongly that she immediately becomes helpless and is put to bed and tenderly cared for until the storm has passed. Another woman, at the first flash of lightning, settles herself on a feather bed, with her children gathered around, like chickens about an old hen, and there they shake and shiver with fear while the storm lasts. Atmospheric conditions undoubtedly do affect the human body; one woman, who is a nervous little body at most times, will watch a thunder-storm with the keenest enjoyment, and the more vivid and fantastic the flashes of lightning the better she likes it. "It does me good," she says, and no doubt an electric treatment from nature's own hand has its advantages over the manufactured sort.

The Correct Thing.

To be correctly and smartly gowned for the street this autumn you should have a bop-sacking gown of the "antelope" color. Gloves and gaiters of the same hue and a round but low and soft crowned felt hat should be worn with the gown. Then, if the color is becoming, you are most smartly costumed, especially if you carry an antelope purse or card case in your hand.

A Pretty Flower Stand.

This flower stand is one of the newest, prettiest fancies for sitting room or hall, yet it is simple of manufacture. The round top of white wood, maple, birch, or pine has the center cut out to



receive a flower-pot or vase, forming the best support for a large group of foliage and flowers. It is a graceful variation on the hanging basket or the rustical vase.

CHRISTINE NILSSON.

THE SWEDISH SINGER HAS PASSED THE HALF-CENTURY POST.

Starting with a Band of Strolling Musicians, Her After Career Has Been a Remarkable One—Her Early Benefactor—Ten Years of Uninterrupted Operatic Success in France and England—Her Last Triumphal Tour in Her Native Land—Two Characteristic Anecdotes.

Aug. 26 Christine Nilsson, Countess de Casa Miranda, celebrated her 50th birthday. It is thirty years since the tall and fair-faced woman stood in front of the footlights at a



CHRISTINE NILSSON AT HER DEBUT, AGE 21.

little opera-house in Stockholm and made her first public essay with her wonderful voice. Her life, which was not an overpleasant one in her early days, was not, through all her after historic success, blessed with too much happiness.

She was a Swedish farmer's daughter, and one day her father suddenly discovered that Christine had disappeared. The 16-year-old girl had begged one of the women of a band of wandering musicians to take her with them. She learned to play on the violin and on the flute. Sometimes she sang, but no one among her companions saw the undiscovered possibilities that were behind the sweet notes the girl caroled forth.

From town to town they wandered about for more than two years. One night she was singing in the streets of Stockholm and accompanying herself on the violin. The crowd was large, and passing by one of the city's great men heard the voice of the singer. He stopped and saw the girl was neither beautiful nor attractive. But her voice had charms for him. He loved music and he was rich enough



THE COUNTESS MIRANDA TODAY.

and kind enough to be generous, and through his aid she was sent to the best music-schools. His name was Jan Tornerheljm, and one week after her great success in Paris—it was in 1869—he died in that city; and on the evening of his funeral Christine Nilsson sang as usual in "Faust." His death had not disturbed her.

Her career in France and in England during the first ten years of her operatic career was one continued success. With all of the world's goods that were necessary to her, Christine Nilsson's life has not been a happy one.

She was married about seventeen years ago to a husband who added wealth to her store, and Westminster Abbey was clothed in all its pomp and purple for the wedding of this once barefooted, strolling singer girl. No other marriage outside of royalty had been such a gorgeous one for years before within the hallowed old walls. His name was Rouzand, and he was a banker on the Paris Bourse. There came a crash one day that swept him off his feet, and when he figured up his losses that night he was worse than poor—he was largely in debt.

Then he died and Christine married a Spanish nobleman, the Count de Miranda.

Collecting some anecdotes of the singer these two stories of all that were told by musicians seem the best: "Ten or twelve years ago the *Figaro* got up a concert in London in aid of the sufferers by floods at Toulouse. Nilsson not only took part as a performer, but also subscribed for a box. The next day, when one of the gentlemen in charge of the concert called to thank her for her assistance, she asked him how much they had made by it for the fund. When she learned that the receipts had been $2,400 and that the expenses were $300, she took three French bank notes amounting to this sum from her pocketbook and said: 'Here are some French notes on which I will lose too much if I change them here; send them to the *Figaro* for the poor people at Toulouse.'

When she made her last tour in Sweden and Norway she was received with royal honors; a salute of 101 guns was fired when she landed at Stockholm, and that evening 50,000 people crowded into the square in front of her hotel. It has always been a habit with Nilsson whenever she visits her native country to sing for her compatriots from the balcony of the hotel where she stops, and on this occasion the scaffolding of a house in process of erection on the other side of the square was densely packed with people. This suddenly gave way, and in the panic which ensued twenty people were crushed to death and 100 more were badly hurt. The next day Nilsson went to the hospitals where these injured persons had been taken, and went from bed to bed comforting them and distributing assistance of all sorts. Personally, she is a woman of great independence and courage.

THE NIGHTINGALE OF RUSSIA.

Mravina Will Soon Make Her Debut on the London Stage.

The "Nightingale of Russia" and one of the sweetest singers in Europe is Mme. Koriboot Dashkevitch, better known in her



MME. DASHKEVITCH.

country as "Mravina," a corruption of her maiden name, Mravinsky. She will be one of the sensations of London during the coming season, for which she has been engaged.

"Mravina" is a very beautiful woman, but scandal has never been attached to her name, although her admirers are numbered by the score. Of an exquisitely sweet temperament, she is beloved by all those who come in contact with her. Her voice has something magnetic about it and thrills the hearer with its mystic power. She is the acknowledged leader of the Russian operatic stage, and it will not be long before her name, already well known in Europe, will be famous throughout the world. "Mravina" speaks fluently both English and French.

Bonnet of Gold and Green Passementerie and Black Satin.



THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AS SHE APPEARS TODAY.

Latest Portrait of the One Living Embodiment of the Idea of Royalty, Taken as She Presided Over the Wedding of Her Grandson.

Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India stands in this irreverent and practical close of the century to the world at large as the one living embodiment of the idea of royalty. Other monarchs may seem august to their own subjects, but to the world generally they are merely figures set up at the head of the government, to be abolished as soon as some more convenient system may be arranged.

The sentiment which surrounds the Queen is based on the real power which she has always shown. She has never surprised or puzzled her people, still less has she ever disappointed



them. The feeling has grown steadily through all her reign. She was Queen when most of the people now on earth were born and never for a moment has she ceased to be the Queen. To the English populace all their nobility cannot make a pageant brilliant without the Queen.

She is a very little old woman, stout and red-faced and not beautiful, but there is no one in her kingdom, with its hundred of high born beauties, who carries with her the stateliness and dignity of her Majesty. She is not haughty, for her kindly motherliness is traditional; she is not so resolute, for many times she has modified her own opinions to agree with those of her Ministers; she has not a remarkably strong mind, for her books show only ordinary ability. She impresses the world, because all her life long she has honorably and seriously borne her crown, has been true and good and kind; has realized that the welfare of a nation was involved in whatever she might do; that for her mistakes many others must suffer; that her responsibilities were great; that the world was worth living in, and her people worthy her never ceasing care.

This picture of the Queen shows her as she presided over the wedding of her grandson, the Duke of York. If that occasion was really her Majesty's last state appearance before her people, as was rumored at the time, she studied to please them by putting aside her mourning and wearing rich white lace with her stately black gown. The picture was taken at Osborne, July 26.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

My Neighbor.

My neighbor was a widder an' she hed a run-down farm,
An' her cows an' pigs an' chickens done a mighty lot o' harm
To my fields ajinin', an' I stood it quite awhile,
Till I wouldn't be imposed on in no sich kind of style.

So, I looked my very maddest as I walked up to her door,
Till she looked up at me smilin' while a washin' up the floor,
An' her cheeks was red as roses an' her hair as black as night—
I forgot to scold an' pass her fer she seemed so sweet and bright.

But my hand was to the plow now, an' it wouldn't never do
To forgit them depredations jes' by lookin' at her shoes,
So, I gathered up my anger an' I said: "Now, Mrs. Brown——"
An' my tone put out her eyes' light an' the ladies they fell down.

But I ain't no man for foolin', an' I went right on to say,
How her pigs et all my melons, an' her cows et tons of hay;
How her chickens scratched my corn out, an' I wouldn't hev it so,
Gittin' harder all the time, like a madman will, you know.

Then the widder she looked up, with a tear drop on her cheek,
An' a-somethin' in her throat thet wouldn't let her speak,
But she sobbed an' cried out in a kind o' teary tone,
That she hed no one to help her, an' was poor an' all alone.

An' my hand was off the plow then an' a reachin' out for hern—
I hed learnt a sudden lesson that I never thought I'd learn.
Well, my scoldin' was a failure, seein' what I thought to do,
For her pigs an' cows are all here an' the widder's with 'em, too.
—*Will F. McSparran in Yankee Blade.*

Life's Night-Watch.

Throughout the night, the hot and heavy night,
With soul wide opened, so that it could see
Across the dark of its own reverie,
We toss from right to wrong, from wrong to right,
We yearn to hold each moment in our might,
Ere from our restlessness it restless flee,
And yet would urge it with impatient plea,
To bear us onward to the coming light.

A thousand fancies, hovering to and fro,
Hasten the hours, and yet the dawn is slow.
At length she comes. Beneath her gentle breath
Far-spreading peace doth lightly overflow
Our lessening expectancy; and so
We sink to briefest sleep. And that is death.
—*Maarten Maartens.*

The Escape.

Alone by the sounding sea they sat,
He in his flannels white,
She in her gown and her jaunty hat,
Fleecy and fluffy and white.

"I've promised to marry you soon," she said,
"And I mean it, so never fear;
But I wanted to ask if you knew," she said,
"That gowns like this are dear?

"I mention this gown, because, you see,
It fits me and feels so nice;
If you're a good guesser, my dear, maybe
You'll hit right away on the price."

"Why, certainly, dearest," he laughingly spoke,
"I'm aware that your gowns are not low,
And of course getting married is never a joke;
Let us say twenty dollars or so."

She smiled, 'Twas a pitying smile she gave.
"It was ninety-five dollars," quoth she;
And her lover rose as a great green wave
Came in from the sobbing sea.

"Ninety-five dollars!" he echoed. "Well, well!
Excuse me a moment, my own;
Some one is calling me in the hotel,
But an instant I'll leave you alone."

And he sped away, and his bill he paid,
And homeward his footsteps set;
And as for the ninety-five dollar maid,
Maybe she's sitting there yet.
—*Tom Masson.*

For Love's Sake.

Aye love me, sweet, with all thy heart,
Thy mind, thy soul, and all thou art
And hop'st to be—love me with love
That naught beneath the heavens may move;
Yet say not wherefore; say not why
Thou lovest—since in these do lie
The seeds of death to love, but say,
Thou lovest, and must love alway!

For should'st thou love some witching grace
Of word or manner, form or face—
Should thy heart's worship thus be bought
By any gift that time hath wrought,
So art thou false to love's pure creed,
And like to fail in sorest need;
But love for love's dear sake, I pray,
Then shalt thou love me, sweet, alway!
—*Ettiella Cocke in September Lippincott's.*

It May Not Be!

Would that our world might never change,
And our fireside ring be aye unbroken;
But it may not be! There are some must range
Over mysterious waters,
When the Deathsman's word is spoken!

Would that our world might cease to drive—
Might stand for us as it is today;
But it may not be! When new hours arrive
New paths our feet must try,
New tasks our hands essay!

Would that our world might alter not,
And our glad content might fear no cessation;
But it may not be! Howe'er we plot
We must eat from our present moorings,
And stranger fate adventure!
—*Susie M. Best.*

The Three Infinites.

The vast remote blank darkness of the skies,
Where Silence foldeth the immortal chime
Of wheeling stars in awful companies,
White whispers on the lips of ancient Time.

The hollow waste of the unfathomed deep
Where no sound is, and light is but a gleam
Lost in dim twilight shades, where never creep
The dying rays from daytide's golden dream.

The dark, obscure, mysterious human heart,
Where fierce tides ebb and flow for evermore,
Where thoughts and dreams and hopes forever part,
For ruin or haven or some unknown shore—

O vast abyssm, more deep than starry night,
More awful than the mid-sea's soundless might!
—*William Sharp in Harper's Magazine.*

With a Cup and Saucer.

I send my love a fragile china cup,
With purple violets painted round the rim;
Empty it is, but sweet thoughts fill it up,
And peep like tricksy elves above the rim.

Upon a saucer fashioned like a heart,
Of palest tint, my dainty cup is set—
Dear emblem, symbolising life's better part—
How can she look upon it and forget?

The charm I drop within the cup is such
That every draught a tender thought will bring
The crinkled leaves will brighten at her touch,
The flowers will know a mystic blossoming.

Poor pictured violets, that never grew
In fenny nooks nor felt a summer shower!
To hearts that hate the false and love the true
There is sadness in a painted flower.

But go, my gift, and, as my lady sips
Her creamy cocoa or her fragrant tea,
Thy happy rim may perchance touch her lips,
And bring to her a fleeting thought of me!
—*Housefurnishing Review.*

Disappointment.

The husbandman of human hearts am I.
Older than all the tillers of the soil,
I've seen the hopes of proudest men recoil,
And expectation pale as I passed by.
All lands are mine! Of people low and high
I gather tribute. Of his daily toil
Not one refuses when I take the spoil,
Though breaking hearts are vainly wondering why.
Yet, when I've plowed about the roots of pride,
Blown with my cold winds till weak faith was strong,
Drenched till the heart was moistened through and through,
And all its powers of fruitfulness were tried,
The hearts of men from sighing turn to song,
For life gains meaning that they never knew!
—*Christian Register.*

As For the Old Ditty.

The modern maiden who says she swims
Is surely a darling daughter;
She hangs few clothes on her shapely limbs
And she doesn't go near the water.
—*Puck.*

Semitones.

Ah, me, the subtle boundary between
What pleases and what pains! The difference
Between the word that thrills our every sense
With joy, and one which hurts, although it means
No hurt! It is the things that are unseen.
Invisible, not things of violence,
For which the mightiest are without defense.
On kine most fair to see one may grow lean
With hunger. Many a mowy bread is doled
Which is far harder than the hardest stones.
'Tis but a narrow line divides the zones
Where suns are warm from those where suns are cold.
Twixt harmonies divine as chords can hold
And torturing discords, lie but semitones!
—*Helen Hunt Jackson.*